BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 306/2022

IN THE MATTER OF :

HARBANS SINGH ....APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ..... RESPONDENT

INDEX

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGES
1.	Reply on behalf of respondent no. 9 i.e Saharanpur mines management services private limited with Affidavit.	1 - 13
2.	Application on behalf of respondent no. 9 seeking vacation of interim stay granted by this Hon'ble tribunal vide order dated 06.05.2022 passed in I.A. No. 102 of 2022 in O.A. No. 306 of 2022 with Affidavit.	14 - 19
3.	**Annexure R-9/1** A copy of the Board Resolution dated 01.09.2021 of the company where Sushil Kumar has been appointed as an as Authorized Representative of the company	20
4.	**Annexure R-9/2** A copy of the orders dated 13.09.2021 {for both the mining blocks} passed by	21 - 39

	Hon'ble High Court in CWP No. 1010 of 2018	
5.	**Annexure R-9/3** A copy of order dated 28.09.2021 where the writ petition was ordered to be dismissed which was filed against theorders dated 13.09.2021 passed by respondent No. 1 challenged before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh in CWP No. 19286 of 2021.	40 -
6.	**Annexure R-9/4** A copy of the Letter dated 08.10.2021 issued by Director, Town & Country Planning, Haryana, where it has been stated that the land comprised in the Jaidhar Mining Block i.e. land in all the khasra numbers except one Khasra number which comprise Jaidhar Mining Block does not fall in any Urban Area or Controlled Area declared by Department of Town & Country Planning, Haryana.	41 -
7.	**Annexure R-9/5** Copy of the relevant portion of the SSMG-2016	42-142
8.	**Annexure R-9/6** The Copy of the relevant portion of the Mining Plans	143-318
9.	**Annexure R-9/7** A copy of the notification dated 18.01.2021 issued by MOEF &CC, GOI, the validity of Environmental Clearance was extended	319-321

	by a period one year as the time from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 was ordered to be excluded due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic; and by virtue of said notification, the Environmental Clearance is valid till 27.06.2022	
10.	**Annexure R-9/8** The Copy of the relevant extract of MOM of respondent No. 4 dated 24th to 26th March, 2022	322-378
11.	**Annexure R-9/9** A copy of Joint Verification Report dated 19.10.2021 issued by Tehsildar, Chhachhrauli	379-383

Sushil Kumar

APPLICANT

THROUGH

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NEW DELHI
DATED: 26 JULY, 2022

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 306/2022

IN THE MATTER OF :

HARBANS SINGH ....APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ..... RESPONDENT

REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 9 I.E. SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the respondent No. 9 is a private limited Company duly registered with Registrar of Companies, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Respondent No. 9 is filing the present reply through its director namely Sh. Sushil Kumar who has been authorized by the Board of Directors vide resolution dated 01.09.2021. A copy of the Board Resolution dated 01.09.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/1.**

Preliminary Submissions/ Objections:

2. That the applicant has filed the Original Application before this Hon'ble Tribunal against the clearances / approvals granted by respondent No. 4 & 7 in favour of respondent No. 9 in relation to the mining contracts granted in favour of respondent No. 9 by respondent No. 1

3. That it submitted that respondent No. 9 had participated in the e-auction dated 06.07.2015 and 07.07.2015 conducted by respondent No. 1 in pursuance of e-auction notice dated 15.06.2015 and

submitted bids for grant of mining contracts for Mandewala and Jaidhar Mining Blocks located at District Yamunanagar, Haryana. The bid submitted by respondent No. 9 was duly accepted by respondent No. 1 as the highest bid for the aforesaid mining blocks and the acceptance was duly communicated to respondent No. 9 by way of issuance of Letter of Intent dated 19.06.2015 (Mandewala Block) & 20.07.2015 (Jaidhar Block) respectively.

4. That after the approval of the mining plans as well as the execution of the mining contracts for the respective mining blocks, respondent No. 9 submitted applications for grant of Environmental Clearance with respondent No. 4. In relation to Mandewala Mining Block, the Environmental Clearance was granted by respondent No. 4 on 27.06.2016; and for Jaidhar Mining Block, the Environmental Clearance was granted by respondent No. 4 on 20.08.2018.

5. That it shall be imperative to state that after the grant of Environmental Clearance dated 27.06.2016 for Mandewala Mining Block, respondent No. 9 approached respondent No. 7 for grant of Consent under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for Mandewala Mining Block. The Consent to Operate was granted in favour of respondent No. 9 for Mandewala Mining Block on 12.01.2018.

6. That it shall be imperative to state that the business rivals initiated proxy litigation against respondent No. 9 by abusing the process of law and the mining contracts granted in favour of respondent No. 9 were sought to be cancelled by leveling allegations of shell company as well pendency of criminal prosecution against respondent No. 9. The litigation was initiated before Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh vide CWP No. 1010 of 2018. However, the Hon'ble High Court, without making any observations on the merits of the matter, directed respondent No. 1 to pass a speaking order on the basis of

contentions raised in the petition as well as the material on record.

7. That in pursuance of the Order dated 14.01.2020 passed by Hon'ble High Court in CWP No. 1010 of 2018, respondent No. 1 passed the Order dated 13.09.2021. As per Order dated 13.09.2021, respondent No. 1 had categorically held that respondent No. 9 is duly registered company and pendency of any criminal litigation shall not have any adverse affect on mining contracts. The mining contracts granted in favour of respondent No. 9 were duly upheld. A copy of the orders dated 13.09.2021 {for both the mining blocks} are attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/2 Colly.**

8. That it shall be imperative to state that respondent No. 1, while passing the orders dated 13.09.2021, made the following observations:

> *20. However, before concluding the case I would like to highlight that the conduct of Sh. Sajjan Singh. Instead of having fair submissions, he had been making all out efforts to ensure derailing the normal process and browbeating of authorities. He had his submissions of record which he sent letter dated 28.06.2021 and 29.06.2021, the same were examined at length. It was found that the submissions relating to cases pending/filed against the Directors by SFIO were being repeated despite the same were not found admissible in earlier similar cases. **Sh. Sajjan Singh clearly has some hidden agenda to harm the interests of State and others for his or some other persons unlawful gains.***

9. That the orders dated 13.09.2021 passed by respondent No. 1 were challenged before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh in CWP No. 19286 of 2021. However, the writ petition was ordered to be dismissed vide Order dated 28.09.2021. A copy of order dated 28.09.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/3.**

10. That after the failure of the first round of proxy litigation initiated against respondent No. 9, the business rivals resorted to the present litigation and filed the Original Application before this Hon'ble Tribunal by raising fabricated issues relating to the environment norms. The same is apparent from the fact that the applicant was nowhere in the picture right since 2016; and suddenly cropped up as a concerned & vigilant citizen by filing the Original Application before this Hon'ble Tribunal by abusing & misusing the provisions of NGT Act, 2010.

11. That it is submitted that auction was conducted by respondent No. 1 after following the due procedure and the mining contracts were granted in favour of respondent No. 9 by following the due procedure. Moreover, the necessary permissions and clearances granted by respondent No. 4 & 7 were accorded in favour of respondent No. 9 after due deliberations and consideration of the relevant documents.

12. That it is submitted that the Original Application has been filed with a malafide intention and without any just cause or reason. The Original Application is liable to be dismissed with costs.

Reply on Merits:-

1. That the contents of Paragraph No. 1 regarding the whereabouts of applicant are denied on account of lack of knowledge regarding the same. The rest of the contents of Paragraph No. 1 regarding the allegations relating to damage to environment by commencement of mining activities at Mandewala and Jaidhar Mining Blocks are vehemently denied being false and baseless. It is submitted that the applicant has filed the Original Application before this Hon'ble Court with a malafide intention to cause unlawful loss to respondent No. 9 by raising fabricated issues relating to environment and by misusing / abusing the provisions of NGT Act, 2010. The mining activity at aforesaid

mining blocks shall not cause any damage to the environment and respondent No. 9 undertakes to comply with all the terms & conditions imposed by respondent No. 4 while granting Environmental Clearance and by respondent No. 7 while granting Consent.

2. That contents of Paragraph No. 2 does not need any reply as the same merely refers to the statutory provisions of Punjab Scheduled Roads & Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963. However, it shall be imperative to state that the provisions of the Act of 1963 does not have any bearing on the present case and the provisions quoted there in are not applicable in the present case in any manner.

3. That the contents of Paragraph No. 3 does not require any reply with regards to the issuance of notification dated 21.12.1981 under section 4 of the Act of 1963 as the same is a matter of record. The rest of the contents of the paragraph including the application of the said notification in the present case is vehemently denied. It is submitted that the as per the letter dated 08.10.2021 issued by Director, Town & Country Planning, Haryana, it has been stated that the land comprised in the Jaidhar Mining Block i.e. land in all the khasra numbers except one Khasra number which comprise Jaidhar Mining Block does not fall in any Urban Area or Controlled Area declared by Department of Town & Country Planning, Haryana. In so far as the land in one khasra number (which has been excluded) is concerned, respondent No. 9 shall not conduct any mining operations therein. A copy of the Letter dated 08.10.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/4**.

4. That the contents of Paragraph No. 4 are admitted being a matter of record.

5. That the contents of Paragraph No. 5 are admitted only to the extent that public consultation was conducted on 19.04.2016

under the charimanship of Deputy Commissioner, Yamunanagar in relation to Jaidhar Mining Block and the content of Annexure P-4 are admitted being matter of record. The rest of the contents of Paragraph No. 5 are denied being false and the contents of Annexure P-4 have been misinterpreted. It is submitted that during the course of public consultation, one of the residents raised the issue regarding the water table at Village Jaidhar; and the same was duly addressed by the Environment Consultant on the basis of Report of CGWB, Yamunanagar (2012) wherein it was stated that the water table is more than 10 meters. It was further stated that the lease holder shall be bound to stop the mining operations 2 meters above the water table at any given stage. It is further submitted that on account of climate change, decrease in water table is a natural phenomenon and the same shall also be applicable in present case. Moreover, respondent No. 9 shall not conduct any mining operations 2 meters above the ground water table.

6. That the contents of Paragraph No. 6 are admitted only to the extent that Environmental Clearance dated 27.06.2016 was granted in favour of respondent No. 9 for Mandewala Mining Block and Annexure P-5 are a matter of record. The rest of the contents of paragraph are denied being false and baseless. It is submitted that the mining lease area is allocated by respondent No. 1 on the basis of the khasra numbers mentioned in the revenue record and respondent No. 9 shall not conduct any mining activities beyond the mining lease area. Moreover, any discrepancy in the geo-coordinates, though denied, shall not have any effect on the mining contract and mining operations.

7. That the contents of Paragraph No. 7, in so far as the same refers to Report vide Annexure P-6 are concerned, are a matter of record. However, it is submitted that the said report does not have any adverse bearing in the present case as the said report provides for margin of 2.5 meters in ground water table in the mining lease area. Moreover, the report was prepared in the year

2016 and there shall be a decrease in ground water table by natural phenomenon caused by climate change. Furthermore, respondent No. 9 shall not conduct any mining operations at a depth beyond 2 meters from the ground water table.

8. That the contents of Paragraph No. 8 do not need any require any reply as the same merely refers to the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court. However, it is submitted that the said order does not have any bearing in the present matter and the credentials of respondent No. 9 have been verified by respondent No. 1 vide Order dated 13.09.2021 which have attained finality after Order dated 28.09.2021 passed by Hon'ble High Court in CWP No. 19286 of 2021.

9. That the contents of Paragraph No. 9 do not require any reply as the same is a matter of record. It is further submitted that even though respondent No. 9 has been arrayed as one of the accused, the trial is still pending and there is presumption of innocence until proven guilty. Moreover, the mining contracts were executed in June, 2016 and the prosecution was launched in 2017 which shall not have any retrospective effect. Furthermore, there is nothing in the auction notice or the mining contract or the State Mining Rules, 2012 to warrant any interference on this score; and the credentials of respondent No. 9 have been verified by respondent No. 1.

10. That the contents of Paragraph No. 10 are admitted only qua the issuance of Environmental Clearance dated 20.08.2018 issued in favour of respondent No. 9 for Jaidhar Mining Block and qua the contents of Annexure P-9. The rest of the contents of Paragraph are denied being false and baseless. It is submitted that the mining lease area for Jaidhar Mining Block does not fall in controlled area as per letter dated 08.10.2021 (Annexure R-9/4) and the water table is more than 10 meters as per report of CGWB, Yamunanagar (2012). There is no illegality in the grant of Environmental Clearance and the same was granted by respondent No. 4 after due deliberations and considerations.

11. That the contents of Paragraph No. 11 do not need any reply being a matter of record as part of court proceedings. However, it is submitted that the same does not have any bearing on the present case; and the reply submitted to paragraph No. 8 & 9 of the application are re-iterated.

12. That the contents of Paragraph No. 11 do not need any reply in so far as the same refers to the Sand Mining Guidelines, 2020 as the same is a matter of record. However, the rest of the contents of Paragraph are denied as the condition mentioned therein has been misinterpreted and misquoted by the applicant and the same is not applicable in the present case. It is further submitted that Mandewala and Jaidhar Mining Blocks have been classified as outside riverbed mining blocks. Furthermore, as per the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, extraction of minor minerals from agricultural fields in the State of Haryana has been duly recognized. Moreover, it has been recognized that there is replenishment of the land due to various agricultural processes. It shall be further imperative to state that the replenishment of minerals has also been recognized in the respective mining plans approved by respondent No. 1. In this regard, the relevant portion of the SSMG-2016 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/5** and the relevant portion of the Mining Plans is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/6**.

13. That the contents of Paragraph No. 13 are denied as there is a material contradiction in the dates mentioned in the paragraph and the date mentioned in the document vide Annexure P-12. It shall be imperative to state that the document vide Annexure P-12 bears 30.08.2010/30.11.2010 as the date of issuance and paragraph No. 13 mentions 30.11.2020 & 15.12.2020. Moreover, the contents of documents vide Annexure P12 does not have any bearing in the present case as the issue regarding water table at Jaidhar Mining Block was duly settled at the time of public consultation vide Annexure P-4.

14. That the contents of Paragraph No. 14 as well as document vide Annexure P-13 are denied for want of knowledge. It is further submitted that the contents of document vide Annexure P-13 are completely false, vague and baseless. Moreover, it is doubtful as to whether the same was actually submitted by the applicant since the applicant has not placed any proof of service on record.

15. That the contents of Paragraph No. 15, in so far as the same relates to contents of document vide Annexure P-14 are concerned, are a matter of record. The rest of the contents of the paragraph are denied being false and baseless. It is submitted that the Environmental Clearance was granted in favour of respondent No. 9 for Mandewala Mining Block on 27.06.2016 for a period of 5 years. However, as per the notification dated 18.01.2021 issued by MOEF &CC, GOI, the validity of Environmental Clearance was extended by a period one year as the time from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 was ordered to be excluded due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic; and by virtue of said notification, the Environmental Clearance is valid till 27.06.2022. A copy of the notification dated 18.01.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/7.**

It is further submitted that Consent dated 23.10.2021 was granted by respondent No. 7 on the basis of valid Environmental Clearance.

It is further submitted that the proceedings before SEAC, Haryana in its 222nd meeting were regarding the application submitted by respondent No. 9 seeking extension of Environmental Clearance; and as per the minutes of meeting attached vide Annexure P-14, matter was remanded back to respondent No. 4 to seek comments on the complaint from respondent No. 1, Irrigation Department and concerned departments. Presently, the matter was taken up for consideration by respondent No. 4 in its 137th meeting dated 24th to 26th March, 2022 at item No. 35 and reminder was proposed to be send to concerned departments for their respective comments.

The Copy of the relevant extract of MOM of respondent No. 4 dated 24th to 26th March, 2022 are attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/8**.

16. That the contents of Paragraph No. 16 are denied as there is material contradiction between the contents of paragraph No. 16 and the contents of the document referred therein i.e. Annexure P-15 placed at page No. 278 and 279 of the Original Application. However, it shall be imperative to state that as per the document vide Annexure P-15, there is Joint Verification Report and all the structures are at a safe distance from the mining lease area. In view of the fact that the applicant has not placed the complete report on record, a copy of Joint Verification Report dated 19.10.2021 issued by Tehsildar, Chhachhrauli is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/9**.

17. That the contents of Paragraph No. 17 as well as contents of document vide Annexure P-16 are denied on account of want of knowledge. It is further submitted that the contents of document vide Annexure P-13 are completely false, vague and baseless. Moreover, it is doubtful as to whether the same was actually submitted by the applicant since the applicant has not placed any proof of service on record.

18. That the contents of Paragraph No. 18 are admitted only to extent that CTO dated 23.10.2021 vide Annexure P-17. The rest of the contents of paragraph No. 18 are denied being false and baseless. It is submitted that the date of issuance of document by an authority is irrelevant as the same was granted after due diligence and deliberations; and on the basis of relevant approvals and clearances in favour of respondent No. 9. There was absolutely no illegality in the grant of CTO in favour of respondent No. 9 by respondent No. 7.

19. That the contents of Paragraph No. 19 are admitted to the extent that CTE dated 25.10.2021 was granted by respondent No. 7 in

favour of respondent No. 9 vide Annexure P-18. However, the rest of the contents of paragraph No. 19 are denied being false. It is submitted that the CTE was granted in favour of respondent No. 9 after due consideration and deliberation by respondent No. 7. Moreover, in so far as the issue relating to controlled area is concerned, the same is not tenable in view of letter dated 08.10.2021 vide Annexure R-9/4.

20. That the contents of Paragraph No. 20 are denied for want of knowledge. It is further submitted that the contents of document vide Annexure P-19 are false and baseless. Moreover, it is doubtful as to whether the same was actually submitted by the applicant since the applicant has not placed any proof of service on record.

21. That the contents of Paragraph No. 21 are denied for want of knowledge. It is further submitted that the contents of document vide Annexure P-19 are false and baseless. Moreover, it is doubtful as to whether the same was actually submitted by the applicant since the applicant has not placed any proof of service on record.

22. to 42. That the contents of Paragraph No. 22 to 42 are the grounds raised by the applicant on the basis of the submissions made vide paragraph No. 1 to 21. The contents of Paragraph No. 22 to 42 are denied being false and baseless and without any merit. It is submitted that none of grounds mentioned in paragraph No. 22 to 42 are available to the applicant to challenge the clearances and permissions granted by respondent No. 4 and 7 in favour of respondent No. 9 as the same are not based upon true and actual facts as well as correct interpretation and application of laws.

43. That the contents of Paragraph No. 43 are denied being false. It is submitted that no cause of action arose in favor of the applicant to file the Original Application and the Original Application has been filed on the basis of incorrect and incomplete facts. Moreover, it is

doubtful that the applicant ever submitted any representation as mentioned therein since the applicant has failed to place on record any service proof regarding any of them. Hence, there is no cause of action available to applicant and the Original Application is liable to be rejected for want of cause of action.

44. That the contents of Paragraph No. 44, in so far as the same refers to the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court, does not require any reply being a matter of record. However, the rest of the contents of the paragraph are denied as the same is not applicable in the present case on account of want of cause of action.

45. That the contents of Paragraph No. 45 are denied for want of knowledge. However, it submitted that the Original Application is just a proxy litigation initiated to cause unlawful loss to respondent No. 9 by abusing the process of law.

Prayer:- That reliefs claimed by the applicant in the Original Application may kindly not be allowed in favour of the applicant in view of the submissions made herein above. It is further prayed that the Original Application as well as the Interlocutory Applications filed by the Applicant may kindly be dismissed with costs.

APPLICANT

THROUGH

[MD. FUZAIL KHAN AND ASHUTOSH SRIVASTAVA]
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NEW DELHI
DATED:२६JULY, 2022

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 306/2022

IN THE MATTER OF :

HARBANS SINGH .....APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ..... RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Sushil Kumar son of Sh. Rajbir Singh resident of Village Ganganpur, Tehsil Barara, District Yamunanagar, Haryana now at New Delhi do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1- That I am the Authorised Representative of respondent no. 9 in the above-mentioned case and as such am fully acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

2- That I have read the accompanying counter reply [Paras to , and pages to], and I have understood the contents thereof. I say that the facts stated in the said counter reply are true to my personal knowledge and belief.

3- That the facts stated in the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and belief. No part of the above affidavit is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Sushil Kumar
DEPONENT

Verification:

I, the above-named deponent verify that the facts stated in the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and belief.

Verified at New Delhi on day of ,2022

Sushil Kumar
DEPONENT

NOTARY Rajendra Kumar Delhi Regd. No. 5780 Date of Expiry 9th April-2023

RAJENDRA KUMAR, NOTARY, Reg. No. 5780
No.-5(486)
EMPOWERED TO ADMINISTER THE OATH
SECTION 139 OF CPC 1908
SECTION 297 OF CRPC 1973
DELHI HIGH COURT RULES 1967
PART-6, CHAPTER XVIII-227
EVIDENCE BY AFFIDAVIT BEFORE NOTARY
SUPREME COURT RULES, 2013
ORDER IX-7
26 JUL 2022

26 JUL 2022
CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE DEPONENT EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECT TO UNDERSTAND & AFFIRMED DEPOSED BEFORE ME IN DELHI ON 26 JUL 2022 INDENTIFIED BY IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE
IDENTITY THE EXECUTANT / DEPONENT WHO WAS SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF

BEFORE ME
RAJENDRA KUMAR
NOTARY, DELHI-R-5780
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
COMPOUND, NEW DELHI
Register Pg./Sl. No. 26 JUL 2022
Mobile No.: 9899446269

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 306/2022

IN THE MATTER OF :

HARBANS SINGH ....APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ..... RESPONDENT

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 9 SEEKING VACATION OF INTERIM STAY GRANTED BY THIS HON'BLE TRIBUNAL VIDE ORDER DATED 06.05.2022 PASSED IN I.A. NO. 102 OF 2022 IN O.A. NO. 306 OF 2022.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the applicant/respondent No. 9 is filing the present application seeking vacation of interim stay granted by this Hon'ble Court vide Order dated 06.05.2022 in the captioned matter.
2. That the applicant/respondent No. 9 is also filing an accompanying reply to the Original Application submitted by the applicant in the present case. The contents of the reply submitted along with the present application may kindly be read as part and parcel of the present application.
3. That it shall be pertinent to mention that as per the Order dated 06.05.2022, grounds raised by the Original Applicant were recorded at Paragraph No. 2 (a) to (g). The applicant/respondent No. 9 submits as follows:-

(a) In response to ground raised at paragraph No. 2 (a), it is submitted that the as per the letter dated 08.10.2021 issued by Director, Town & Country Planning, Haryana, it has been stated that the land comprised in the Jaidhar Mining Block i.e. land in all the khasra numbers except one Khasra number which comprise Jaidhar Mining Block does not fall in any Urban Area or Controlled Area declared by Department of Town & Country Planning, Haryana. In so far as the land in one khasra number (which has been excluded) is concerned, respondent No. 9 shall not conduct any mining operations therein. A copy of the Letter dated 08.10.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/4**.

(b) In response to ground raised at paragraph No.2 (b), it is submitted that that during the course of public consultation (**Annexure P-4**), one of the residents raised the issue regarding the water table at Village Jaidhar; and the same was duly addressed by the Environment Consultant on the basis of Report of CGWB, Yamunanagar (2012) wherein it was stated that the water table is more than 10 meters. It was further stated that the lease holder shall be bound to stop the mining operations 2 meters above the water table at any given stage. It is further submitted that on account of climate change, decrease in water table is a natural phenomenon and the same shall also be applicable in present case. Moreover, respondent No. 9 shall not conduct any mining operations 2 meters above the ground water table.

(c) In response to ground raised at paragraph No.2 (c), it is submitted that the Environmental Clearance was granted in favour of respondent No. 9 for Mandewala Mining Block on 27.06.2016 for a period of 5 years. However, as per the notification dated 18.01.2021 issued by MOEF &CC, GOI, the validity of Environmental Clearance was extended by a period one year as the time from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 was ordered to be excluded due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic; and by virtue of said notification, the Environmental Clearance is valid till 27.06.2022. A copy of the notification dated 18.01.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-9/7.**

(d) In response to ground raised at paragraph No.2 (d), it is submitted that the issue was duly considered by DGMG, Haryana and vide Order dated 13.09.2021 (**Annexure R-9/2**), it has been held that pendency of proceedings before SFIO shall not affect the mining contract. Furthermore, the Order dated 13.09.2021 was challenged in P&H High Court vide CWP No. 19286 of 2021. However, the same was dismissed vide Order dated 28.09.2021 (**Annexure R-9/3**) and the same attained finality.

(e) In response to ground raised at paragraph No.2 (d), it is submitted that As per joint verification report dated 19.10.2021 (**Annexure R-9/9**) issued by Tehsildar, Chhachhrauli, the minimum distance of the Jaidhar Mining block is 1.00 KM from Dadupur Head Works and 3.00 KM from WJC MLU which runs from Hathni Kund Barrage to

Dadupur Pond. Hence, there is threat of any sort of damage to the said structures from the mining activity at said mining block.

(f) & (g) In response to ground raised at paragraph No.2 (f) & (g), it is submitted that Mandewala and Jaidhar Mining Blocks have been classified as outside riverbed mining blocks. Furthermore, as per the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 (**Annexure R-9/5**), extraction of minor minerals from agricultural fields in the State of Haryana has been duly recognized. Moreover, it has been recognized that there is replenishment of the land due to various agricultural processes. It shall be further imperative to state that the replenishment of minerals has also been recognized in the respective mining plans (**Annexure R-9/6**) approved by respondent No. 1.

4. That it shall be imperative to state the interim order was obtained by the Original Applicant without providing the true and complete details of all the relevant facts and without providing the actual background to the litigation.
5. That the applicant/respondent No. 9 has suffered considerable loss and injury on account of the interim stay order dated 06.05.2022 granted by this Hon'ble Tribunal against the petitioner; and shall suffer irreparable loss by continuation of the interim stay order.
6. That it shall be imperative to state that the adjudication of the Original Application shall take a longtime to conclude as there are as many as 9 respondents including the present applicant;

and the applicant/respondent No. 9 shall face hardhips due to the interim stay order. The balance of convenience is not in favour of the original applicant but in favour of the applicant/respondent No. 9.

In the light of the facts and circumstances mentioned hereinabove, it is humbly prayed that the present application may kindly be allowed and the interim stay granted against the applicant/respondent No. 9 vide Order dated 06.05.2022 may kindly be ordered to be vacated.

Sushil Kumar

APPLICANT

THROUGH

[MD. FUZAIL KHAN AND ASHUTOSH SRIVASTAVA]
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NEW DELHI
DATED: 26 JULY, 2022

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 306/2022

IN THE MATTER OF :

HARBANS SINGH .....APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ..... RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Sushil Kumar son of Sh. Rajbir Singh resident of Village Ganganpur, Tehsil Barara, District Yamunanagar, Haryana now at New Delhi do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1- That I am the Authorized Representative of respondent no. 9 in the above-mentioned case and as such am fully acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

2- That I have read the accompanying counter reply [Paras to , and pages to], and I have understood the contents thereof. I say that the facts stated in the said aforementioned application are true to my personal knowledge and belief.

3- That the facts stated in the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and belief. No part of the above affidavit is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Sushil Kumar
DEPONENT

Verification:

I, the above-named deponent verify that the facts stated in the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and belief.

Verified at New Delhi on day of ,2022

Sushil Kumar
DEPONENT

RAJENDRA KUMAR, NOTARY, Reg. No. 5780
F No.-5(486)
EMPOWERED TO ADMINISTER THE OATH
SECTION 139 OF CPC 1908
SECTION 297 OF CRPC 1973
DELHI HIGH COURT RULES 1967
PART-6, CHAPTER XVIII-227
EVIDENCE BY AFFIDAVIT BEFORE NOTARY
SUPREME COURT RULES, 2013
ORDER IX-7

26 JUL 2022

CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE DEPONENT EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECT TO UNDERSTAND & AFFIRMED DEPOSED BEFORE ME AT DELHI ON 26 JUL 2022 IDENTIFIED BY IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE

IDENTITY THE EXECUTANT / DEPONENT SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF

BEFORE ME
RAJENDRA KUMAR
NOTARY, DELHI-R-5780
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
COMPOUND, NEW DELHI
Register Pg./Sl. No.....
Mobile No.: 9899446209
26 JUL 2022

ANNEXURE R-9/

20

PRIVATE LIMITED

Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

Ref. No. NIL Dated: 01.09.2021

Certified true copy of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited held on ***01.09.2021 at 12:30 (PM)*** *at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh.*

RESOLVED THAT the company has resolved to authorize Mr. Sushil Kumar, Director, M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited (DIN No. 7976161) to sign/execute all documents, agreements, covenants etc. on behalf of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited. The acts done and documents signed/executed by the above named director, henceforth, shall be binding on the Company.

It is further resolved that the address for the purpose of correspondence for/on behalf of the Company shall be *C/o Sh. Sushil Kumar s/o Sh. Rajbir Singh r/o Village Ganganpur, Tehsil Barara, District Ambala,,Haryana.*

Note: The *place of the meeting was decided on the basis of convenience of the Directors and keeping in view the prevailing situation on account of COVID-19 pandemic.*

Signed and Sealed by:

For Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited

Partner/Auth. Signatory

1. Anand Kumar (**Anand Kumar Ray**, DIN No. 06656863).

2. Sushil Kumar (**Sushil Kumar**, DIN No. 07976161).

3. (**Liaque Ahmed Khan** DIN No. 01905067).

4. Mohd. Javed (**Mohd. Javed** DIN No. 01627461)

Director General, Mines and geology,
Haryana, Panchkula

ORDER

Subject: **Mandewala Block/YNR B- 38, district Yamuna Nagar of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.**

The mining contract of minor mineral mine namely **Mandewala Block/YNR B-38,** district Yamunanagar was granted over an area of **15 hectares** to **M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd**. for a period of 08 years through e-auction held on 11.06.2015 after accepting their highest bid of Rs 16,55,50,000 per annum against the reserve price of Rs.7,10,00,000. The bid was accepted and letter of Intent (LoI) was issued in their favor on 19.06.2015. The contract was granted subject to condition that mining shall be commenced only after obtaining prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from the competent authority. Further, the contract was granted subject to condition that period shall commence w.e.f. the date of grant of EC or on expiry of the period of 12months from the date of issuance of LoI, whichever is earlier. The contractor company also executed an agreement on 09.06.2016 on Form MC-1 appended to the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking and Transportation of Minerals, and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012(the State Rules,2012).

2. The contractor company obtained Environmental Clearance from State Environment Impact assessment authority (SEIAA) on **27.06.2016.** The copy of same is placed at **Flag D.** As per terms of grant the period of 12 months from the date of issuance of LoI expired on 18.06.2016 so the period of contract commenced from **19.06.2016.** The contractor company after obtaining EC were also required to have Consent to Establish (CTE)/ Consent to Operate (CTO) from the Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB). On submission of application for grant of CTE, the HSPCB vide its order dated 12.09.2016, refused/ rejected the consent to establish.

3. The facts of the case are that the HSPCB refused CTE in 03 similar cases [02 in respect of M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited and 01 of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.] mainly on the issues related to some pending cases against the bidder/ contractor on alleged financial irregularities or violations of Environmental laws / rules and regulation in

undertaking mining in the State of UP and the adverse orders against the Directors or their related persons passed by the Hon'ble NGT orders were referred. In the light of refusal of CTE by the HSPCB the mining operations could not have been commenced by the mining contractor company/s. M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd was also granted a mining contract of **Jaidhar mine** through e-auction held on 7.07.2015 and in said case matter relating to grant of EC was pending for decision, so in said case at that stage refusal of CTE by the HSPCB at that stage not aroused. However, the fate of same would have also been same being case of same company.

4. Keeping in view that the HSPCB rejected the CTE applications and further action are common in nature so historical background being interlinked and the related facts of the case/s are under:

A. The HSPCB in all of the 03 cases [02 in respect of M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited and 01 of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.] refused CTE on alleged financial irregularities or violations of Environmental laws / rules and regulation in undertaking mining in the State of UP and the adverse orders against the Directors or their related persons passed by the Hon'ble NGT orders.

B. The contractor company/s against the refusal of CTE by the HSPCB – firstly filed **CWP no.6094 of 2017** before the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court. The Hon'ble High Court vide orders dated **27.04.2017** directed the company to file appeal before the Appellant Authority. The Appellant Authority on filing of appeal under Air Act, vide orders dated **03.07.2017** directed to the HSPCB to grant CTE to the said companies. Though However, initially the HSPCB filed appeal before the Hon'ble NGT and later decided to grant CTE/ CTO in favor of them.

C. M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited for **Lapra** Mine was granted CTE on 11.08.2017 and CTO on 08.12.2017. The said company commenced mining in **Lapra** mine on **21.12.2017.**

D. On the other hand, M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd for were granted CTE /CTO on 12.01.2018. **However, before** M/s

Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd could have commenced mining in Mandewala mine the CTE/CTO granted to them and M/s Apar Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd were challenged by on Sh. Sajjan Singh by way of filing a CWP no. 1010 of 2018 before the Hon'ble High Court. It was alleged that they are/were shell companies and that their Directors were indulged in various fraudulent activities. The grant of 'Consent to Operate' by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board and mining contracts granted by Mines & Geology Department were sought to be cancelled on the basis same. It was also that the contractor company changed its Directors even before execution of contract agreement which was not permissible as per terms of auction notice

E. The Hon'ble High Court vide interim orders dated 16.02.2018 stayed the mining operation. In the light of same the mining operations commenced by M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited in **Lapra Block B-10 got stopped.** M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited to whom CTE/ CTO for Mandewala mine was granted could not have commenced operation.

F. The Hon'ble High Court finally vide orders dated **14.01.2020** disposed of the above CWP No. 1010 of 2018-Sajjan Singh Vs State of Haryana with direction to the State to look into the matter and pass a speaking order at the earliest. **The orders of stay on mining were continued till such time.**

5. In compliance of the order dated 14.01.2020, passed by the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court, the then DGMG after hearing all concerned noted that there were two main issues raised by the petitioner Sh. Sajjan Singh through his advocate:

a. Seeking cancellation of the contract based on the claim that investigation against the Directors of the said company by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)/ pending of related cases;

b. The company its Directors in violation even prior to execution of contract agreement which was not permissible a per stipulation imposed **vide**

condition no. C (ii) of the auction notice, as per which that no transfer or addition or deletion of the Directors will be permissible before the execution of the contract agreement.

6. It was held that the pendency of the cases filed by SFIO against the Directors (exiting or past) of the company was not valid ground to cancel the contracts of M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited. However, in the said case it was found that in M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited changed its Directors before execution of the Contract agreement. Because the contract agreements in respect of **Nandgarh** and **Lapra** Blocks were executed by M/s Apar Mines on 09.06.2015 whereas even before that one Director namely Mohd. Inam left the company on 31.03.2016 and one Laique Ahmad Khan was inducted as a Director on 01.04.2016. In the light of same in said case it was held that M/s Apar Mines changed the Directors of the Company before the execution of the mining contract in violation of the conditions mentioned in the auction notice.

7. In view of volition relating to change of Directors even before execution of contract agreements, the then DGMG after approval of the them PSMG cancelled both the contracts held by M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited vide orders dated 22.06.2020 and 02.07.2020 respectively. The cancelation of contracts in said cases had been challenged by M/s Apar Mines and Management Pvt Ltd by way of CWP No. 19995 of 2020 and same is pending for adjudication but there is no interim orders/ stay.

8. The matter relating to that of two cases/ contracts (Mandewala mine and other of Jaidher mine) held by M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited, also required to be decided. The then DGMG afforded opportunity of hearing to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited on 28.07.2020 as per records Sh. Sushil Kumar Director of the company submitted their written submissions and further sought hearing to explain their case.

9. In the light of same the undersigned afforded opportunity of hearing to the M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited holding mining

contract of Mandewala mine on 15.06.2021. Sh. Sajjan Kumar (petitioner in CWP No. 1010 of 2018) vide letter dated 14.06.2021 submitted that the Director/s of the contractor company and company which had given surety are is facing cases filed by the SFIO. He further stated that the said companies are shell company. He sought that the contract held by said M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited be cancelled.

10. Sh. Sushil Kumar Director of the **M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited** appeared along with his counsel appeared on 15.06.2021. Sh. R.S. Thakran Mining Engineer was present for Department.

11. Sh. Sushil Kumar, at the outset, submitted that since the grant of contract a few vested interests through Sh. Sajjan Singh were creating all kind of hurdles for the firm and preventing them to undertake mining. He submitted that after grant of mining contract through transparent mode of e-auction conducted by the Department, they took steps to seek EC. Despite hurdles created they could obtain EC on 27.06.2016 and when they applied for grant of CTE to the HSPCB, some persons mislead the authorities in the HSPCB. They could manage in getting their CTE refused based on frivolous grounds. Due to which they could not commence mining operations.

12. He further submitted that they had to run from pillar to post to getting the litigation settled to get orders for grant of CTE/ CTO resulting in huge financial losses and lost opportunity of business. They could get CTE/ CTO after a period of more after more than about 18 months from date of grant of EC. Even after getting the same could not have commenced mining operations as Sh. Sajjan Singh filed CWP no 1010 of 2018 and obtained stay on mining on 16.02.2018. The matter remained pending before the Hon'ble High Court till 14.01.2020 when the state was directed to decide the related issues and pass speaking orders. In view of said litigation also they lost further time of about 2 years. Moreover, after passing of orders dated 14.01.2020 their case still not got decided. He submitted that as and when their case is taken up for consideration vested interests one way or other not let the authorities decide the same.

13. He submitted that Sh. Sajjan Kumar is not any public-spirited person and in fact is an interested party in mining and related works who was trying to derail their mining contract in order to perpetuate the virtual monopoly of existing mining contractors operating near the mining block in question. He claimed that even now he thought has no locus standi is trying to interfere in the process.

14. Sh. Sushil Kumar stated that the even during earlier hearings held before the then DGMG, it was clarified that the cases, if any pending before the SFIO or any other court against the Directors of the Company or company have any bearing on the operation of the mining contract awarded to them through the e-Auction. He pointed out that in two other cases / contracts of M/s Apar Mines and Management Services Pvt. Ltd., where few of the Directors of the present company were common, the matter has already been adjudicated by the Department. It has been held that same had no impact on grant or operation of mines by the company in the State of Haryana. Hence, on said part no further submissions may be required to justify his claim in this case also being of similar nature and is matter of record.

15. On the other issue relating to change of Directors of the company before execution of contract agreement in contravention of the condition of the auction notice, Sh. Sushil Kumar stated that of **the Auction Notice dated 27.04.2015 for e-auction to be held on 11.06.2015, has no such condition that the Directors of the company as were exiting at the time of submissions of the bidding could not have been changed before execution of contract agreement**. He stated that notwithstanding the same they executed the agreement on 09.06.2016 and they had not even changed the Directors before execution of the agreement. Hence, firstly in the case of Mandewala mine there was no such stipulation and even if the same had been there they not changed the Directors as their Directors as were prevailing at the time of auction and execution of agreement were same. At this stage he pressed that in case of any private limited company the change of Directors are regulated as per provisions of the Company Act 1956 and change of Directors before or after execution of contract agreement has no impact on any company registered under Company

Act. The Department in cases where the contractor company changed Directors before execution of contract agreements cancelled the contract agreement in the case of **M/s Apar Mines**. But the same is under challenge in CWP No. 19995 of 2020 before the Hon'ble High Court.

16. He stated that irrespective of said litigation or cases the facts of the present case are entirely different no **Directors** of the company were changed before execution of contract agreement. He submitted that at the time of auction held and contract was executed on 09.06.2016 at that time also the Directors were same. It was informed and also confirmed as per records that at the time of auction held on 11.06.2015 the Directors of the Company were (1) Mohd. Javed and (2) Laique Ahmed Khan. At the time of execution also only these 02 persons were Director. So even if the said condition had been prevailing in the case also the company had not violated the same.

17. It was however, clarified that after execution of agreement on 17.11.2017 he (Sh. Sushil Kumar) joined as Director and thereafter Sh. Anand Kumar Ray on 15.01.2018 joined as another Director. He stated that change of Directors in any company registered under Companies Act, 1956 is dealt by the MCA. The changes as above were made for day-to-day workings of the Company with the consent / procedure prescribed by MCA. The same is not violation of the State Rules,2012. Sh. Sushil Kumar clarified that change in Directors or induction of any new Director to look after operations/ workings of the company, the same is not transfer of company so no permission of Department was required.

18. The facts of the case as explained above make it clear that the company has not violated only of the condition auction notice as was claimed by Sh. Sajjan Singh the petitioner in the CWP No 1010 of 2018. It is not disputed that they had added 02 new Directors in the Company which is not a case of transfer of contract and only the appointment of Directors is regulated by the Companies Act, 1956. Further it is also not case where the changes were not in public domain as these details are available on MCA website.

17. In view of above stated facts that the mining contract was sought to be cancelled firstly that an investigation against the Directors of the said company

by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)/ pending of related cases. The said matter already stands adjudicated in the other cases of M/s Apar Mines – that there is no such condition in the auction notice or rules that on such grounds contract cannot be granted or the bidders were not eligible to participate in the auction. The other ground was that the company changed its Directors in violation even prior to execution of contract agreement which was not permissible a per stipulation imposed vide *condition no. C (ii) of the auction notice, as per which that no transfer or addition or deletion of the Directors will be permissible before the execution of the contract agreement.* Whereas in the present case there was no such condition in the auction notice and it is otherwise clear that Directors of the company were not changed prior to execution of the contract agreement. Hence it is clear that in the present case the contract is not liable to be cancelled on this ground. Hence none of the grounds raised by Sh. Sajjan Singh in CWP no. 1010 of 2018 were found valid to cancel the contract granted to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

18. Notwithstanding the above, the contract is had valid subject to condition that the contractor company shall provide fresh surety because veracity and solvency of the company namely M/s India Pacific Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd who stood as surety for the contractor company cannot be considered further due to the fact that the said company is in dispute/ litigation. In this regard it is noted that asper Rule 26(3) of the State Rules,2012 in case the surety offered by the contractor(s) during the subsistence of the contract is not found solvent, the contractor(s) shall offer another solvent surety and a supplementary deed to this effect shall be executed. Accordingly, it is also directed that M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd shall furnish fresh surety and execute supplementary deed within 10 days.

19. However, before concluding the case I would like to highlight that the conduct of Sh. Sajjan Singh. Instead of having fair submissions he had been making all out efforts to ensure derailing the normal process and browbeating of the authorities. He has his submissions on record which he sent letters dated 28.06.2021 and 29.06.2021, the same were examined at length. It was found that the submissions relating to cases pending / filed against the Directories by the

SFIO were being repeated despite that same were not found admissible in earlier similar cases. Sh. Sajjan Singh clearly had some hidden agenda to harm the interests of state and others for his or some other persons unlawful gains.

20. In the light of above the mining contractor is allowed to undertake mining after having all approvals including getting their CTO extended from the HSPCB in case the validity of same stands expired. However, before commencement of mining shall provide the fresh surety and execute supplementary contract agreement. It is also clarified that all terms and conditions of the contract and liabilities arising out of said contract shall remain same

21. It is also noted that orders of the Hon'ble High Court vide orders dated **14.01.2020** while disposing of the CWP No. 1010 of 2018-Sajjan Singh Vs State of Haryana with direction to the respondent to look into the matter and pass a speaking order and also ordered that the orders of stay on mining shall continue till such time. Hence it is clear that with passing of speaking orders the same also stands vacated, so mining strictly as per rules and regulations can be undertaken.

Mohammed Shayin, IAS
Director General, Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

Dated Panchkula, the
13.09. 2021.

Endst. No.: DMG/HY/Cont./Mandewala B/YNR-38/2as 3693 Dated: 17-09-2021.

A copy is forwarded to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd. for information and necessary action.

Mining Engineer
for Director General, Mines & Geology,
Haryana

ORDER

The mining contract of minor mineral mine namely Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34, district Yamunanagar was granted over an area of 25.60 hectares to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd. for a period of 08 years through e-auction held on 07.07.2015 after accepting their highest bid of Rs 6,72,00,000 per annum against the reserve price of Rs. 6,71,00,000. The bid was accepted and letter of Intent (LoI) was issued in their favor on 20.07.2015. The contract was granted subject to condition that mining shall be commenced only after obtaining prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from the competent authority. Further, the contract was granted subject to condition that period shall commence w.e.f. the date of grant of EC or on expiry of the period of 12 months from the date of issuance of LoI, whichever is earlier. The contractor company also executed an agreement on 09.06.2015 on Form MC-1 appended to the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking and Transportation of Minerals, and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012 (the State Rules,2012). The contractor company could not obtain Environmental Clearance within 12 months and as per terms of grant the pod of 12 months from the date of issuance of LoI expired on 10.07.2016 so the period of contract commenced from 20.07.2016. M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd were also granted another contract of Mandewala mine in district Yamunanagar itself in another auction held on 11.06.2015 and Letter of Intent was issued in said case on 19.06.2015. The company for Mandewala mine obtained Environmental Clearance from State Environment Impact assessment authority (SEIAA) on 27.06.2016. The company after obtaining EC were also required to have Consent to Establish (CTE)/ Consent to Operate (CTO) from the Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB). On submission of application for grant of CTE, the HSPCB vide its order dated 12.09.2016, refused/ rejected the consent to establish.

2 HSPCB refused CTE in 03 similar cases [02 in respect of M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited and 01 of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.] mainly on the issues related to:

- pending cases against the bidder/ contractor on alleged financial irregularities or
- violations of Environmental laws / rules and regulation in undertaking mining in the State of UP and
- adverse orders against the Directors or their related persons passed by the Hon'ble NGT.

In the light of refusal of CTE by the HSPCB, the mining operations could not be commenced by M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd. which was also granted a mining contract of **Mandewala mine** through e-auction held on 07.07.2015. In said case, matter relating to grant of EC was pending for decision, so in said case at that stage refusal of CTE by the HSPCB at that stage not relevant. However, the fate of same would have also been same being case of same company.

3. Keeping in view that the HSPCB rejected the CTE applications and further action are common in nature so historical background being interlinked and the related facts of the case/s are under:

A. The HSPCB in all of the 03 cases [02 in respect of M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited and 01 of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.] refused CTE on alleged financial irregularities or violations of Environmental laws / rules and regulation in undertaking mining in the State of UP and the adverse orders against the Directors or their related persons passed by the Hon'ble NGT orders.

B. The contractor company/s against the refusal of CTE by the HSPCB – firstly filed CWP no. 6094 of 2017 before the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court. The Hon'ble High Court vide orders dated 27.04.2017 directed the company to file appeal before the Appellant Authority. The Appellant Authority on filing of appeal under Air Act, vide orders dated 03.07.2017 directed to the HSPCB to grant CTE to the said companies. Though initially the HSPCB filed appeal before the Hon'ble NGT and later decided to grant CTE/ CTO in favor of them.

C. M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited for Lapra Mine was granted CTE on 11.08.2017 and CTO on 08.12.2017. The said company commenced mining in Lapra mine on 21.12.2017.

D. On the other hand, M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd for were granted CTE /CTO on 12.01.2018. However, before M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd could have commenced mining in Mandewala mine the CTE/CTO granted to them and M/s Apar Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd were challenged by on Sh. Sajjan Singh by way of filing a CWP no. 1010 of 2018 before the Hon'ble High Court. It was alleged that they are/were shell companies and that their Directors were indulged in various fraudulent activities. The grant of 'Consent to Operate' by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board and mining contracts granted by Mines & Geology Department were sought to be cancelled on the basis same. It was also that the contractor company changed its Directors even before execution of contract agreement which was not permissible as per terms of auction notice

E. The Hon'ble High Court vide interim orders dated 16.02.2018 stayed the mining operation. In the light of same the mining operations commenced by M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited in Lapra Block B-10 got stopped. M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited to whom CTE/ CTO for Mandewala mine was granted could not have commenced operation.

F. The Hon'ble High Court finally vide orders dated 14.01.2020 disposed of the above CWP No. 1010 of 2018-Sajjan Singh Vs State of Haryana with direction to the State to look into the matter and pass a speaking order at the earliest. The orders of stay on mining were continued till such time.

4. In compliance of the order dated 14.01.2020, passed by the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court, the then DGMG after hearing all concerned noted that there were two main issues raised by the petitioner Sh. Sajjan Singh through his advocate:

a. Seeking cancellation of the contract based on the claim that investigation against the Directors of the said company by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)/ pending of related cases;

b. The company its Directors in violation even prior to execution of contract agreement which was not permissible a per stipulation imposed vide condition no. C (ii) of the auction notice, as per which that no transfer or addition or deletion of the Directors will be permissible before the execution of the contract agreement.

5. It was held that the pendency of the cases filed by SFIO against the Directors (exiting or past) of the company was not valid ground to cancel the contracts of M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited. However, in the said case it was found that in M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited changed its Directors before execution of the Contract agreement. Because the contract agreements in respect of **Nandgarh** and **Lapra** Blocks were executed by M/s Apar Mines on 09.06.2015 whereas even before that one Director namely Mohammed Inam left the company on 31.03.2016 and one Laique Ahmad Khan was inducted as a Director on 01.04.2016. In the light of same in said case it was held that M/s Apar Mines changed the Directors of the Company before the execution of the mining contract in violation of the conditions mentioned in the auction notice.

6. In view of volition relating to change of Directors even before execution of contract agreements, the then DGMG after approval of the them PSMG cancelled both the contracts held by M/s Apar Mines Management Services Private Limited vide orders dated 22.06.2020 and 02.07.2020 respectively. The cancelation of contracts in said cases had been challenged by M/s Apar Mines and Management Pvt Ltd by way of CWP No. 19995 of 2020 and same is pending for adjudication but there is no interim orders/ stay.

7. The matter relating to that of two cases / contracts (Mandewala mine and other of Jaidher mine) held by M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited, also required to be decided. The then DGMG afforded opportunity of hearing to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private

Limited on 28.07.2020 as per records Sh. Sushil Kumar Director of the company submitted their written submissions and further sought hearing to explain their case.

8. In the light of same the undersigned afforded opportunity of hearing to the M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited holding mining contract of Jaidhar mine on 15.06.2021. Sh. Sajjan Kumar (petitioner in CWP No. 1010 of 2018) vide letter dated 14.06.2021 submitted that the Director/s of the contractor company and company which had given surety are is facing cases filed by the SFIO. He further stated that the said companies are shell company. He sought that the contract held by said M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited be cancelled.

9. Sh. Sushil Kumar, Director of the M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited appeared along with his counsel appeared on 15.06.2021. Sh. Sushil Kumar at the outset submitted that few vested interests through Sh. Sajjan Singh were creating all kind of hurdles in let them undertake mining. He submitted that after grant of mining contract through transparent mode of e-auction conducted by the Department, they took steps to seek EC. Despite hurdles created they could obtain EC on 27.06.2016 and when they applied for grant of CTE to the HSPCB, some persons mislead the authorities in the HSPCB. They could manage in getting their CTE refused based on frivolous grounds. Due to which they could not commence mining operations.

10. He further submitted that they had to run from pillar to post to getting the litigation settled to get orders for grant of CTE/ CTO resulting in huge financial losses and lost opportunity of business. They could get CTE/ CTO after a period of more after more than about 18 months from date of grant of EC. Even after getting the same could not have commenced mining operations as Sh. Sajjan Singh filed CWP no 1010 of 2018 and obtained stay on mining on 16.02.2018. The matter remained pending before the Hon'ble High Court till 14.01.2020 when the state was directed to decide the related issues and pass speaking orders. In view of said litigation also they lost further time of about 2 years. Moreover, after passing of orders dated 14.01.2020 their case still not got

decided. He submitted that as and when their case is taken up for consideration vested interests one way or other not let the authorities decide the same.

11. He submitted that Sh. Sajjan Kumar is in fact is an interested party in mining and related works who was trying to derail their mining contract in order to perpetuate the virtual monopoly of existing mining contractors operating near the mining block in question. He claimed that even now he thought has no locus standi is trying to interfere in the process.

12. Sh. Sushil Kumar stated that the even during earlier hearings held before the then DGMG, it was clarified that the cases, if any pending before the SFIO or any other court against the Directors of the Company or company have any bearing on the operation of the mining contract awarded to them through the e-Auction. He pointed out that in two other cases / contracts of M/s Apar Mines and Management Services Pvt. Ltd., where few of the Directors of the present company were common, the matter has already been adjudicated by the Department. It has been held that same had no impact on grant or operation of mines by the company in the State of Haryana. Hence, on said part no further submissions may be required to justify his claim in this case also being of similar nature and is matter of record.

13. On the other issue relating to change of Directors of the company before execution of contract agreement in contravention of the condition of the auction notice, Sh. Sushil Kumar stated that they executed the agreement on 09.06.2016 and they had not changed the Directors before execution of the agreement. Hence, they not changed the Directors as their Directors as were prevailing at the time of auction and execution of agreement were same. At this stage he also pressed that in case of any private limited company the change of Directors are regulated as per provisions of the Company Act 1956 and change of Directors before or after execution of contract agreement has no impact on any company registered under Company Act. The Department in cases where the contractor company changed Directors before execution of contract agreements cancelled the contract agreement in the case of M/s Apar Mines. But the same is under challenge in CWP No. 19995 of 2020 before the Hon'ble High Court.

14. He stated that irrespective of said litigation or cases, the facts of the present case are entirely different as none of the Directors of the company were changed before execution of contract agreement. He submitted that at the time of auction held and contract was executed on 09.06.2016 at that time also the Directors were same. It was informed and also confirmed as per records that at the time of auction held on 07.07.2015 the Directors of the Company were (1) Mohammed Javed and (2) Laique Ahmed Khan. At the time of execution also only these 02 persons were Director. So even if the said condition had been prevailing in the case also the company had not violated the same.

15. It was however, clarified that after execution of agreement on 17.11.2017 he (Sh. Sushil Kumar) joined as Director and thereafter Sh. Anand Kumar Ray on 15.01.2018 joined as another Director. He stated that change of Directors in any company registered under Companies Act, 1956 is dealt by the MCA. The changes as above were made for day-to-day workings of the Company with the consent / procedure prescribed by MCA. The same is not violation of the State Rules,2012. Sh. Sushil Kumar clarified that change in Directors or induction of any new Director to look after operations/ workings of the company, the same is not transfer of company so no permission of Department was required.

16. The facts of the case as explained above make it clear that the company has not violated only of the condition auction notice as was claimed by Sh. Sajjan Singh the petitioner in the CWP No 1010 of 2018. It is not disputed that they had added 02 new Directors in the Company which is not a case of transfer of contract and only case of the appointment of Directors is regulated by the Companies Act, 1956. Further it is also not case where the changes were not in public domain as these details are available on MCA website.

17. In view of above stated facts that the mining contract was sought to be cancelled firstly that an investigation against the Directors of the said company by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)/ pending of related cases. The said matter already stands adjudicated in the other cases of M/s Apar Mines – that there is no such condition in the auction notice or rules that on such grounds contract can not be granted or the bidders were not eligible to participate in the

auction. The other ground was that the company changed its Directors in violation even prior to execution of contract agreement which was not permissible a per stipulation imposed vide *condition no. C (ii) of the auction notice, as per which that no transfer or addition or deletion of the Directors will be permissible before the execution of the contract agreement.* Whereas in the present case it is clear that Directors of the company were not changed prior to execution of the contract agreement. Hence it is clear that in the present case the contract is not liable to be cancelled on this ground. Hence none of the grounds raised by Sh. Sajjan Singh in CWP no. 1010 of 2018 were found valid to cancel the contract granted to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

18. In the light of above facts, it can be held that the mining contract of minor mineral mine namely Jaidhar Block/YNR B- 34, district Yamunanagar granted over an area of 25.60 hectares to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd. for a period of 08 years w.e.f. 20.07.2016 is valid and the contractor company is legally eligible to undertake mining after having all approvals such as EC and CTO. In case the CTO had expire they shall get the same extended from the HSPCB. In view of above the contract granted in favour of the M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd is held as valid. However, the findings as above shall not have any finding with regards to contractual liabilities on the contractor company which commenced from 19.06.2016.

19. Notwithstanding the above, the contract is had valid subject to condition that the contractor company shall provide fresh surety because veracity and solvency of the company namely M/s India Pacific Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. who stood as surety for the contractor company cannot be considered further due to the fact that the said company is in dispute/ litigation. In this regard it is noted that asper Rule 26(3) of the State Rules,2012 in case the surety offered by the contractor(s) during the subsistence of the contract is not found solvent, the contractor(s) shall offer another solvent surety and a supplementary deed to this effect shall be executed. Accordingly, it is also directed that M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd shall furnish fresh surety and execute supplementary deed within 10 days.

20. However, before concluding the case I would like to highlight that the conduct of Sh. Sajjan Singh. Instead of having fair submissions he had been making all out efforts to ensure derailing the normal process and browbeating of the authorities. He has his submissions on record which he sent letters dated 28.06.2021 and 29.06.2021, the same were examined at length. It was found that the submissions relating to cases pending / filed against the Directories by the SFIO were being repeated despite that same were not found admissible in earlier similar cases. Sh. Sajjan Singh clearly had some hidden agenda to harm the interests of state and others for his or some other persons unlawful gains.

21. In the light of above the mining contractor is allowed to undertake mining after having all approvals including getting their CTO extended from the HSPCB in case the validity of same stands expired. However, before commencement of mining shall provide the fresh surety and execute supplementary contract agreement. It is also clarified that all terms and conditions of the contract and liabilities arising out of said contract shall remain same.

22. It is also noted that orders of the Hon'ble High Court vide orders dated 14.01.2020 while disposing of the CWP No. 1010 of 2018-Sajjan Singh Vs State of Haryana with direction to the respondent to look into the matter and pass a speaking order and also ordered that the orders of stay on mining shall continue till such time. Hence it is clear that with passing of speaking orders the same also stands vacated, so mining strictly as per rules and regulations can be undertaken.

Mohammed Shayin, IAS
Director General, Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

Dated Panchkula, the
13.09. 2021.

Director General, Mines and geology,
Haryana, Panchkula

Endst. No.: DMG/HY/Cont./ Dated:

A copy is forwarded to M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd. for information and necessary action.

-Sd-
Mining Engineer
for Director General, Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

Endst. No.: DMG/HY/Cont./ 3600 Dated: 14-09-2021.

A copy is forwarded to Assistant Mining Engineer, Mines & Geology Department, Yamunanagar for information.

Mining Engineer
for Director General, Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

110 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

CWP No.19286 of 2021 (O&M)
Date of decision : 28.09.2021

Sajjan Singh ..... Petitioner

versus

Union of India & ors. ..... Respondents

CORAM : HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE AJAY TEWARI
HON'BLE MRS.JUSTICE ALKA SARIN

****

Present : Mr. Shailendra Jain, Senior Advocate with
Mr. Peeyushi Diwan Jain, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Anand Chhibbar, Sr. Advocate with
Mr. Anshul Mangla, Advocate
for respondent No.5-caveator.

****

AJAY TEWARI, J. (Oral)

After arguing for sometime, learned counsel for the petitioner prays for permission to withdraw the present petition with liberty to file a Public Interest Litigation on the same cause of action.

Allowed as prayed for.

Dismissed as withdrawn with the aforesaid liberty.

Since the main case has been decided, the pending Miscellaneous Application, if any, also stands disposed of.

(AJAY TEWARI)
JUDGE

(ALKA SARIN)
JUDGE

28.09.2021
pooja sharma-I

Whether speaking/reasoned Yes/No

Whether Reportable : Yes/No

POOJA SHARMA
2021.09.28 23:26
I attest to the accuracy and
integrity of this document

Office of District Town Planner, Yamuna Nagar
DEPARTMENT OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING, HARYANA
1st FLOOR, HUDA COMPLEX, SECTOR-21, JAGADHRI.
Tel- +91-1732-237885
E-mail: dtp1.yamunanagar.tcp@gmail.com

Memo No. P- 2275
Dated 08/10/21

Annexure R-9/4

To

M/s Saharanpur Mines Mangemant Services Pvt. Ltd,
Shop no. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Distt. Saharanpur,
Through, Sh. Sushil Kumar S/o Sh. Rajbir Singh,
R/o Vill. Ganganpur, Tehsil. Barara,
Distt. Ambala.

Subject: - Information regarding Urban Area & Controlled Area.

Reference: - Your application memo no TCP-OFA/18189/2021 dated 04.10.2021.

It is intimated that the land falling in Khasra No. 27//12, 13, 14, 16, 2, 17, 18/1, 18/2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26//25/1, 25/2, 32//1/1, 32//1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 31//1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 31//17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 43//2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30//11, 19, 20/1, 20/2, 21, 22, 23, 44//1, 44//2, 3 situated in the revenue estate of Vill. Jaidhar, (H.B. No:- 82), Tehsil. Khijarbad, Distt. Yamuna Nagar does not fall in any of the Urban Area or Controlled Area declared by Department of Town and Country Planning, Haryana. Thus, this information is given subject to the following conditions:-

1. That you will obtain the necessary permission from mining department before initiating any activity at site.
2. That it does not provide any immunity to the site from other Acts and Rules as may be applicable on it.
3. That you will abide by the provisions of Controlled Areas Act No. 41 of 1963/Urban Area Act No. 8 of 1975, when it comes into force at site.
4. That you will abide by the provisions of NBC/BIS code for any type of construction at site.
5. That in case of non fulfillment of the above, this letter shall stand cancelled automatically.

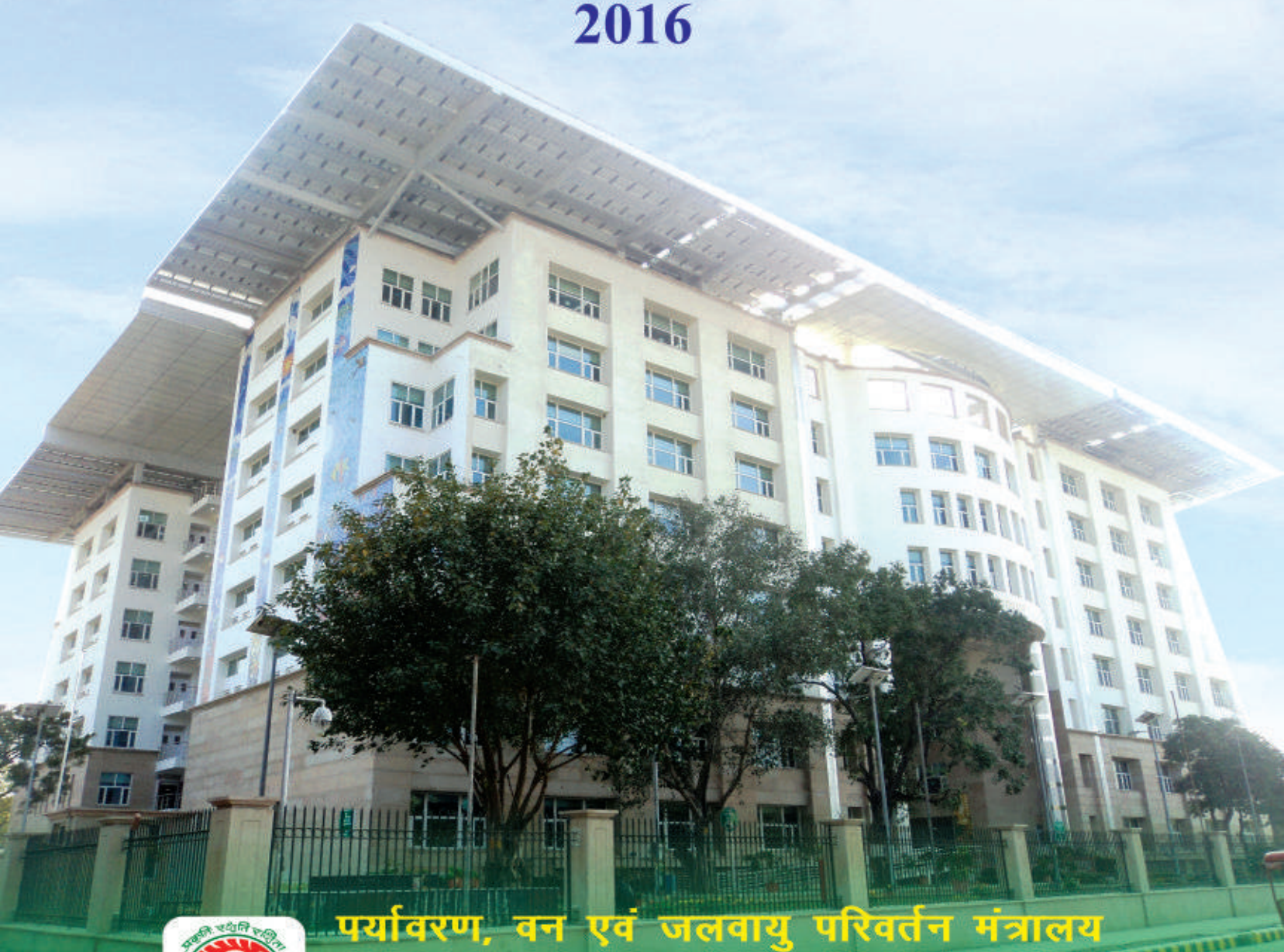
Beside above, in Model form for execution of mining contract dated 09.06.2016 Khasra no. 33//5 falls inside the Controlled Area Around Dadu Pur Head Works At Vill. Dadu Pur Cantt. Hence you are directed to take license for this khasra on before starting any excavation work/construction any type of building etc.

District Town Planner,
Yamuna Nagar.

Annexure R-9/5

सत्यमेव जयते

SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES 2016



पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड, नई दिल्ली–110 003
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110 003
www.moef.nic.in

Acknowledgment

The Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016, has been prepared after extensive consultation with the States and stakeholders over a period of last one year. The Guideline assimilates the knowledge and experience of stakeholder. The main objective of the Guidelines is to ensure sustainable sand mining and environment friendly management practices in order to restore and maintain the ecology of river and other sand sources. The team of the officers of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change who have worked for preparing these Guidelines comprised of following:

1. Shri Manoj Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary
2. Dr. U. Sridharan, Scientist 'F'
3. Dr. R.B. Lal, Scientist 'D'
4. Dr. Sonu Singh, Scientist 'D'

SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sl.No.	CONTENTS	Page
01	Foreword Preface	03 05
02	Executive Summary	07
03	Introduction	08
04	Need for Policy Guidelines	09
05	Objective of the Guidelines	09
06	The Effect of Sand and Gravel Mining	11
07	General Approach to Sustainable Sand and Gravel Mining	14
08	The World Scenario	16
09	Indian Scenario	18
10	The Price Elasticity for Demand of Sand	19
11	Process of Sediment Transport	19
12	Sustainable Sand and Gravel Mining Guidelines	21
13	The Structure of District Survey Report	24
14	Management Plan	28
15	Marine Sand Mining and Impact on Marine Biodiversity	33
16	Reducing Consumption of Sand	34
17	The Report of the Committee headed by Secretary, MoEF - 2010	35
18	Regime of Law and Administrative Orders Relating to Mining of Minor Minerals	40
19	The Issues and Management of Mining In Cluster	49
20	Management of Sand Deposited after Flood on Agricultural Field of Farmers	58
21	Mining of Sand from Agricultural Field	60
22	Customary Rights on Sand Mining	60
23	Desilting of Reservoirs / Barrages / Annecuts / Lakes / Canals	61
24	Mining Plan	62
25	Evaluating The Impact Of Sand Mining	62
26	Monitoring System for Sustainable Sand Mining	64
27	Administrative Structure for Environmental Clearance and Ensuring Compliance of EC Conditions	67
28	Exemption of Certain Cases from being Considered as Mining and Requirement of Environmental Clearance	72
29	Standard Environmental Conditions for Sand Mining	73

APPENDIX

Sl.No.	CONTENTS	Page
30	Table - 1: Revenue from Sand Mining in State / UT	79
31	Table - 2: Number of Mining Leases in State	80
32	Table - 3: Average Size of Sand Mining Leases in State / UT: 2014-15	81
33	Table - 4: Average Period of Sand Mining Leases in State / UT	82
34	Table - 5: Common Method and Practice of Sand Mining in the State / UT	83
35	Table - 6: Suggestions / Recommendations from states for Environmentally Sustainable Sand Mining	85
36	Table - 7: Best Practice of Sand Mining adopted in District / State / UT	93
37	Table - 8: Status of Promulgation of Rule on Sand Mining in the State / UT	95
38	Table - 9: Normal Dates of Onset and withdrawal of South-West Monsoon	97

प्रकाश जावडेकर
Prakash Javadekar

सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE
भारत सरकार / GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



FOREWORD

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development have been the cornerstones of the policies and procedures governing the industrial and other developmental activities in India. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has taken several policy initiatives and enacted environmental and pollution control legislations to prevent indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and to promote integration of environmental concerns in developmental projects. One such initiative is the Notification on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of developmental projects issued on 14th September, 2006 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, making EIA mandatory for certain categories of developmental projects.

Another land mark decision has been taken with the new notifications dated 15.01.2016 and 20.01.2016 on mining of minor minerals and constitution of District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and District Level Environment Appraisal Committee. This will ensure environmentally sustainable mining especially for sand and gravel under close supervision of district authorities. Use of information technology and information technology enabled services for scientific monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material is another important feature of above notification.

Sand and gravel are one of the most important construction materials. Ensuring their availability is vital for the development of the infrastructure in the country. There are different sources of sand and gravel, the most important among them is the river. As the requirement of these construction materials is on rise, they also are very vital for the health, physical character of the river and the different important functions of the river. The extraction of sand and gravel from the river bodies has to be regulated and done with adoption of required environmental safeguards.

In view of evolving scenario in industry and development sector, My Ministry has prepared a "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines". The Guidelines *inter-alia* focus on preparation of District Survey Report; Management Plan; Marine Sand Mining and Impact on Marine Biodiversity; Issues and Management of Mining in Cluster; Management of Sand Deposited after Flood on Agricultural Field of Farmers; Mining of Sand from Agricultural Field; Monitoring System for Sustainable Sand Mining using Information Technology System; Creation of District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) and District Level Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) for granting Environment Clearance for Mining of Minor Minerals; Exemption of certain cases for requirement of Environment Clearance and Standard Environmental Conditions for Sustainable Sand Mining.

The Guidelines will help the Departments of Mines and Geology, State Pollution Control Boards/Committees, Industries, Regulators, Authorities and various Stakeholders to ensure environmentally sustainable mining in the Country.

(Prakash Javadekar)

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सत्यमेव जयते

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भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Secretary
Government of India
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PREFACE

Sand is naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. Sand and gravel together known as aggregate, represent the highest volume of raw material used on earth. The mining of aggregate has been continuing for many years. Now the mining of aggregates has reached a level threatening the environment and ecosystem besides also reaching a level of scarcity that would threaten the economy. It is recommended that sand and aggregate mining, and quarrying should be done only after sound scientific assessment and adopting best practices to limit the impact on the environment.

The main objectives of the Guidelines, inter-alia, includes to ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner; availability of adequate quantity of aggregate in sustainable manner; improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material; 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.; to ensure 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 in-stream habitats; to 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; and streamlining the process for grant of environmental clearance (EC) for sustainable mining.

The recommendations for management of sustainable sand extraction are the key objectives of the Guidelines. Emphasis is given to the setting up of monitoring plans that will provide data on profile changes and sediment transport capacity to enable the authorities to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of sand extraction sites. Special emphasis is given on monitoring of the mined out material, which is key to the success of environment management plan. So use of IT and IT enabled services for effective monitoring of the quantity of mined out material and transportation along with process reengineering has been made a part of the Guideline. The Guidelines propose delegation of responsibility and authority to the cutting edge level i.e. the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority along with streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environment clearance in cluster situation.

(Ashok Lavasa)

New Delhi
Date: 15-03-2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sand and gravel are one of the most important construction materials. Ensuring their availability is vital for the development of the infrastructure in the country. There are different sources of sand and gravel, the most important among them is the river. As the requirement of these construction materials is on rise, they also are very vital for the health, physical character of the river and the different important functions of the river. The extraction of sand and gravel from the river bodies has to be regulated and done with adoption of required environmental safeguards.

For making available these resources, a mapping of these resources at the district level, identification of appropriate sites for extraction, appraisal of the extraction process, putting in place the required environmental safeguards, and rigorous monitoring of the volume of extracted material is required to ensure sustainability of the entire process.

The district is the unit of administration which is best placed to do the mapping of these resources, adopt the best environmental practices for extraction of these materials and monitor its extraction and movement. The large number of leases which are awarded, the scattered geographical location of the availability of these materials and decentralized requirement and usage of the sand and aggregates also places districts in a unique position to play a vital role in adoption of environmental safeguards needed for sustainable extraction of river sand and gravel.

Recommendations for management of sustainable sand extraction are the key objective of the Guidelines. Emphasis is given to the setting up of monitoring plans that will provide data on profile changes and sediment transport capacity to enable the authorities to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of sand extraction sites.

Special emphasis is given on monitoring of the mined out material, which is key to the success of environment management plan. So use of IT and IT enabled services for effective monitoring of the quantity of mined out material and transportation along with process reengineering has been made a part of the Guideliness. The Guidelines proposes delegation of responsibility and authority to the cutting edge level i.e. the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority along with streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environment clearance in cluster situation.

Promotion of manufactured sand, artificial sand and alternative technologies in construction materials and processes are also required for reducing the dependence and demand on naturally occurring sand and gravel. Development of slag sand, sand from stone chips and there certification under BIS is an important step in this direction.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development is built on three pillars - environmental, social and economic. Sustainable development cannot be achieved if the environment is protected but poverty is prevalent in a significant part of the population. Similarly, sustainable development cannot be achieved through inappropriate economic growth, if it undermines the environment in which people and businesses exists. These Guideliness support that fundamental concept, promoting environmental protection, limiting negative physiological, hydrological and social impacts under pinning sustainable economic growth.

Sand and gravel have long been used as aggregate for construction of roads and building. Today, the demand for these materials continues to rise. In India, the main sources of sand are river flood plain, coastal sand, paleo channel sand, and sand from agricultural fields.

River sand mining is a common practice as habitation concentrates along the rivers and the mining locations are preferred near the markets or along the transportation route, for reducing the transportation cost. River sand mining can damage private and public properties as well as aquatic habitats. Excessive removal of sand may significantly distort the natural equilibrium of a stream channel.

Removing sediment from the active channel bed in river interrupt the continuity of sediment transport through the river system, disrupting the sediment mass balance in the river downstream and induces channel adjustments (usually incision) extending considerable distances (commonly one kilometer or more) beyond the extraction site.

The magnitude of the impact basically depends on the magnitudes of the extraction relative to bed load sediment supply and transport through the reach. Implementation of the principles and processes outlined in this Guidelines will limit the negative externalities of sand and gravel mining.

NEED FOR POLICY GUIDELINES

Sand is naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles between 150 micron to 4.75 mm in diameter (IS 383-1970). Sand is formed due to weathering of rocks due to mechanical forces. In the process the weathered rocks forms gravel and then sand.

Sand and gravel together known as aggregate, represent the highest volume of raw material used on earth after water. The mining of aggregate has been continuing for many years. Now the mining of aggregates has reached a level threatening the environment and ecosystem besides also reaching a level of scarcity that would threaten the economy. It is recommended that sand & aggregate mining, and quarrying should be done only after sound scientific assessment and adopting best practices to limit the impact on the environment.

It is also felt that the greater use of substitute material (Manufactured Sand, artificial sand etc.) & construction technology, and sustainable use of the resource could drastically reduce adverse impact of mining on the environment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE GUIDELINES

The Guideliness has been based on the following principles:

- 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 in-stream 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.

THE EFFECT OF SAND AND GRAVEL MINING

Mining within or near riverbed has a direct impact on the stream's physical characteristics, such as channel geometry, bed elevation, substratum composition and stability, in-stream roughness of the bed, flow velocity, discharge capacity, sediment transport capacity, turbidity, temperature etc. Alteration or modification of the above attributes may cause hazardous impact on ecological equilibrium of riverine regime. This may also cause adverse impact on in-stream biota and riparian habitats. This disturbance may also cause changes in channel configuration and flow-paths.

The effects of sand and gravel mining are as follows:

a) Extraction of bed material in excess of replenishment by transport from upstream causes the bed to lower (degrade) upstream and downstream of the site of removal.

b) In-stream habitat is impacted by increase in river gradient, suspended load, sediment transport and sediment deposition. Excessive sediment deposition for replenishment increases turbidity which prevents penetration of light required for photosynthesis and reduces food availability of aquatic fauna.

c) Riparian habitat including vegetative cover on and adjacent to the river banks it controls erosion, provide nutrient inputs into the stream and prevents intrusion of pollutants in the stream through runoff. Bank erosion and change of morphology of the river can destroy the riparian vegetative cover.

d) Bed degradation are responsible for channel shifting, causing loss of properties and degradation of landscape, it can also undermine bridge supports, pipe lines or other structures.

e) Degradation may change the morphology of the river bed, which constitutes one aspect of the aquatic habitat.

f) Degradation can deplete the entire depth of gravelly bed material, exposing other substrates that may underlie the gravel, which could in turn affect the quality of aquatic habitat. Lowering of ground water table in the flood plain because of lowering of riverbed level as well as river water level takes place because of extraction and draining out of excessive ground water from the adjacent areas. So, if a floodplain aquifer drains to the stream, groundwater levels can be lowered as a result of bed degradation.

g) Lowering of the water table can destroy riparian vegetation.

h) Excessive pumping of ground water in the process of mining in abandoned channels depletes ground water causing scarcity of irrigation and drinking water. In extreme cases it may create ground fissures and subsidence in adjacent areas.

i) Flooding is reduced as bed elevations and flood heights decrease, reducing hazard for human occupancy of floodplains and the possibility of damage to engineering works.

j) The supply of overbank sediments to floodplains is reduced as flood heights decrease.

k) An un-scientific and unregulated sand and gravel mining tends to increase channel bank

scouring and erosion. This causes a large degree of meandering of rivers and sometimes it could be in kms.

l) Rapid bed degradation may induce bank collapse and erosion by increasing the heights of banks.

m) Polluting ground water by reducing the thickness of the filter material especially if mining is taking place at top of recharge fissures.

n) Choking of sand layer which acts as filter for ingress of ground water from river by dumping of finer material, compaction of filter zone due to movement of heavy vehicles. It also reduces the permeability and porosity of the filter material.

o) Removal of gravel from bars may cause downstream bars to erode if they subsequently receive less bed material than is carried downstream from them by fluvial transport.

p) Ecological effects on bird nesting, fish migration, angling, etc.

q) Indiscrete mining activities lead to increased concentration of suspended sediment in the river which in turn causes siltation of water resources projects.

r) Un-scientific and unregulated sand and gravel mining leads to the severe health hazards like air quality degradation and dust fog.

s) Direct destruction from heavy equipment operation; discharges from equipment and refueling.

t) Biosecurity and pest risks.

u) Impacts on coastal processes.

The other deleterious impacts of indiscrete mining include

Loss of riparian habitat resulting from direct removal of vegetation along the stream bank to facilitate the use of a dragline or through the process of lowering the water table, bank undercutting, and channel incision. The physical composition and stability of substrates are altered as a result of in-stream mining and most of these physical effects may exacerbate sediment entrainment in the channel.

Furthermore, the process of in-stream mining and gravel washing produces fine sediments under all flow conditions, resulting in a deposition of fine sediment in riffles as well as other habitats at low discharge. Excess sediment is considered the greatest pollutant in waters and constitutes one of the major environmental factors in the degradation of stream fisheries.

However, in-stream mining may contribute additional sediment to downstream reaches due to the disruption of substrate stability. Once sediment enters the stream, it is best to let natural geomorphological and hydrological processes reach a dynamic equilibrium, rather than further exacerbating the situation by additional disturbance.

All other things being equal:

a) Extracting gravel from an excavation that does not penetrate the water table and is located away from an active stream channel should cause little or no change to the natural hydrological processes unless the stream captures the pit during periods of flooding.

b) In-stream extraction of gravel from below the water level of a stream generally causes more changes to the natural hydrologic processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the water level.

c) In-stream extraction of gravel below the deepest part of the channel (the thalweg) generally causes more changes to the natural hydrological processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the thalweg.

d) Excavating sand and gravel from a small straight channel with a narrow floodplain generally will have a greater impact on the natural hydrological processes than excavations on a braided channel with a wide floodplain.

e) Extracting sand and gravel from a large river or stream will generally create less impact than extracting the same amount of material from a smaller river or stream.

f) Over-extraction of gravel can destabilise channels and banks, and/or affect the ecologic functioning of rivers particularly if undertaken at the wrong time, or in the wrong place, or in a way that damages the river bed or margins.

GENERAL APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE SAND AND GRAVEL MINING

Following considerations should be kept in mind for sand / gravel mining:

a) Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradation shall be identified first. The Lease holder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage aggradation problem.

b) The distance between sites for sand and gravel mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river. Sediment rating curve for the potential sites shall be developed and checked against the extracted volumes of sand and gravel.

c) Sand and gravel may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.

d) 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.

e) Layers of sand and gravel which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.

f) Sand and gravel shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.

g) 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.

h) Sand and gravel shall not be extracted within 200 to 500 meter from any crucial hydraulic structure such as pumping station, water intakes, and bridges. The exact distance should be ascertained by the local authorities based on local situation. The cross-section survey should cover a minimum distance of 1.0 km upstream and 1.0 km downstream of the potential reach for extraction. The sediment sampling should include the bed material and bed material load before, during and after extraction period. Develop a sediment rating curve at the upstream end of the potential reach using the surveyed cross- section. Using the historical or gauged flow rating curve, determine the suitable period of high flow that can replenish the extracted volume. Calculate the extraction volume based on the sediment rating curve and high flow period after determining the allowable mining depth.

i) Sand and gravel could be extracted from the downstream of the sand 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.

j) Flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there are significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand and gravel mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross- section history.

k) Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.

l) The Piedmont Zone (Bhabhar area) particularly in the Himalayan foothills, where riverbed material is mined, this sandy-gravelly track constitutes excellent conduits and holds the greater potential for ground water recharge. Mining in such areas should be preferred in locations selected away from the channel bank stretches.

m) Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meter and distance from the bank should be 3 meter or 10 percent of the river width whichever less.

n) The borrow area should preferably be located on the river side of the proposed embankment, because they get silted up in course of time. For low embankment less than 6 m in height, borrow area should not be selected within 25 m from the toe/heel of the embankment. In case of higher embankment the distance should not be less than 50 m. In order to obviate development of flow parallel to embankment, cross bars of width eight times the depth of borrow pits spaced 50 to 60 meters centre-to-centre should be left in the borrow pits.

o) Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to start of mining.

THE WORLD SCENARIO

Sand and gravel are mined world-wide and account for the largest volume of solid material extracted globally. Formed by erosive processes over thousands of years, they are now being extracted at a rate far greater than their renewal. Furthermore, the volume being extracted is having a major impact on rivers, deltas and coastal and marine ecosystems, resulting in loss of land through river or coastal erosion, lowering of the water table and decrease in the amount of sediment supply. Despite the colossal quantities of sand and gravel being used, increasing dependence on them and the significant impact that their extraction has on the environment, this issue needs far better attention and awareness.

Globally, between 47 and 59 billion tonnes of material is mined every year of which sand and gravel, known as aggregates, account for both the largest share (from 68% to 85%) and the fastest growth in extraction increase. Although more sand and gravel are mined than any other material, reliable data on their extraction is not available. The absence of global data on aggregates mining makes environmental assessment very difficult and has contributed to the lack of awareness about this issue. One way to estimate the global use of aggregates indirectly is through the production of cement for concrete (concrete is made with cement, water, sand and gravel). The production of cement is reported by 150 countries and it reached 3.7 billion tonnes in 2012 (USGS, 2013a). For each tonne of cement, the building industry needs about six to seven times more tonnes of sand and gravel (USGS, 2013b). Thus, the world's use of aggregates for concrete can be estimated at 25.9 billion tonnes a year for 2012 alone.

Added to this are all the aggregates used in land reclamation, shoreline developments and road embankments (for which the global statistics are unavailable), added to this is the 180 million tonnes of sand used in industry (USGS, 2012). Aggregates also contribute to 90% of asphalt pavements and 80% of concrete roads (Robinson and Brown, 2002). Taking all these estimates into account, a conservative estimate for the world consumption of aggregates exceeds 40 billion tonnes a year.

This large quantity of material cannot be extracted and used without a significant impact on the environment. Extraction has an impact on biodiversity, water turbidity, water table levels and landscape and on climate through carbon dioxide emissions from transportation. There are also socio-economic, cultural and even political consequences. In some extreme cases, the mining of marine aggregates has changed international boundaries, such as through the disappearance of sand islands in Indonesia (New York Times, 2010; Guerin, 2003).

The impacts of sand mining can be mainly categorized as follows:

IMPACTS ON	DESCRIPTION
Biodiversity	Impacts on related ecosystems (for example; fisheries)
Land losses	Both inland and coastal through erosion
Hydrological functions	Change in water flows, flood regulation and marine currents
Water supply	Through lowering of the water table and pollution
Infrastructures	Damage to bridges, river embankments and coastal infrastructures
Climate	Directly through transport emissions
Landscape	Coastal erosion, changes in deltaic structures, quarries, pollution of rivers
Extreme events	Decline of protection against extreme events (flood, drought, storm surge)

World over sand was until recently extracted in land quarries and riverbeds; however, a shift to marine and coastal aggregates mining has occurred due to the decline of inland resources. River and marine aggregates remain the main sources for building and land reclamation. For concrete, in-stream gravel requires less processing and produces high-quality material while marine aggregate needs to be thoroughly washed to remove salt. If the chloride is not removed from marine aggregate, a structure built with it might collapse after few decades due to corrosion of steel reinforced structures. Most sand from deserts cannot be used for concrete and land reclaiming, as the wind erosion process forms round grains that do not bind well.

INDIAN SCENARIO

The data on consumption of sand and aggregate in country is not available with any source. It can be derived indirectly from the usage of cement, construction of roads and stowing of mines. The trend for aggregates extraction can be estimated using cement production as a proxy.

Cement production has multiplied three-fold in the last 20 years from 1.37 billion tonnes of cement in 1994 to 3.7 billion tonnes in 2012 (USGS, 2013a) mainly as a result of rapid economic growth in Asia (UNEP and CSIRO, 2011). Five countries: China (58%), India (6.75%), the United States (2%), Brazil and Turkey - produce 70% of the world's cement (USGS, 2013c). The consumption of cement is expected to reach 324 million tonnes, which equates to use of 2.2 billion tonnes of aggregates. This is in addition to sand and aggregates used in stowing of mines, industry and other allied usage.

In India the main sources of sand are:

(a) River (riverbed and flood plain).

(b) Lakes and reservoirs.

(c) Agricultural fields (Haryana).

(d) Coastal / marine sand.

(e) Palaeo-channels (Bikaner in Rajasthan).

THE PRICE ELASTICITY FOR DEMAND OF SAND

As the price elasticity of demand for sand is inelastic (-0.88), any increase in price in absence of marketable alternative will not have any significant impact on demand. Use of crushed stones or other substitute material should be promoted. The regional context of aggregate resources, market demand, and the environmental impacts of various alternatives must be understood before any site-specific proposal for aggregate extraction can be reviewed.

Evaluation of aggregate supply and demand should be undertaken on the basis of production-consumption regions, encompassing the market for aggregate and all potential sources of aggregate within an economical transport distance. The finite nature of high-quality alluvial gravel resources must be recognized, and high-quality PCC-grade aggregates should be reserved only for the uses demanding this quality material (such as concrete). Alternative sources should be used in less demanding applications (such as road sub-base). Part replacement with fly ash in roads and embankments be promoted in place of sand and aggregates.

The environmental costs of sand mining should be incorporated into the price of the product so that alternative sources that require more processing but have less environmental impact become more attractive.

PROCESS OF SEDIMENT TRANSPORT

The loose boundary (consisting of movable material) of an alluvial channel deforms under the action of flowing water and the deformed bed with its changing roughness (bed forms) interacts with the flow. The resulting movement of the bed material (sediment) in the direction of flow is called sediment transport and a critical bed shear stress must be exceeded to start the particle movement.

Such a critical shear stress is referred as incipient (threshold) motion condition, below which the particles will be at rest and the flow is similar to that on a rigid boundary. Some sediment particles roll or slide along the bed intermittently and some others saltate (hopping or bouncing along the bed). The material transported in one or both of these modes is called 'bed load'.

Finer particles (with low fall velocities) are entrained in suspension by the fluid turbulence and transported along the channel in suspension. This mode of transport is called 'suspended load'. Sometimes finer particles from upland catchment (sizes which are not present in the bed material), called 'wash load', are also transported in suspension. The combined bed material and wash load is called 'total load'.

Bed load ranges from a few percent of total load in lowland rivers to perhaps 15% in Mountain Rivers to over 60% in some arid catchments. Although a relatively small part of the total sediment load, the arrangement of bed load sediment constitutes the architecture of sand, and gravel-bed channels.

The rate of sediment transport typically increases as a power function of flow; that is, a doubling of flow typically produces more than a doubling in sediment transport and most sediment transport occurs during floods. The environmental impacts from in-stream mining can be avoided, if the annual bed load is calculated and aggregate extraction is restricted to that value or some portion of it. To accurately limit extraction to some portion of bed load, the amount of sediment that passes the in-stream mining site during a given period of time must be calculated.

There is a large amount of uncertainty in the process of calculating annual rates of bed load transport. How much coarse material is moved, how long it remains in motion as also how far it moves depends on the size, shape & packing of the material and the characteristics of the river flow.

Downstream movement commonly occurs as irregular bursts of short-distance movement separated by longer periods, when the particles remain at rest. Because bed load changes from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and year-to-year, estimating annual bed load rates is a dynamic process involving careful examination.

Constant variations in the flow of the river make the channel floor and riverbanks a dynamic interface, where some materials are being eroded while others are being deposited. The net balance of this activity, on a short- term basis, is referred to as scour or fill.

On a long-term basis, continued scour results in erosion (degradation), while continued fill results in deposition (aggradation).

A general indicator of the stability of a stream relates to the amount of vegetation present. Gravel bars that are vegetated or where the gravel is tightly packed, generally indicate streams, where the gravel supply is in balance. Streams with excessive gravel generally have gravel bars with little or no vegetation, and are surfaced with loosely packed gravel.

SUSTAINABLE SAND AND GRAVEL MINING GUIDELINES

The broad principle on which any sustainable sand mining Guidelines / policy can be based is that river/ natural resources must be utilized for the benefit of the present and future generation, so river resources should be prudently managed and developed. The preparation of District Survery Report is an important initial step.

The Processes under the Guidelines:

(a) Identification of areas of aggradation / deposition where mining can be allowed; and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited. Use of satellite imagery for identifying areas of sand deposit and quantity be done.

(b) Calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in area.

(c) Identifying ways of scientific and systematic mining.

(d) Identifying measures for protection of environment and ecology.

(e) Determining measures for protection of bank erosion.

(f) A bench mark (BM) with respect to mean sea level (MSL) should be made essential to in-mining channel reaches (MCR). Below which no mining shall be allowed.

(g) Identifying steps for conservation of mineral.

(h) Permanent gauging facilities (for discharge and sediment both) should be made compulsory for the sites having excessive mining in consultation with Central Water Commission or any competent State Agency.

(i) Implementing safeguards for checking illegal and indiscrete mining.

Following the above processes, to begin with it is important to prepare a survey document mapping the status of sand sources in a district. This survey should be conducted and report be prepared for each district. Though it is an acceptable fact that rivers cut across districts and States and every river is an ecosystem in itself. But, keeping in view the fact that the district is the most established unit of administration at which this kind of survey, planning and monitoring can be ensured effectively, it is proposed that every district will prepare this document taking the river stretch in that district as an ecological unit and inventorising other sources of sand in the district.

Besides, the production of aggregate in a particular area is a function of availability of natural resources, the size of the population, the economy of the area and various developmental and infrastructural works being undertaken in the area.

The natural resources must be utilized in environment friendly manner in scientific and systematic way and with the objective of sustainable development the policy on the subject should have provisions for protection of environment & ecology. These factors can be accounted for in a most efficient manner at district level.

The sustainable mining plan needs to be dynamic. A survey should be carried out by the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) with the assistance of Geology Department, Irrigation Department, Forest Department, Public Works Department, Ground Water Boards, Remote Sensing Department and Mining Department etc. in the district at regular intervals.

The survey shall contain:

1. District wise detail of river or stream and other sand source.
2. District wise availability of sand or gravel or aggregate resources.
3. District wise detail of existing mining leases of sand and aggregates.

Based on this survey document, the action plan shall divide the river/ stream/ other sources of the District into the following categories:

1. River / Stream beds sections / other sources suitable for extraction of sand and aggregates.
2. River / Stream beds sections / other sources prohibited for extraction of sand and aggregates.

The river/ streams/ other sources of sand and aggregate are studied on following parameters:

a) Geomorphological studies

i) Place of origin
ii) Catchment area.
iii) General profile of river stream.
iv) Annual deposition factor.
v) Replenishment.
vi) Total potential of minor mineral in the river bed.

b) Geological studies

i) Lithology of catchment area.
ii) Tectonics and structural behavior of rocks.

c) Climatic Factors

i) Intensity of rainfall.
ii) Climate Zone.
iii) Temperature variation

The following points to be considered while selecting the river / stream for mining besides the above parameters:

i) A stable river is able to constantly transport the flow of sediments produced by watershed such that it's dimensions (width and depth) pattern and vertical profile are maintained without aggrading (building up) or degrading (scouring down).

ii) The amount of boulders, cobbles, pebbles, and sand deposited in river bed equals to the amount delivered to the river from catchment area and from bank erosion minus amount transported downstream each year.

iii) It is compulsive nature of river to meander in their beds and therefore they will have to be provided with adequate corridor for meandering without hindrance. Any attempt to diminish the width of the corridor (floodway) and curb the freedom to meander would prove counterproductive.

iv) Erosion and deposition is law of nature. The river stream has to complete its geomorphological cycles from youth, mature to old age.

v) River capturing is unavoidable.

vi) Fundamentally the lowest point of any stream is fixed by sea level.

This survey document should be prepared in the district based on direct and indirect benefits of mining and identification of the potential threats to the river / stream beds in the district.

Besides, calculating the carrying capacity of the river / stream beds / other sources to find out maximum quantity available to be allowed for removal each year from the sources, it should also provide various measures to regulate sand and aggregate mining in a systemic way.

It has to provide for environmentally safe depth of mining and safeguards of banks by prescribing safe distance from banks. It is required that there should be a Sub-Divisional Committee which should visit each site and make recommendation. The Committee should comprise of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Officers from Irrigation department, State Pollution Control Board or Committee, Forest department, Geology or mining officer shall visit each site for which environmental clearance has been applied for and make recommendation on suitability of site for mining or prohibition thereof.

THE STRUCTURE OF DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT

The report can have following structure:

1. Introduction
2. Overview of Mining Activity in the District
3 The List of Mining Leases in the District with location, area and period of validity
4. Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years
5. Detail of Production of Sand or Bajari or minor mineral in last three years
6. Process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the District
7. General Profile of the District
8. Land Utilization Pattern in the district: Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining etc.
9. Physiography of the District
10. Rainfall: month-wise
11. Geology and Mineral Wealth

12. Drainage System with description of main rivers.

Sl.No.	NAME OF RIVER	AREA DRAINED (Sq. Km)	% AREA DRAINED

13. Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams:

Sl.No.	Name of the River / Stream	Total Length in the District (in Km)	Place of origin	Altitude at Origin

14. Methodology Adopted for Calculating of Mineral Potential

The mineral potential is calculated based on field investigation and geology of the catchment area of the river/ streams. As per the policy of the State and location, depth of minable mineral is defined. The area for removal of mineral in a river or stream can be decided depending on geo-morphology

and other factors, it can be 50% to 60% of the area of a particular river/stream, e.g. in Himachal Pradesh mineral constituents like boulders, river born bajari, sand up to a depth of one meter are considered as resource mineral. Other constituents like clay and silt are excluded as waste while calculating the mineral potential of particular river/ stream.

The specific gravity of each mineral constituent is different. While calculating the mineral potential, the average specific gravity is taken as 2.25. The percent of mineral constituent like boulder, river bajari, sand also varies for different river and streams. While calculating the mineral potential the percentage of each mineral constituent is taken as, Boulders 35-40%, Bajari - 30-35%, Sand 25-30% and 5-10% for silt and clay.

The quantum of deposition varies from stream to stream depending upon factors like catchment lithology, discharge, river profile and geomorphology of the river course. There are certain geomorphological features developed in the river beds such as channel bar, point bar etc. where annual deposition is more even two to three meters.

For illustration one example of Yamuna River in Sirmaour district of Himachal Pradesh is given below:

Portion of the River / Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometer)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter)	Mineable mineral potential (in metric tonne) (60% of total mineral potential)
From Downstream of confluence with Tons River to Behral near Haryana and Uttar Pradesh border	31	478	14818000	16803612

Note: Considering the density of river bed material to be **1.89 g/cm^3**

Present Status of Mining

This gives the detail of mining leases already in operation in this stretch, area and production in last three years from these leases is calculated.

Mineral Potential is calculated in following way:

Mineral Potential

Boulder (MT)	Bajari (MT)	Sand (MT)	Total Mineable Mineral Potential (MT)
5601204	6801462	4400946	16803612

Annual Deposition

336072	408088	264057	1008217

Recommendation:

From the above it is clear that about 16803612 metric tonnes of mineral is available up to depth of one meter in the river bed of Yamuna in Sirmour district.
The annual deposition is 1008217 MT.
The average annual production is 80000 MT.
So, 16723612 MT of mineral can be safely removed.

In similar manner it should be calculated for each river and stream in the district and compiled in following format:

Sl.No.	River/ Stream	Portion of the river / stream recommended for mineral concession	Length of the recommended area for mineral concession (in kilometer)	Average width of the recommended area for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in sq.mtrs.)	Mineable mineral potential (in metric tonne) (60% of total mineral potential)
Total for the District						

About the size of the mining leases for the aggregates it should be borne in mind that a river / stream can be divided into two zones, which in-turn is dynamic i.e. the zone of erosion and

zone of deposition. These zones of deposition and erosion are extended in different patches in the river.

Any mining lease granted in larger tract can cover both the zones, and mining activity in zone of erosion can further aggravate the problem of erosion and as such the mining activity can be allowed only in the zone of the deposition. The mining leases of larger areas in rivers are neither in interest of environment nor in the interest of mineral conservation.

In Himalayan states the rivers and wasteland has been mostly classed as forest land and mining on that requires diversion of forest land and payment of compensatory afforestation and NPV etc. The land in river beds in hilly tracts and many small rivers at any one site seldom exceed 5 hectare, so not allowing sand mining leases less than 5 hectare on river beds further aggravates the situation. So the size of mining lease for river sand mining should be determined by the State as per the local situation.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. River Bed Mining Recommendations:

a) Permit Mining Volume Based on Measured Annual Replenishment

In the first year following adoption of the management plan, a volume equal to the estimated annual replenishment could be extracted from the reach of channel. Replenishment (up to the elevation of the selected channel configuration) would need to occur before subsequent extraction could take place. The concept of annual replenishment accounts for the episodic nature of sediment transport. For example, during wet periods with high stream flows, and a high contribution of sediment from hill slopes and tributaries, monitoring data would show that sand and gravel bars are replenished quickly. During drought periods with low stream flow, and little sediment supply or transport, monitoring data would likely show that bars were replenished at a slower rate.

The use of monitoring data is essential in measuring when actual replenishment occurs. The use of the concept of annual replenishment protects long-term channel stability as well as aquatic and riparian habitat by extracting a volume sustainable by watershed processes.

b) Establish an Absolute Elevation below Which No Extraction May Occur (Minimum Enveloped Level or Redline).

The absolute elevation below which no mining could occur or "redline" would be surveyed on a site-specific basis in order to avoid impacts to structures such as bridges and to avoid vegetation impacts associated with down-cutting due to excessive removal of sediment. An extraction site can be determined after setting the deposition level at 1 m above natural channel thalweg elevation, as determined by the survey approved by mine plan approving authority.

c) Limit River Bed Extraction Methods to Bar Skimming

If mining is limited to the downstream end of the bar with a riparian buffer on both the channel and hill slope (or floodplain) side, bar skimming would minimise impacts. Other methods such as excavation of trenches or pools in the low flow channel lower the local base level, and maximise upstream (head cutting and incision) and downstream (widening and braiding) impacts. In addition, direct disturbance of the substrate in the low flow channel should be avoided. Trenching on bars may be beneficial in the future if the river becomes severely aggraded, flat, shallow and braided. Trenching of bars may initially impact a smaller area of riparian habitat than skimming - as a result of excavating deeper rather than shallow skimming of a large area. However, over the

long-term, the upstream and downstream effects of a trench on the bar or in the channel may offset any short-term benefit derived from this method.

d) Extract Sand and Gravel from the Downstream Portion of the Bar:

Retaining the upstream one to two thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation while excavating from the downstream one to two third of the bar is accepted as a method to promote channel stability and protect the narrow width of the low flow channel necessary for aquatic life. Sand and gravel would be re-deposited in the excavated downstream one to two thirds of the bar (or downstream of the widest point of the bar) where an eddy would form during sediment transporting flows. In contrast, if excavation occurs on the entire bar after removing existing riparian vegetation, there is a greater potential for widening and braiding of the low flow channel.

e) Concentrate Activities to Minimise Disturbance:

River bed extraction activities should be concentrated or localised to a few bars rather than spread out over many bars. This localisation of extraction will minimise the area of disturbance of upstream and downstream effects. Skimming decreases habitat and species diversity - these effects should not be expanded over a large portion of the area.

f) Review Cumulative Effects of Sand and Gravel Extraction:

The cumulative impact of all mining proposals should be reviewed on an annual basis to determine if cumulative riverine effects or effects to the estuary are likely.

g) Maintain Flood Capacity:

Flood capacity in the river should be maintained in areas where there are significant flood hazards to existing structures or infrastructure.

h) Establish a Long-term Monitoring Program:

Monitoring of changes in bed elevation and channel morphology, and aquatic and riparian habitat upstream and downstream of the extraction would identify any impacts of sand and gravel extraction to biologic resources. Long-term data collected over a period of decades as sand and gravel extraction occurs will provide data to use in determining trends.

i) Minimise Activities That Release Fine Sediment to the River:

No washing, crushing, screening, stockpiling, or plant operations should occur at or below the streams "average high water elevation," or the dominant discharge. These and similar activities have the potential to release fine sediments into the stream, providing habitat conditions harmful to local fish.

j) Retain Vegetation Buffer at Edge of Water and Against River Bank:

Riparian vegetation performs several functions essential to the proper maintenance of geomorphic and biological processes in rivers. It shields river banks and bars from erosion. Additionally, riparian vegetation, including roots and downed trees, serves as cover for fish, provides food source, works as a filter against sediment inputs, and aids in nutrient cycling. More broadly, the riparian zone is necessary to the integrity of the ecosystem providing habitat for invertebrates, birds and other wildlife.

k) The River Bed mining should only be allowed during the dry season.

No River bed mining should be permitted during rainy season (see Appendix 9).

l) An Annual Status and Trends Report:

This report should review permitted extraction quantities in light of results of the monitoring program, or as improved estimates of replenishment become available. The report should document changes in bed elevation, channel morphology, and aquatic and riparian habitat. The report should also include a record of extraction volumes permitted, and excavation location. Finally, recommendations for reclamation, if needed should be documented.

2. Off-Channel or Floodplain Extraction Recommendations

a) Floodplain Extraction should be set back from the Main Channel

In a dynamic alluvial system, it is not uncommon for meanders to migrate across a floodplain. In areas where sand and gravel occurs on floodplains or terraces, there is a potential for the river channel to migrate toward the pit. If the river erodes through the area left between the excavated pit and the river, there is a potential for "river capture," a situation where the low flow channel is diverted though the pit. In order to avoid river capture, excavation pits should set back from the river to provide a buffer, and should be designed to withstand the 100-year flood (100-year ARI). Adequate buffer widths and reduced pit slope gradients are preferred over engineered structures which require maintenance in perpetuity. Hydraulic, geomorphic, and geotechnical studies should be conducted prior to design and construction of the pit and bund. In addition to river capture, extraction pits create the possibility of stranding fish.

b) The maximum depth of Floodplain Extraction should remain above the Channel Thalweg

Floodplain pits should not be excavated below the elevation of the thalweg in the adjacent channel. This will minimise the impacts of potential river capture by limiting the potential for head cutting and the potential of the pit to trap sediment. A shallow excavation (above the water table) would provide a depression that would fill with

water part of the year, and develop seasonal wetland habitat. An excavation below the water table would provide deep water habitat.

c) Side Slopes of Floodplain Excavation Should Range from 3:1 to 10:1

Side slopes of a floodplain pit should be graded to a slope that ranges from 3:1 to 10:1. This will allow for a range of vegetation from wetland to upland. Steep side slopes excavated in floodplain pits on other systems have not been successfully reclaimed, since it is difficult for vegetation to become stabilised. Terrace pits should be designed with a large percentage of edge habitat with a low gradient which will naturally sustain vegetation at a variety of water levels.

d) Place Stockpiled Topsoil above the 25-year Return Period or ARI Level

Stockpiled topsoil can introduce a large supply of fines to the river during a flood event and degrade fish habitat. Storage above the 25-year flood (25-year ARI) inundation level is sufficient to minimise this risk.

e) Floodplain Pits Should Be Restored to Wetland Habitat or Reclaimed for Agriculture

The key to successful restoration or reclamation is to conserve or import adequate material to re-fill the pit, while ensuring that pit margins are graded to allow for development of significant wetland and emergent vegetation.

f) Establish a Long-term Monitoring Program

A long-term monitoring program should provide data illustrating any impacts to river stability, groundwater, fisheries, and riparian vegetation. The monitoring program should assess the success of any reclamation or restoration attempted.

g) An Annual Status and Trends Report

The status and trends report described previously should include a section on the hydrologic and biologic components of floodplain pit reclamation.

3. Extraction Methods

The important methods of sand and gravel mining operations are as below:

a) **Bar scalping or skimming** is extraction of sand and gravel from the surface of bars. This method generally requires that surface irregularities be smoothed out and that the extracted material be limited to what could be taken above an imaginary line sloping upwards and away from the water from a specified level above the river's water surface at the time of extraction (typically 0.3 - 0.6 m (1-2 ft). Bar scalping is commonly repeated year after year. To maintain the hydraulic control provided to upstream by the Riffle head, the preferred method of bar scalping is now generally to leave the top one-third (approximately) of the bar undisturbed, mining only from the downstream two-

thirds.

b) Dry-Pit Channel Mining

Dry-pit channel mines are pits excavated within the active channel on dry intermittent or ephemeral stream beds. Dry pits are often left with abrupt upstream margins, from which head cuts are likely to propagate upstream.

c) Wet-Pit Channel Mining

Wet-pit mining involves excavation of a pit in the active channel below the surface water in a perennial stream or below the alluvial groundwater table.

d) Bar Excavation

A pit is excavated at the downstream end of the bar as a source of aggregate and as a site to trap sand and gravel. Upon completion, the pit may be connected to the channel at its downstream end to provide side channel habitat.

e) Channel-wide River bed Mining

In rivers with a highly variable flow regime, sand and gravel are commonly extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season. The bed is evened out and uniformly (or nearly so) lowered.

4. Reclamation Plans

Reclamation plans should include:

a) A baseline survey consisting of existing condition cross-section data: Cross-sections must be surveyed between two documented endpoints set back from the top of bank, and elevations should be referenced to bench mark;

b) The proposed mining cross-section data should be plotted over the baseline data to illustrate the vertical extent of the proposed excavation;

c) The cross-section of the replenished bar should be the same as the baseline data. This illustrates that the bar elevation after the bar is replenished will be the same as the bar before extraction;

d) A planimetric map showing the aerial extent of the excavation and extent of the riparian buffers;

e) A planting plan developed by a plant ecologist familiar with the flora of the river for any areas such as roads that need to be restored;

f) A monitoring plan: The appropriate reclamation plans can turn river-bed and floodplain sand and gravel mining operations into something perceived by the public as desirable.

MARINE SAND MINING AND IMPACT ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY

The mining of marine aggregates is increasing significantly. Marine sand mining has had an impact on seabed flora and fauna. Dredging and extraction of aggregates from the benthic (sea bottom) zone destroys organisms, habitats and ecosystems and deeply affects the composition of biodiversity, usually leading to a net decline in faunal biomass and abundance or a shift in species composition. Aggregate particles that are too fine to be used are rejected by dredging boats, releasing vast dust plumes and changing water turbidity, resulting in major changes to aquatic and riparian habitats over large areas.

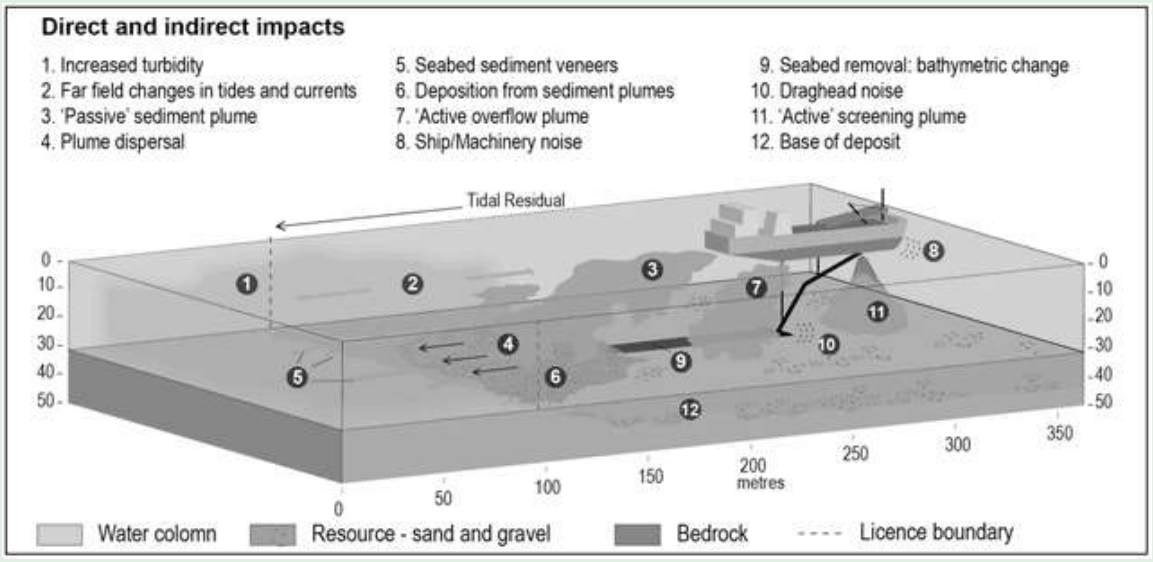


Figure: Direct and indirect consequences of aggregates dredging on the marine environment.

Source: Tillin, H.M., Houghton, A.J., Saunders, J.E., Drabble, R. and Hull, S.C., 2011. Direct and Indirect Impacts of Aggregate Dredging, Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (MALSF). Science Monograph Series 1, 1-46.

REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF SAND

Because sand is still very cheap - sand itself is freely accessible; only extraction and transportation costs need to be covered - there is little or no incentive to induce a change in our consumption. Despite the very high value of minerals found in the sand, it is mostly used for concrete or is buried under highways. Recycled building and quarry dust material can be a substitute for sand. Concrete rubble should be recycled to avoid using aggregates, at least for low-quality uses.

Substitutes for sand are available. Quarry dust could be used to replace sand in general concrete structures. The replacement of sand by up to 40% of incinerator ash exhibits higher compressive strength than regular cement mortars. Some desert sand can be used if mixed with other material. There are alternatives for building houses, including wood, straw and recycled material. However, the current building industry is geared toward concrete know-how and equipment.

Training of architects and engineers, new laws and regulations, and positive incentives are needed to initiate a shift for lowering our dependency on sand. Renewable and recycled materials need to be targeted for building houses and roads. Use of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) also needs to be promoted.

Alternative sources of sand and gravel, which accumulate at the bottom of dams, can also be targeted. Their use would address the problem of these aggregates accumulating which leads to a reduced capacity of dams to store water and could result in the dams' water intakes being blocked. Dams regularly release large amounts of water to flush out aggregates.

The important standard setting bodies in India are taking steps to promote the usage of alternatives to sand and gravel. Bureau of Indian Standards, the National Standards Body of the country, considering the scarcity of sand and coarse aggregates from natural sources, has evolved number of alternatives which are ultimately aimed at conservation of natural resources apart from promoting use of various waste materials without compromising in quality.

These measures include permitting in the Concrete Code (IS 456) as also in the National Building Code of India, the use of slag - a waste from steel industry, fly ash - a waste from thermal power plants, crushed over-burnt bricks and tiles - waste from clay brick and tile industry, in plain cement concrete as an alternative to sand/natural aggregate, subject to fulfilling the requirements of the Code. This Code, further, encourages use of fly ash and ground granulated blast furnace slag as part replacement of ordinary Portland cement in plain as well as reinforced cement concrete.

The Indian Standard on concrete mix design (IS 10262) has been upgraded to include guidance and examples of designing concrete mixes using fly ash and slag. Provisions for compliance for requisite quality of concrete made using fly ash and slag have been duly covered for the manufacturers of ready-mixed concrete in the Indian Standard Code of practice for RMC (IS 4926).

BIS has also formulated an Indian Standard Specification for artificial lightweight aggregates covering manufactured aggregates, such as foamed blast furnace slag, bloated clay aggregate, sintered fly ash aggregate and cinder aggregate (IS 9142).

A series of Indian Standards has also been formulated on various precast concrete products such as solid and hollow concrete blocks, light weight concrete blocks, autoclaved aerated concrete blocks, preformed foam concrete blocks, partial prefabricated concrete flooring and roofing units, concrete pipes, etc, all permitting use of fly ash and slag.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE HEADED BY SECRETARY, MoEF - 2010

A Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest was set up on the subject in 2010. The Committee considered this subject in detail and prepared a report. The important parts of the report are as follows:

Definition of Minor Mineral:

The term 'minor mineral' is defined in clause (e) of Section 3 of MMDR Act, 1957: '3 (e) "minor minerals" means building stones, gravel, ordinary clay, ordinary sand other than sand used for prescribed purposes and any other material which the Central Government may, by Notification in the Gazette of India declare to be a minor mineral;'

The term `ordinary sand' used in clause (e) of Section 3 of the MMDR Act, 1957 has been further clarified in rule 70 of the MCR, 1960 as:

(iv) Purposes of stowing in coal mines,
(v) For manufacture of silvicrete cement,
(vi) Manufacture of sodium silicate and for
(vii) Manufacture of pottery and glass.

Additionally, the Central Government has declared the following minerals as minor minerals:

Sl.No.	Minor Minerals
i)	Boulder
ii)	Shingle
iii)	Chalcedony pebbles used for ball mill purposes only
iv)	Lime shell, kankar and limestone used in kilns for manufacture of lime used as building material
v)	Murrum

Sl.No.	Minor Minerals
vi)	Brick-earth
vii)	Fuller's earth
viii)	Bentonite
ix)	Road metal
x)	Reh-matti

Sl.No.	Minor Minerals
xi)	Slate and shale when used for building material
xii)	Marble
xiii)	Stone used for making household utensils
xiv)	Quartzite and sandstone when used for purposes of building or for making road metal and household utensils
xv)	Saltpetre, and

xvi)	Ordinary earth (Used for filling or leveling purposes in construction or embankments, roads, railways building).

It may thus be observed that minerals have been classified into major and minor minerals based on their end use rather than level of production, level of mechanization, export and import etc. There do exist some minor mineral mines of silica sand and limestone where the scale of mechanization and level of production is much higher than those of industrial mineral mines. Further, in terms of the economic cost and revenue, it has been estimated that the total value of minor minerals constitutes about 10% of the total value of mineral production whereas the value of non- metallic minerals comprises only 3%. It is, therefore, evident that the operations of mines of minor minerals need to be subject to some regulatory parameters as that of mines of major minerals. Further, unlike India there does not exist such system in any other country where minerals are classified as major and minor based on end usage. Thus, there is a need to re-look at the definition of 'minor minerals' per se. It is, therefore, recommended that Ministry of Mines along with Indian Bureau of Mines, in consultation with the State Governments may re-examine the classification of minerals into major and minor categories so that the regulatory aspects and environment mitigation measures are appropriately integrated for ensuring sustainable and scientific mining with least impacts on environment.

Size of the Mine Lease:

Area for grant of mine lease varies from State to State. Maximum area which can be held under one or more mine lease is 2590 ha or 25.90 sq. miles in Jammu and Kashmir. Rajasthan prescribed a minimum limit of 1 ha for a lease. Maximum area prescribed for permit is 50x50 m. In most of the States area of permit is not specified in the rules.

It has recently been observed by Punjab and Haryana High Court in its order dated 15.05.2009 that State Government are apparently granting short term permits by dividing the mining area into small zones in effect to avoids environmental norms. There is, thus a need to bring uniformity in the extent of area to be granted for mine lease so as to ensure that eco- friendly scientific mining practices can be adopted. It is recommended that the minimum size of mine lease should be 5 ha. Further, preparation of comprehensive mine plan for contiguous stretches of mineral deposits by the respective State Governments may also be encouraged. This may suitably be incorporated in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 by Ministry of Mines.

Period of Mine Lease:

The period of lease varies from State to State depending on type of concessions, minerals and its end use. The minimum lease period is one year and maximum 30 years. Minerals like granite where huge investments are required, a period of 20 years is generally given with the provisions of renewal. Permits are generally granted for short periods which vary from one month to a maximum one year. In States like Haryana, minor mineral leases are auctioned for a particular time period. Mining is considered to be capital intensive industry and considerable time is lost for developing the mine before it attains the status of fully developed mine. If the tenure of the mine lease is short, it would encourage the lessee to concentrate more on rapid exploitation of mineral without really undertaking adequate measures for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out area, posing thereby a serious threat to the environment and health of the workers and public at large.

There is thus, a need to bring uniformity in the period of lease. It is recommended that a minimum period of mine lease should be 5 years, so that eco- friendly scientific and sustainable mining practices are adopted. However, under exceptional circumstances arising due to judicial interventions, short term mining leases / contracts could be granted to the State Agencies to meet the situation arising there from.

Cluster of Mine Approach for Small Sized Mines:

Considering the nature of occurrence of minor mineral, economic condition of the lessee and the likely difficulties to be faced by Regulatory Authorities in monitoring the environmental impacts and implementation of necessary mitigation measures, it may be desirable to adopt cluster approach in case of smaller mine leases being operated presently. Further, these clusters need be provided with processing/crusher zones for forward integration and minimizing excessive pressure on road infrastructure. The respective State Governments / Mine Owners Associations may facilitate implementation of Environment Management Plans in such cluster of mines.

Requirement of Mine Plan for Minor Minerals:

At present, most of the State Governments have not made it mandatory for preparation of mining plan in respect of minor minerals. In some States like Rajasthan, eco- friendly mining plans are prepared, which are approved by the State Mining Department. The eco- friendly mining plans so prepared, though conceptually welcome, are observed to be deficient and need to be made comprehensive in a manner as is being done for major minerals. Besides, the aspects of reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas, progressive mine closure plan, as in vogue for major minerals could be introduced for minor minerals as well.

It is recommended that provision for preparation and approval of mine plan, as in the case of major minerals may appropriately be provided in the Rules governing the mining of minor minerals by the respective State Governments. These should specifically include the provision for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out area, progressive mine closure plan and post mine land use.

Creation of Separate Corpus for Reclamation / Rehabilitation of Mines of Minor Minerals:

Mining of minor minerals, in our country, is by and large unorganized sector and is practiced in haphazard and unscientific manner. At times, the size of the leasehold is also too small to address the issue of reclamation and rehabilitation of mined outs areas. It may, therefore, be desirable that before the concept of mine closure plan for minor minerals is adopted, the existing abandoned mines may be reclaimed and rehabilitated with the involvement of the State Government. There is thus, a need to create a separate corpus, which may be utilized for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas. The respective State Governments may work out a suitable mechanism for creation of such corpus on the `polluter pays' principle. An organizational structure may also need to be created for undertaking and monitoring these activities.

Depth of Mining:

Mining of minerals, whether major or minor have a direct bearing on the hydrological regime of the

area. Besides, affecting the availability of water as a resource, it also affects the quality of water through direct run of going into the surface water bodies and infiltration / leaching into groundwater. Further, groundwater withdrawal, dewatering of water from mine pit and diversion of surface water may cause surface and sub- surface hydrologic systems to dry up. An ideal situation would require that quarrying should be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and should not intersect the groundwater table at any point of time. However, from the point of view of mineral conservation, it may not be desirable to impose blanket ban on mining operation below groundwater table. It is, therefore, recommended that detailed hydro-geological report should be prepared in respect of any mining operation for minor minerals to be undertaken below groundwater table. Based on the findings of the study so undertaken and the comments/ recommendations of Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Board, a decision regarding restriction on depth of mining for any area should be taken on case to case basis.

Uniform Minor Mineral Concession Rules:

The economic value of the minor minerals excavated in the country is estimated to contribute to about 9% of the total value of the minerals whereas the non- metallic minerals contribute to about 2.8%. Keeping in view the large extent of mining of minor minerals and its significant potential to adversely affect the environment, it is recommended that Model Mineral Concession rules may be framed for minor minerals as well and the minor minerals may be subjected to a simpler regulatory regime, which is, however, similar to major minerals regime.

River Bed Mining:

1. Environment damage being caused by unregulated river bed mining of sand, bajri and boulders is attracting considerable attention including in the courts. The following recommendations are therefore made for the river bed mining.

    (a) In the case of mining leases for riverbed sand mining, specific river stretches should be identified and mining permits/lease should be granted stretch wise, so that the requisite safeguard measures are duly implemented and are effectively monitored by the respective Regulatory Authorities.

    (b) The depth of mining may be restricted to 3m / water level, whichever is less.

    (c) For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge and / or embankment, appropriate safety zone should be worked out on case to case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, locational aspects, flow rate etc. and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.

Conclusion:

Mining of minor minerals, though individually, because of smaller size of mine leases is perceived to have lesser impact as compared to mining of major minerals. However, the activity as a whole is seen to have significant adverse impacts on environment. It is, therefore, necessary that the mining of minor minerals is subjected to simpler but strict regulatory regime and carried out only under an

approved framework of mining plan, which should provide for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mined out areas. Further, while granting mining leases by the respective State Governments "location of any eco-fragile zone (s) within the impact zone of the proposed mining area, the linked Rules/ Notifications governing such zones and the judicial pronouncements, if any, need be duly noted.

The Union Ministry of Mines along with Indian Bureau of Mines and respective State Governments should therefore make necessary provisions in this regard under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and adopt model Guideliness to be followed by all States (emphasis supplied)".

REGIME OF LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS RELATING TO MINING OF MINOR MINERALS

The Entry 54 of List 1 in Schedule VII to the Constitution of India is the entry which empowers the Parliament in respect of 'Regulation of Mines and Minerals Development. Entry 23 of List 2 of the same Schedule, read with Article 246 (3) of the Constitution confers legislative powers on the State Legislature in respect of Regulation of Mines and Mineral Development, but, this power is subject to the provisions of List 1 with respect to the regulation and development under the control of the Union. The Parliament, with the object to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of labour and safety in mines enacted the Mines Act, 1952. Section 2 (JJ) of the Mines Act, 1952 defines "minerals" to mean, all substances which can be obtained from the earth by mining, digging, drilling, dredging, hydraulicing, quarrying or by any other operation and includes mineral oils (which, in turn, include natural gas and petroleum). On 1st June, 1958, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was promulgated. This Act provides, inter alia, for general restrictions on undertaking prospecting and mining operations, the procedure for obtaining prospecting licenses or mining leases in respect of the land in which the minerals vests in the Government, the rule making power for regulating the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases, special powers of Central Government to undertake prospecting or mining operations in certain cases, and for development of minerals.

The protection of natural environment is one of the fundamental duties of every citizen under Article 51-A of the Constitution of India. Article 48-A of the Constitution, obliged the State to endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country. The Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986 were enacted and came into force on 19th November, 1986. The object of this Act is to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith. Under provisions of the Act and Rules of 1986, MoEFCC has issued various Notifications regulating the mining of minor minerals, specifically stating the procedures that were required to be complied by persons intending to carry on such mining activity and for the authorities to regulate the same.

Prior to 1994, there was no specific regime in place in relation to mining activity being carried out. The Notification issued by MoEF on 27th January, 1994, in exercise of the powers vested in it under Sub-Rule 3 of Rule 5 of the Rules of 1986 and Sub Section (1) and Clause (v) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the Act of 1986, prescribed the requirement and procedure for seeking Environmental Clearance for the projects listed in Schedule I. Schedule I of this Notification did not list mining projects of minor minerals. On the contrary, the projects covered under S. No. 20 of Schedule I of this Notification were only "mining projects (major mineral) with leases more than 5 hectares".

It provided for the constitution of Expert Committees and preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment Report which was to be evaluated and assessed by the Impact Assessment Agency. In exercise of its statutory powers afore-indicated, the Central Government on 14th September, 2006,

issued a Notification, i.e., 'Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006'. In terms of this Notification, the projects as stated in the Schedule to this Notification required prior Environmental Clearance as per the procedure. The projects have been categorised into two kinds, i.e., Category 'A' and Category 'B' under Clause 2 of the Notification. Projects under Category 'A' were required to take prior Environmental Clearance by MoEFCC. For Category 'B' projects, Environmental Clearance was to be given by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

The mining of minerals (both major and minor) were brought under the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006. The mine lease area of more than equal to 50 ha was Category 'A' and mine lease area less than 50 ha and more than equal to 5 ha was category 'B' project. Mine lease area of less than 5 ha (both major and minor) was kept out of EIA Notification purview.

The Notification of 2006 came to be amended by Notification dated 1st December, 2009. It included the category of non-coal mine and coal mine lease and provided that non-coal mine lease of area more than equal to 5 ha and less than 50 ha will be category 'B' and mine lease area more than equal to 50 ha will be category 'A'. Similarly, mine lease area of more than equal to 5 ha and less than 150 ha for coal mine lease will be category 'B' and mine lease area of coal mine more than 150 ha will be category 'A'. Here again mining lease area of less than 5 ha (both coal and non-coal mine) was kept out of EIA Notification purview.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its order dated 27.2.2012 in I.A. No.12-13 of 2011 in SLP (C) No.19628-19629 of 2009 titled Deepak Kumar etc. v/s State of Haryana & Ors. has inter alia ordered *"We, in the meanwhile, order that leases of minor mineral including their renewal for an area of less than five hectares be granted by the States/Union Territories only after getting environmental clearance from the MoEF."*

Hon'ble Apex Court in Deepak Kumar's case (supra) extensively examined the environmental concerns, in the context of mining of minor minerals, considering its impact on the environment. The Apex Court observed that Extraction of alluvial material from within or near a streambed has a direct impact on the stream's physical habitat characteristics. These characteristics include bed elevation, substrate composition and stability, in-stream roughness elements, depth, velocity, turbidity, sediment transport, stream discharge and temperature. Altering these habitat characteristics can have deleterious impacts on both in-stream biota and the associated riparian habitat. The demand for sand continues to increase day by day as building and construction of new infrastructures and expansion of existing ones is continuous thereby placing immense pressure on the supply of the sand resource and hence mining activities are going on legally and illegally without any restrictions. Lack of proper planning and sand management cause disturbance of marine ecosystem and also upset the ability of natural marine processes to replenish the sand. Quarrying, mining and removal of sand from in-stream and upstream of several rivers, which may have serious environmental impact on ephemeral, seasonal and perennial rivers and river beds and sand extraction may have an adverse effect on bio-diversity as well. Further it may also lead to bed degradation and sedimentation having a negative effect on the aquatic life.

Apex Court observed that without conducting any study on the possible environmental impact on/

in the river beds and else- where the auction notices have been issued. Hon'ble Apex Court observed that "We are of the considered view that when we are faced with a situation where extraction of alluvial material within or near a river bed has an impact on the rivers physical habitat characteristics, like river stability, flood risk, environmental degradation, loss of habitat, decline in biodiversity, it is not an answer to say that the extraction is in blocks of less than 5 hectares, separated by 1 kilo meter, because their collective impact may be significant, hence the necessity of a proper environmental assessment plan".

In order to ensure compliance of the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, MoEF issued an OM No.L-11011/47/2011-IA.II(M) dated 18.05.2012 stating inter alia that all mining projects of minor minerals including their renewal, irrespective of the size of the lease would henceforth require prior EC and that the projects of minor minerals with lease area less than 5 ha would be treated as Category "B" as defined in EIA Notification, 2006 and will be considered by the respective State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) notified by MoEF and following the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006.

On 24th June, 2013, MoEF issued another Office Memorandum stating Guideliness for consideration of proposals for grant of Environmental Clearance under the Notification of 2006 for mining of 'brick earth' and 'ordinary earth' having lease area of less than 5 hectares. Referring to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Deepak Kumar (supra) and its Office Memorandum dated 18th May, 2012, it further considered that the 'brick kiln' manufactures had stated that it was a small scale activity requiring that certain depth should be kept outside the purview of Environmental Clearance. Having considered various aspects, examining the recommendations of the Expert Committee, constituted by MoEF, finally it was directed as follows:

"(a) The activities of borrowing / excavation of 'brick earth' and ordinary earth', upto an area of less than 5 ha, may be categorized under 'B2' Category subject to the following Guideliness in terms of the provisions under '7.I Stage(1)-Screening' of EIA Notification, 2006:

(i) The activity associated with borrowing/excavation of 'brick earth' and 'ordinary earth' for purpose of brick manufacturing, construction of roads, embankments etc. shall not involve blasting.

(ii) The borrowing/excavation activity shall be restricted to a maximum depth of 2 m below general ground level at the site.

(iii) The borrowing/excavation activity shall be restricted to 2 m above the ground water table at the site.

(iv) The borrowing/excavation activity shall not alter the natural drainage pattern of the area.

(v) The borrowed/excavated pit shall be restored by the project proponent for useful purpose(s).

(vi) Appropriate fencing all around the borrowed/excavated pit shall be made to prevent any mishap.

(vii) Measures shall be taken to prevent dust emission by covering of borrowed/excavated earth during transportation.

(viii) Safeguards shall be adopted against health risks on account of breeding of vectors in the water bodies created due to borrowing/excavation of earth.

(ix) Workers / labourers shall be provided with facilities for drinking water and sanitation.

(x) A berm shall be left from the boundary of adjoining field having a width equal to at least half the depth of proposed excavation.

(xi) A minimum distance of 15 m from any civil structure shall be kept from the periphery of any excavation area.

2. (a) The concerned SEIAA while considering granting environmental clearance for such activity for brick earth / ordinary earth will prescribe the Guideliness as stated at (i) to (xi) above and specify that the clearance so granted shall be liable to be cancelled in case of any violation of above Guideliness.

(b) Notwithstanding what has been stated at (a) above, the following will apply:

(i) No borrowing of earth / excavation of 'brick earth' or 'ordinary earth' shall be permitted in case the area of borrowing/ excavation is within 1 km of boundary of national parks and wild life sanctuaries.

(ii) In case the area of borrowing / excavation is likely to result into a cluster situation i.e. if the periphery of one borrow area is less than 500 m from the periphery of another borrow area and the total borrow area equals or exceeds 5 ha, the activity shall become Category 'B 1' Project under the EIA Notification, 2006. In such a case, mining operations in any of the borrow areas in the cluster will be allowed only if the environmental clearance has been obtained in respect of the cluster. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority."

These directions which were specific only to 'brick earth' and 'ordinary earth' activities for areas less than 5 hectares, as decided to be categorised as 'B 2' Category projects, subject to the restrictions stated in the memorandum, provided that if the cluster area exceeded 5 hectares, then it would become Category 'B 1' and would not be treated as Category 'B 2' projects. The above Office Memorandum was not dealing with the issues of sand mining or any other minor mineral activity except 'brick earth' and 'ordinary earth'. Further, MoEF has issued an amendment to EIA Notification vide Notification S.O. 2731 (E) dated 9th September 2013 and amended the EIA Notification, 2006 for item 1 (a) as follows:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"1(a)	(i) Mining of minerals.	≥ 50 ha of mining lease area in respect of non-coal mine lease	<50 ha of mining lease area in respect of minor minerals mine lease ; and < 50 ha ≥5 ha of mining lease area in respect of other non-coal mine lease.	General Conditions shall apply except for project or activity of less than 5 ha of mining lease area for minor minerals: Provided that the above exception shall not apply for project or activity if the sum total of the mining lease area of the said project or activity and that of existing operating mines and mining projects which were accorded environment clearance and are located within 500 metres from the periphery of such project or activity equals or exceeds 5 ha.
		>150 ha of mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease.	≤ 150 ha ≥ 5 ha of mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease.	(i) Prior environmental clearance is required at the stage of renewal of mine lease for which an application shall be made up to two years prior to the date due for renewal. Further, a period of two years with effect from the 4th April, 2011 is provided for obtaining environmental clearance for all those mine leases, which were operating as

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				on the 4th April, 2011 with requisite valid environmental clearance and which have fallen due for renewal on or after the 4th November, 2011: Provided that no fresh environmental clearance shall be required for a mining project or activity at the time of renewal of mining lease, which has already obtained environmental clearance under this notification.
	(ii) Slurry pipelines (coal lignite and other ores) passing through national parks or sanctuaries or coral reefs, ecologically sensitive areas.	All projects.		(ii) Mineral prospecting is exempted.

In this Notification a new category of minor mineral was introduced and it was provided that mining lease area of minor mineral less than 50 ha will be category 'B' and will require EC. Accordingly the minor mineral mining projects having less than 5 hectare of lease area are required to be appraised by the SEIAA/SEAC of respective State for granting environment clearance. It was provided that the project or activity of less than 5 ha of mining lease area for minor minerals will be exempt from the General Conditions. Simultaneously the concept of cluster was introduced and it was provided that the exemption of applicability of General Conditions shall not apply for project or activity if the sum total of the mining lease area of the said project or activity and that of existing operating mines and mining projects which were accorded EC and are located within 500 m from the periphery of such project or activity equal or exceeds 5 ha.

The Ministry, on 24th December, 2013, issued another Office Memorandum for consideration of proposals for grant of Environmental Clearance regarding categorisation of Category 'B' projects into Category 'B (1)' and 'B (2)'. Mining of minor minerals had been separately dealt with in this Office Memorandum. This Office Memorandum stated that no river sand mining project with mining lease area of less than 5 hectares may be considered for grant of Environmental Clearance. Such area up to 25 hectares would be categorised as 'B (2)' and such projects were to be considered, subject to the stipulations stated therein. This Office Memorandum stated that no Environmental Clearance would be granted for extraction of minor minerals from any riverbed where the area is less than 5 hectares. Sand mining, in area other than riverbeds, would be permitted, only if the Project Proponent takes Environmental Clearance.

The Ministry vide Notification No. S.O. 1599 (E) dated 25.06.2014 reduced the area of 10 kilo meter to 5 kilo meters for applicability of General Conditions increasing the delegation to States by taking out projects located in 5 to 10 kilo meter of interstate boundary, CEPI, and, PAs from category 'A'.

The anomaly created by the Notification dated 09.09.2013 was corrected vide Notification No. S.O. 2601 (E) dated 7th October 2014, and category of minor mineral was deleted and mining leases were again classed as non-coal mine and coal mine and mining lease area of less than 50 ha was made category 'B' for non-coal mine and mine lease area of less than equal to 150 ha for coal mine was made category 'B'. The mine lease area of less than 5 ha was exempt from the applicability of General Conditions and cluster concept of Notification dated 09.09.2013 was retained.

Notification S.O. 2601 (E) dated 7th October 2014 provides as follows:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"1(a)	(i) Mining of minerals.	≥ 50 ha of mining lease area in respect of non-coal mine lease. >150 ha of mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease. Asbestos mining irrespective of mining area.	<50 ha of mining lease area in respect of non-coal mine lease. ≤ 150 ha of mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease.	General Conditions shall apply except for project or activity of less than 5 ha of mining lease area: Provided that the above exception shall not apply for project or activity if the sum total of the mining lease area of the said project or activity and that of existing operating mines and mining projects which were accorded environment clearance and are located within 500 metres from the periphery of such project or activity equals or exceeds 5 ha. Note: (i) Prior environmental clearance is required at the stage of renewal of mine lease for which an application shall be made up to two years prior to the date due for renewal. Provided that no fresh environmental clearance shall be required for a mining project or activity at the time of renewal of mining lease, which has already obtained environmental clearance under this notification. (ii) Mineral prospecting is exempted. "
	(ii) Slurry pipelines (coal lignite and other ores) passing through national parks or sanctuaries or coral reefs, ecologically sensitive areas	All projects.		

The NGT vide order dated 13.01.2015 (O.A. No. 123 of 2014 and M.A. No. 419 of 2014) has declared the Notification dated 09.09.2013 as invalid, inoperative and quashed it. The above order has also quashed the paragraph 4 (b) (i) of O.M. dated 24th June 2013 which provided that "No borrowing of earth / excavation of 'brick earth' or 'ordinary earth' shall be permitted in case the area of borrowing / excavation is within 1 km of boundary of national parks and wild life sanctuary." Though this provision was taken from the observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. No. 435 of 2012 (Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India) and order dated 04.08.2006 of Supreme Court in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India & Ors.* Supreme Court has taken a view that 1 km. from the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries would be a safety zone, subject to the orders that may be made in IA No.1000 regarding Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and the State will not grant any Temporary Working Permit (TWP) in these safety zones comprising 1 km. from the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Similarly the proviso at paragraph 2 (iii) of O.M. dated 24.12.2013 which says that "No river sand mining project, with mine lease area less than 5 ha, may be considered for granting EC" has been quashed. This condition was taken from the recommendations of the Committee headed by the Secretary, MoEF constituted in 2010. The above proviso were quashed on the ground that as EIA Notification places no such restriction, so same cannot be imposed by an executive order and many hill States find it very difficult to get an area equal to or more than 5 ha. in riverbed. The information made available by the States also makes it clear that majority of the mining leases of sand are of area less than 5 hectares.

THE ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT OF MINING IN CLUSTER

In I.A. No. 12-13 of 2011 in SLP Nos. 729-731 / 2011, 21833 / 2009, 12498-499 / 2010, SLP (C) CC … 16157 / 2011 & CC 18235 / 2011 (Deepak Kumar and Ors. Vs. State of Haryana and Ors. etc.) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 27.02.2012 on the subject of cluster has quoted the submission of affidavit dated 23.11.2011 of MOEFCC. It says that "The Ministry is of the opinion that where the mining area is homogeneous, physically proximate and on identifiable piece of land of 5 ha. or more, it should not be broken into smaller sizes to circumvent the EIA Notification, 2006 as the EIA Notification, 2006 is not applicable to the mining projects having lease area of less than 5 ha. The Report of Committee on Minor Minerals, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (E&F) with representatives of various state governments as members including the State of Haryana and Rajasthan recommended a minimum lease size of 5 ha for minor minerals for undertaking scientific mining for the purpose of integrating and addressing environmental concerns. Only in cases of isolated discontinued mineral deposits in less than 5 ha, such mining leases may be considered keeping in view the mineral conservation".

The order further quotes that "Cluster of Mine Approach for Small Sized Mines: Considering the nature of occurrence of minor mineral, economic condition of the lessee and the likely difficulties to be faced by Regulatory Authorities in monitoring the environmental impacts and implementation of necessary mitigation measures, it may be desirable to adopt cluster approach in case of smaller mine leases being operated presently. Further these clusters need be provided with processing / crusher zones for forward integration and minimizing excessive pressure on road infrastructure. The respective State Governments / Mine Owners Association may facilitate implementation of Environment Management Plans in such cluster of mines." The order has further quoted the letter dated 1.06.2010 written by the then Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change which says on the subject that "A cluster approach to mines should be taken in case of smaller mines leases operating currently". The Hon'ble Court has ordered that "The State of Haryana and various other States have not so far implemented the above recommendations of the MoEF or the Guideliness issued by the Ministry of Mines before issuing auction notices granting short term permits by way of auction of minor mineral boulders gravel, sand etc., in the river beds and elsewhere of less than 5 hectares. We therefore, direct to all the States, Union Territories, MoEF and the Ministry of Mines to give effect to the recommendations made by MoEF in its report of March 2010 and the model Guideliness framed by the Ministry of Mines, within a period of six months from today and submit their compliance reports."

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

The Ministry vide O.M. No. L-11011/47/2011-IA.II (M) dated 18th May 2012 said that "In order to ensure compliance of the above referred order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 27.02.2012, it has now been 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 EIA Notification, 2006 and will be considered by the respective SEIAAs notified by MoEF and following the procedure prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006."

On the issue of cluster, the Notifications No. S.O. 2731 (E) dated 09.09.2013 and Notification No. S.O. No. 2601 (E) of 07.10.2014 were issued.

The above Notifications in Schedule at Item No. 1 (a) in Conditions mentions that "General Conditions shall apply except for projects or activity of less than 5 ha of mining lease area:

Provided that the above exception shall not apply for project or activity if the sum total of the mining lease area of the said project or activity and that of existing operating mines and mining projects which were accorded environment clearance and are located within 500 meters from the periphery of such projects or activity equals or exceeds 5 ha. The Office Memorandum No. J-13012/12/2013-IA-II (1) dated 24.12.2013 is about Guideliness for consideration of proposals for grant of environment clearance under Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 and its amendments - regarding categorization of Category 'B' projects/ activities into Category 'B1' & 'B2'.

The above O.M. besides categorizing the Category B into Category B1 & B2 also has directions on mining of brick earth / ordinary earth and river sand mining. These provisions are as follows:

"Mining of minor minerals:

As of now, mining projects of minor minerals with less than 50 hectare of mining lease areas are categorized as Category 'B' as per Notification S.O. 2731 (E) dated 9th September 2013. Also vide O.M. No. L-11011/47/2011-IA-II (M) dated 24.06.2013, Guideliness has been issued regarding categorization of mining projects of brick earth and ordinary earth having lease areas less than 5 hectare as Category 'B2' subject to stipulations stated therein.

In the above backdrop, the projects of mining of minor minerals, categorized as Category 'B' are hereby categorized as 'B2' as per the following:

(i) 'Brick Earth' / 'Ordinary Earth' mining projects having lease area less than 5 ha will be considered for granting EC as per the aforesaid Guideliness issued by MOEF on 24.06.2013.

(ii) 'Brick Earth' / 'Ordinary Earth' mining projects with mining lease area more than equal to 5 ha but less than equal to 25 ha and all other minor , mineral mining projects with mining lease area < 25 ha, except for river sand mining projects will be appraised as Category 'B2' projects.

These projects will be appraised based on the following documents:

(a) Form-1 as per the Appendix-I under the EIA Notification 2006

(b) Pre-feasibility report of the project

(c) Mining plan approved by the authorized agency of the concerned State Government.

Provided in case the mining lease area is likely to result into a cluster situation, i.e. if the periphery of one lease area is less than 500 meter from the periphery of another lease area and the total lease area equals or exceeds 25 ha, the activity shall become Category 'B1' Project under the EIA

Notification, 2006. In such a case, mining operations in any of the mine lease areas in the cluster will be allowed only if the environmental clearance has been obtained in respect of the cluster.

About river sand mining it says that:

(iii) No river sand mining project, with mine lease area less than 5 ha, may be considered for granting EC. The river sand mining projects with lease area more than equal to 5 ha but less than 25 ha will be categorized as 'B2'. In addition to the requirement of documents, as brought out above under sub-para (ii) above for appraisal, such projects will be considered subject to the following stipulations:

(a) The mining activity shall be done manually. The depth of mining shall be restricted to 3 m / water level, whichever is less.

(b) For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge and / or embankment, appropriate safety zone shall be worked out on case to case basis to the satisfaction of SEAC / SEIAA, taking into account the structural parameters, locational aspects, flow rate etc., and no mining shall be carried out in the safety zone so worked out. No in-stream mining shall be allowed.

(c) The mining plan approved by the authorized agency of the State Government shall inter-alia include study to show that the annual replenishment of sand in the mining lease area is sufficient to sustain mining operations at levels prescribed in the mining plan and that the transport infrastructure is adequate to transport the mines material. In case of transportation by road the transport vehicles will be covered with the tarpaulin to minimize dust/ sand particle emissions.

(d) EC will be valid for mine lease period subject to a ceiling of 5 years.

Provided, in case the mining lease area is likely to result into a cluster situation i.e. if the periphery of one lease area is less than 1 km from the periphery of another lease area and total lease area equals to or exceeds 25 ha., the activity shall become Category 'B1' Projects under EIA Notification, 2006. In such a case, mining operation in any of the mine lease area in the cluster will be allowed only if the environment clearance has been obtained in respect of the cluster.

The NGT order dated 13.01.2015 in O.A. No. 123 of 2014 and M.A. No. 419 of 2014 has following directions on the issue of cluster: "In light of the judgment of the Supreme Court and what has emerged from the various cases that are subject matter of this Judgment, we direct the Ministry of Environment and Forest to formulate a uniform cluster policy in consultation with the States for permitting minor mineral mining activity including its regulatory regime, in accordance with law.

Notification S.O. 1559 (E) dated 25th June 2014 provides that "Any project or activity specified in Category 'B' will be appraised at the Central Level as Category 'A', if located in whole or in part within 5 km. from the boundary of: (i) Protected Areas; (ii) CEPI; (iii) ESA; (iv) Inter-state boundaries or international boundaries ……".

The NGT vide its order dated 13.01.2015 has quashed the Notification dated 9th September 2013, but similar provision on clusters exists in Notification dated 7th October 2014.

The EIA Notification 2006, as amended makes it clear that projects in respect of non-coal mine leases, where the area is more than equal to 50 hectares would require prior Environmental Clearance from MoEFCC, while the projects of area less than 50 hectares would be appraised for prior Environmental Clearance at the level of SEIAA.

The EIA Notification of 2006 in Clause 7 specifies the stages through which projects for grant of Environmental Clearance are required to be passed and processed. The stages include Screening, Scoping, Public Consultation and Appraisal, upon which, the Expert Appraisal Committee makes recommendation to the MoEF/SEIAA. Under 'Screening', this Clause 7 also provides for a further bifurcation of projects falling under category 'B' into 'B 1' and 'B 2'. The relevant part of Clause 7, dealing with this aspect, reads as under: "Stage (1) - Screening (Only for Category 'B' projects and activities): In case of Category 'B' projects or activities, this stage will entail the scrutiny of an application seeking prior environmental clearance made in Form 1 by the concerned State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) for determining whether or not the project or activity requires further environmental studies for preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for its appraisal prior to the grant of environmental clearance depending up on the nature and location specificity of the project . The projects requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment report shall be termed Category 'B1' and remaining projects shall be termed Category 'B2' and will not require an Environment Impact Assessment report. For categorization of projects into B1 or B2 except item 8 (b), the Ministry of Environment and Forests shall issue appropriate Guideliness from time to time."

The Ministry on 24th December, 2013, issued Office Memorandum for consideration of proposals for grant of Environmental Clearance regarding categorisation of Category 'B' projects into Category 'B1' and 'B2'. Mining of minor minerals had been separately dealt with in this Office Memorandum. Such area up to 25 hectares would be categorised as 'B 2' and such projects were to be considered, subject to the stipulations stated therein.

The EIA Notification, 2006 does not provide for issuance of Environment Clearance to Cluster of mines. It provides for EC to individual lease holders / project proponents. This position has also been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment of Vivek Bansal Vs. State of Haryana that EC should be applied for and granted to the individual lease holder.

There has been rising concerns about adverse impact of mining on small leases (less than 5 hectare) in case the numbers of such leases are large and they are located in close proximity to each other. This leads to the definition of Cluster. To avoid the rigors of environment impact assessment studies, environment management plan and the environment clearance there has been a tendency to break the leases into size which does not attract the provisions of environment impact assessment studies, environment management plan, public consultation and the environment clearance. In Deepak Kumar's case Hon'ble Supreme Court also encountered this situation and in its order dated 27.02.2012 mandated that no mining lease or renewal be done without environment clearance irrespective of size.

It is seen that the categorization of mines into 'B1' and 'B2' category in which Category 'B2' leases are being exempted from the requirement of Environment Impact Assessment, Environment Management Plan, and Public Consultation for grant of EC, in many cases now the mining leases are being given for 25 hectares or less. This defeats the purpose and intent of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment which orders environment clearance for all mining leases irrespective of size. The environment clearance without Environment Impact Assessment, Environment Management Plan, and Public Consultation does not serve the purpose of environment clearance which is to ensure environmentally sustainable and socially responsible mining. So if a cluster or individual lease size exceeds 5 hectare, the EIA/ EMP should be completed in the process of grant of prior environment clearance.

The EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments to that or any O.M. issued by the Ministry do not provide for procedures and Competent Authority for environment clearance for cluster. In a cluster there will mostly be situation where there are a number of different lease holders and as per the settled law the lease holder has to do the working of mine and the lease holder is the one who can apply for and get the environment clearance. The conditions stipulated in the environment clearance have to be complied by the EC holder and any violation of that empowers the authority to cancel the environment clearance or prosecute the EC holder if necessitated by the circumstances.

For cluster there is no mechanism about who will apply for EC, EC will be issued in whose name, and who will be responsible for compliance of EC conditions.

The intent of cluster assessment is to have a holistic knowledge of the impact on environment by different mines operating in close proximity of each other. There are also requirement of mitigative measures which need implementation in concerted manner by different EC holders of that cluster. To ensure that it is important that there should be an integrated Environment Impact Assessment /

Environment Management Plan for the cluster to be presented before the authority appraising the projects and considering the proposals for grant of EC. This integrated EIA/ EMP can be prepared by either the lease holder, group of lease holders, State or the State Agencies. This EIA/ EMP need to be prepared by the accredited consultants / Registered Qualified Persons of the State Governments. The application for EC and grant of EC should be done in the name of individual lease holders in the background of the integrated EIA/EMP report. The Competent Authority (SEIAA/ SEAC / EAC) will entertain individual lease holder's application for grant of EC to individual mining lease projects in that cluster in the name of lease holders. The conditions related to mitigative measures necessitated by the integrated EIA/EMP may run across more than one lease holder or EC holders, that should figure in each EC accordingly and its compliance be ensured by the individual EC holders.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, NGT, SEAC/EAC and the Project Proponents have raised issue of cluster in mine lease allotment and environment clearance for the same, so following conditions need to be ensured for cluster of mines:

1. To address the concern of adverse impact of minor mineral mining on environment it is proposed that all mining activity including river sand mining (above 5 hectare individual or cluster) will need to prepare Environment Impact Assessment Report and Environment Management Plan before grant of environment clearance. These reports (EIA /EMP) can be prepared by the State or State nominated Agency / the Project Proponent (s).
2. As can be seen from the data provided by the States most of the mining leases for minor minerals are of lease area less than 5 hectare. It is also reported that in hill states getting a stretch in river with area more than 5 hectare is very uncommon. So the size of lease for minor minerals including river sand mining will be determined by the States as per their circumstances.
3. The EIA Notification, 2006 does not provide for cluster EC, it provides for issuance of EC to individual project proponents and the same has also been upheld in the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vijay Bansal vs. State of Haryana case. So EC will have to be applied for and issued to the individual project proponent.
4. A cluster shall be formed when the distance between the peripheries of one lease is less than 500 meters from the periphery of other lease in a homogeneous mineral area.
5. The mining of minor minerals is mostly in clusters. The Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan are required to be prepared for the entire cluster in order to capture all the possible externalities. These reports shall capture carrying capacity of the cluster, transportation and related issues, replenishment and recharge issues, geo-hydrological study of the cluster area. The Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan shall be prepared by the State or State nominated Agency or group of project proponents



in the Cluster or the project proponent in the cluster.

6. The individual lease holders in cluster can use the same Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan for application for environmental clearance. The cluster Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan shall be updated as per need keeping in view any significant change.

7. There shall be one public consultation for entire cluster after which the final Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan report for the cluster shall be prepared.

8. The details of cluster Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan shall be reflected in each environmental clearance in that cluster and District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC), SEAC, and EAC shall ensure that the mitigative measures emanating from the Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan study are fully reflected as environmental clearance conditions in the environmental clearance's of individual project proponents in that cluster.

9. As the sand is mostly mined from rivers and majority of the rivers which are important source of sand also form boundary between States, so because of General Conditions most of the sand mining projects become Category 'A' project. So the General Conditions will not apply in case of river sand and gravel mining projects on account of being in 5 kilometer of inter-state boundary.

10. The Committee headed by the District Magistrate or District Collector will be empowered to appraise and grant EC for mining leases up to 5 ha in case of individual lease and up to 25ha in case of cluster for sand mining.

11. In case the mining leases are in cluster (if periphery of one lease is within 500 meters), fowling are the categorization of projects:-

- Category 'B2'Project: Cluster area of mine leases up to 5 ha and to be dealt at DEIAA/ DEAC level
- Category 'B2'Project: Cluster area of Mine leases > 5 ha and < 25 ha with no individual lease > 5 ha and to be dealt at DEIAA/DEAC level
- Category 'B1'Project: Cluster of mine leases of area > 25 hectares with individual lease size < 50ha and to be dealt at SEIAA/SEAC level
- Category 'A' Project: Cluster of any size with any of the individual lease >50ha and to be dealt at MoEFCC/EAC level

The schematic presentation of requirements on Environmental Clearance of Sand Mining including cluster situation is detailed as below:-

Area of Lease (Hectare)	Category of Project	Require-ment of EIA / EMP	Require-ment of Public Hearing	Require-ment of EC	Who can prepare EIA/ EMP	Who will apply for EC	Authority to appraise/ grant EC	Authority to monitor EC compliance
EC Proposal of Sand Mining in cluster situation								
Cluster area of mine leases up to 5 ha	**'B2'**	Form-1M, PFR and Approved Mine Plan	No	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	DEAC/ DEIAA/	DEIAA SEIAA SPCB CPCB MoEFCC Agency nominated by MoEFCC
Cluster area of Mine leases > 5 ha and < 25 ha with no individual lease > 5 ha	**'B2'**	Form-I, PFR and Approved Mine Plan and one EMP for all leases in the Cluster	No	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	DEAC/ DEIAA/	
Cluster of mine leases of area > 25 hectares with individual lease size < 50ha	**'B1'**	Yes	Yes	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	SEAC/ SEIAA	

Cluster of any size with any of the individual lease > 50ha	**'A'**	Yes	Yes	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	EAC/ MoEFCC	

MANAGEMENT OF SAND DEPOSITED AFTER FLOOD ON AGRICULTURAL FIELD OF FARMERS

The Standing Committee on Water Resources on issues, concerning flood management, compensation, and status of ownership of submerged and eroded land in the country including compensation to farmers for loss of their crops destroyed by floods and right to disposal of the sand left in the fields of farmers in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 made observations on this subject.

The Committee observed that pursuant to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India decision in "Deepak Kumar Case" in 2012, regulations were framed by the Ministry of Mines to guide environmental clearance of minor minerals. … The Committee, therefore, desires the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to work in close coordination with the Ministry of Mines and Environment, Forest and Climate Change to frame regulations / Guideliness in this regard expeditiously.

Mining of Sand

The Committee further observed that due to the floods, the agricultural land of farmer is destroyed and rendered infertile. Further the farmer loses his livelihood as the produce of his land is destroyed by flood and become unsalable. The farmer is also deprived of the right of lifting sand from his land. He is therefore, left helpless and destitute and leave their land in search of job.

The Committee observes that "mining operation" means any operation undertaken for the purpose of winning any mineral. Accordingly, if desilting is undertaken perse with the objective of winning a mineral then only it will be construed as a mining operation. Apparently, if the desilting is undertaken not for winning any mineral, it will not be construed as mining operation and therefore, the farmer can remove the sand from the land without requiring the requisite permits. However, the Committee strongly feels that the farmer be given the right to use and dispose-off the sand accumulated over their land post flood, by incorporating the necessary provisions in the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957".

Removal of sand from the agricultural field by the owner farmer of the land from environment point of view will not be considered as mining operation and its removal and disposal can be allowed without the requirement of environment clearance till it is done only to the extent of reclaiming the agricultural land. The sand deposited after flood only be removed, so no mining / digging below the ground level is allowed. For removing sand in case where private land has gone into the river due to erosion, the requirement of mining lease and environment clearance will continue. This operation

of removal of sand deposited on agricultural field should be done after a mapping of deposition is done by the Land Management Committee of the Gram Panchayat. The sand so deposited post flood can be removed by the farmer owning the land / group of farmers affected by this post flood sand deposition or the Gram Panchayat. Customary rights to remove and dispose off the sand should be given to the farmer affected by deposition of sand on account of sudden flood in his agricultural land.

MINING OF SAND FROM AGRICULTURAL FIELD

This practice is prevalent in Haryana, where the top layer of soil varying between 1 and 2 meters is removed and stacked separately and thereafter the sand deposit which may be 10-15 meter deep is mined. After removing the sand layer up to a maximum depth of 09 meters, the top soil stacked is spread out on the field and the same is brought under the cultivation. Though the level of this land (mined out area) is lowered to the depth of the excavation and in initial years of cultivation the productivity is low, but the productivity of the fields improves with continued cultivation and addition of organic manure in the field. In Haryana some leases are of large area (ranging from 1000 hectare to 2000 hectare) the agricultural fields and river bed both are included in the same lease for mining.

The following recommendations should be kept in mind for mining in such leases:

1. Mining of sand in such mine leases will require environment clearance.
2. The lease should be of sand mining either from the agricultural field or river. In same lease both type of area should not be included.
3. The sand mining from agricultural field is being done in Haryana for a long time and it can be done in a more sustainable manner without adverse impact on agricultural productivity, if proper environmental safeguards are taken.
4. The slope of mining area adjacent to agricultural fields should be proper (preferably 45-60 degree) and adequate gap (minimum 10 feet) be left from adjacent agricultural field to avoid erosion and scouring.

CUSTOMARY RIGHT ON SAND MINING

The native people have their long held customary rights to take silt, sand & soil from their tanks and nearby rivers for their use or community works in the village in almost all the States in some form or the other.

Next to the reserved forests, tanks and rivers are the biggest common properties in India. Most of the village tanks are 'government properties' with some exceptions of privately held tanks. Land revenue department, irrigation department and forest department is given powers to deal with property right' and hence protecting all tanks and rivers preventing damages including encroachments is their responsibility. The local villagers were given 'customary rights' under the Revenue Department Orders, and other laws related to Panchayats and Easements to take sand, soil and earth for agricultural and domestic purposes without seeking any permission from anyone. The States strive to keep these customary rights to use such resources like soil and sand for individuals work and community work in the village intact without requirement of any permit and clearance. These customary rights need to be protected and respected.

DESILTING OF RESERVOIRS / BARRAGES / ANNECUTS / LAKES / CANALS

These structures are generally in possession and maintenance of Irrigation Department / Minor Irrigation Department / PHED of State Governments. The dams and reservoirs can be a significant source of sand. Many such structures are silted and their water holding capacity has gone down considerably. In some instances to compensate for silted capacity raising of height of dam or construction of new structures is proposed which further leads to submergence of new areas of agricultural field and forests. Taking up desilting of such projects can serve dual purpose of increasing the water holding capacity and making available the sand for other usage. In some States the Irrigation Department is permitted to use it for the departmental works free of charge and balance can be disposed of in market after paying the due royalty. A detailed study is required to be carried out to verify economic viability and environmental sustainability before contemplating dredging of storage reservoirs for sand / gravel mining.

The de-silting of reservoir, dredging for upkeep and maintenance of structures, channels and averting natural disasters will not be treated as mining for the purpose of environmental clearance.

The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) view on desiltation from flood control point of view is as follows:

A multidisciplinary Committee (Mittal Committee) under the chairmanship of Dr. B.K. Mittal, former Chairman, Central Water Commission was constituted by MoWR, vide letter dated 08.10.2001 to identify cause and extent of siltations in rivers, suggest measures to minimize siltation, examine as to whether desilting is a technically feasible means to minimize magnitude of flood in rivers, suggest appropriate technology/ methods of desilting of rivers, propose a realistic operational programme in a time bound manner and other related aspects. The committee studied in respect of few sites on Ganga, Brahmputra, Godavari, Krishna etc., and inter-alia concluded that:

i) Siltation in river is not pronounced and alarming;

ii) Desilting of rivers for flood control is not an economically viable solution;

iii) Dredging in general has been found to be inadequate and should not be resorted to, particularly in major rivers;

iv) There are, of course, some locations such as tidal rivers, confluence points with narrow constrictions and the like which can be tackled by desilting after thorough examination and techno-economic justification;

v) Selective dredging is suggested depending upon local conditions; and

vi) Desilting of rivers can marginally minimize the magnitude of floods and be effective only for a short period.

Thus, desilting in general is not feasible technically, due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non- availability of vast land required for disposal of dredged material etc. This cannot be viewed in isolation of other approaches to manage floods. Desilting of rivers in vulnerable reaches may be suggested based on model study, if it is found techno-economically viable. For navigation purposes, the river reaches in the water ways path may be dredged to have minimum depth of water.

MINING PLAN

The Environment Clearance shall be given to only those mining leases which have mine plan approved by the Competent Authority designated by the States. Modification of the mining plan during operation will also need approval of the Competent Authority. The Mining Plan shall be prepared by the Recognised Qualified Persons (RQP). The person to be recognized for preparing the mining plan should be a holding a degree of Mining Engineering, Environmental Engineering or a post graduate degree in Geology granted by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act including any institutions recognized by the UGC or any equivalent qualification granted by any University or institution outside India and have a professional experience of three years of working in a supervisory capacity in the field of mining after obtaining a degree. The States will devise their own mechanism of selection and empanelment of RQPs. A mining plan should be valid for a period of 5 years, which can be renewed further.

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF SAND MINING

To assess the impact of mining and effect of remedial measures can be assessed through monitoring. This is also required for mid-course corrections. Monitoring will provide data to evaluate the upstream and downstream effects of sand and gravel extraction activities, and long-term changes. A brief report summarizing the annual results of the physical and biological monitoring should document the evolution of the sites over time, and the cumulative effects of sand and gravel extraction. The summary should also recommend any modification of extraction rates needed to minimize impacts of extraction.

Sand Replenishment, Geomorphology and Hydrology:

Physical monitoring requirements of sand and gravel extraction activities should include surveyed channel cross-sections, longitudinal profiles, bed material measurements, geomorphic maps, and discharge and sediment transport measurements. The physical data will illustrate bar replenishment and any changes in channel morphology, bank erosion, or particle size.

In addition to local monitoring for replenishment at specific mining sites, monitoring of the entire reach through the estuary will provide information on the cumulative response of the system to sand and gravel extraction. For example, it is important for downstream bars and the estuary to receive sufficient sand and gravel to maintain estuarine structure and function. Because the elevation of the bed of the channel is variable from year to year, a reach-based approach to monitoring will provide a larger context for site-specific changes. If long-term monitoring data show that there is a reach-scale trend of bed lowering (on bars or in the thalweg), the extraction could be limited.

Cross-sections:

Surveyed channel cross-sections should be located at permanently documented sites upstream, downstream and within the extraction area. Cross-sections intended to show reach- scale changes

should be consistently located over geomorphic features such as at the head of riffles, across the deepest part of pools, or across particular types of channel bars.

Cross-section spacing should be close enough to define the morphology of the river channel. Cross-section data should be surveyed in March or April to evaluate changes that may occur during the flooding season.

Cross-section data should be collected over the reach to the estuary, and locally upstream, downstream, and within each mining site. This long-term monitoring data should be collected and analyzed even if no mining occurs in order to understand and estimate the sand budget of the river reach.

Photo-documentation:

Photographs of the project sites should be taken prior to excavation to document the baseline conditions, and again during each monitoring session. Photos should be taken twice a year. Photos of structures nearby like outfalls / off-takes, intakes, bridges and other structures may also be regularly taken.

Groundwater Level:

Monitoring wells should be established adjacent to each off-channel floodplain excavation to record changes in ground water levels. Measurements should be taken monthly. This should help analyse surface water and ground water interaction along the reach.

Extent and Quality of Riparian Vegetation:

Document the extent and quality of riparian vegetation, including successional status, and any increase in disturbance indicators (non-native plants). The extent of riparian habitat can be determined utilising aerial photos. Habitat quality data, i.e., successional status and species composition, must be determined through field reconnaissance.

Riparian Vegetation Maps:

Develop yearly maps of the sensitive habitat areas and document their aerial extent over time. These maps may be combined with the geomorphic maps. Monitor sites identified as sensitive for disturbance in excess of expected geomorphic trends - i.e., massive bank wasting up or downstream from an active mine site. Monitor sand and gravel mining impacts which may translate up and downstream, causing accelerated erosion of sensitive zones and impacting the ability of new habitat to form due to excessive scour or sedimentation.

This monitoring / documentation should be done by the EC holders and will be regularly checked and assessed by the DEIAA for corrective steps in time. The DEIAA should review the status of monitoring and documentation data of each mining site especially for sand mining once in a year.

MONITORING SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING

The implementation of these Guideliness on Sustainable Sand Mining is not possible till States create a robust mechanism to monitor the mining operation and measure the mined out mineral. The entire exercise of Environment Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan aims towards making the mining process environmentally sustainable. The Environment Clearance letter indicates the EC capacity that is the quantity of material which can be mined in a year. If this quantity is not measured, and much more mineral than envisaged in the EC is mined out then the entire process of EC is rendered futile. Keeping above objective in mind it is required of the State / State Agencies to create and establish a robust system to monitor and measure the mined out mineral at each lease location and its transportation in State.

The State Governments have tried various methods for monitoring the sand mining in their areas, the main feature of which generally has been through Transport Permits (T.P.). The printing of Transport Permits on security paper, invisible ink mark, fugitive ink background, VOID pantograph and Unique Barcode are some of the tools used by the States. These tools need to be backed by suitable software and dedicated websites with security certifications at different levels.

The system proposed is that States should issue Transport Permit. Bar code on the T.P. when scanned using the system, will generate a unique invoice number. The bidder has to enter destination, distance between plot and destination, vehicle number etc in the system. After scanning, unique bar code number; invoice date & time and validity date & time is sent to the bidder, which need to be written on T.P. Validity of T.P. is calculated based on distance between plot and destination. After validity time is over the T.P. stands invalid. The officers involved in monitoring should be provided with the android application using which the T.P. can be checked anywhere on road. As soon as the bar code on T.P. gets scanned through using android application, all details of T.P. such as plot details, vehicle details, validity time etc. should get fetched from server. This means, if anything is re-written on T.P. and attempt is made to reuse the same, it can be traced immediately. Registering of T.P. on server can be done using website, using android application (smartphone with internet) or even through SMS (smartphone without internet). This implies that TP can be registered on server even if only mobile phone range is available on plot. Various reports can be generated using the system showing daily lifting reports and user performance report. This way the vehicles carrying sand can be tracked from source to destination.

MONITORING SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING

PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING OF SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING

1. The security feature of Transport Permit shall be as under:

(a) Printed on Indian Banks' Association (IBA) approved Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) Code paper.

(b) Unique Barcode.

(c) Unique Quick Response (QR) code.

(d) Fugitive Ink Background.

(e) Invisible Ink Mark.

(f) Void Pantograph.

(g) Watermark.

2. Requirement at Mine Lease Site:

(a) Small Size Plot (Up to 5 hectare): Android Based Smart Phone.

(b) Large Size Plots (More than 5 hectare): CCTV camera, Personal Computer (PC), Internet Connection, Power Back up.

(c) Access control of mine lease site.

(d) Arrangement for weight or approximation of weight of mined out mineral on basis of volume of the trailer of vehicle used.

3. Scanning of Transport Permit or Receipt and Uploading on Server:

(a) Website: Scanning of receipt on mining site can be done through barcode scanner and computer using the software;

(b) Android Application: Scanning on mining site can be done using Android Application using smart phone. It will require internet availability on SIM card;

(c) SMS: Transport Permit or Receipt shall be uploaded on server even by sending SMS through mobile. Once Transport Permit or Receipt get uploaded, an unique invoice code gets generated with its validity period.

4. Proposed working of the system:

The State Mining Department should print the Transport Permit or Receipt with security features enumerated at Paragraph 1 above and issue them to the mine lease holder through the District Collector. Once these Transport Permits or Receipts are issued, they would be uploaded on the server against that mine lease area. Each receipt should be preferably with pre-fixed quantity, so the total quantity gets determined for the receipts issued.

When the Transport Permit or Receipt barcode gets scanned and invoice is generated, that particular barcode gets used and its validity time is recorded on the server. So all the details of transporting of mined out material can be captured on the server and the Transport Permit or Receipt cannot be reused.

5. Checking On Route:

The staff deployed for the purpose of checking of vehicles carrying mined mineral should be in a position to check the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt by scanning them using website, Android Application and SMS.

6. Breakdown of Vehicle:

In case the Vehicle breakdown, the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt shall be extended by sending SMS by driver in specific format to report breakdown of vehicle. The server will register this information and register the breakdown. The State can also establish a call centre, which can register breakdowns of such vehicles and extend the validity period. The subsequent restart of the vehicle also should be similarly reported to the server or call centre.

7. Tracking of Vehicles:

The route of vehicle from source to destination can be tracked through the system using check points, RFID Tags, and GPS tracking.

8. Alerts or Report Generation and Action Review:

The system will enable the authorities to develop periodic report on different parameters like daily lifting report, vehicle log or history, lifting against allocation, and total lifting. The system can be used to generate auto mails or SMS. This will enable the District Collector or District Magistrate to get all the relevant details and shall enable the authority to block the scanning facility of any site found to be indulged in irregularity. Whenever any authority intercepts any vehicle transporting illegal sand, it shall get registered on the server and shall be mandatory for the officer to fill in the report on action taken. Every intercepted vehicle shall be tracked.

The monitoring of mined out mineral, environmental clearance conditions and enforcement of Environment Management Plan will be ensured by the DEIAA, SEIAA and the State Pollution Control Board or Committee. The monitoring arrangements envisaged above shall be put in place. The monitoring of enforcement of environmental clearance conditions shall be done by the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the agency nominated by the Ministry for the purpose.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE AND ENSURING COMPLIANCE OF EC CONDITIONS

An no mining in allowed without Envirnomental Clearance. The process of EC involves preparation of EIA/EMP, PER and mine plan.

The EIA/EMP can be prepared by the State Government or any agency of the State, group of project proponents in the cluster or the individual project proponent. The EIA / EMP can be prepared by the accredited consultants or the Registered Qualified Person(s) / agencies selected by the States.

DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

The Central Government has constituted the District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA), for grant of environmental clearance for Category 'B2' Projects for mining of minor minerals, for all the districts in the country.

For, minor minerals including sand and gravel mining lease of area up to 5 hectare in case of individual lease and up to 25 ha in case of cluster for sand mining, the grant of EC will be done by the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) headed by the District Magistrate or District Collector. This Authority will be responsible for proper and sustainable management of sand mining in the district. The Authority will be responsible for designating the area / stretch in river suitable for mining in the district and also identifying the area / stretch in river prohibited for sand mining. The Authority will ensure clear demarcation of mining site, its documentation, and ensuring that no mining takes place without EIA / EMP and EC of the mining site.

The Chairperson and official members of the Authority for the districts should hold office during their tenure in the district on said posts and the expert member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of nomination by the Competent Authority. The Committee shall meet at least once in a month.

The District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) :

The DEIAA will have following composition :

1.	District Magistrate or District Collector of the district	Chairperson
2.	Senior most Divisional Forest Officer in the district	Member
3.	An expert member to be nominated by the Divisional Commissioner or Chief Conservator of the Forest	Member
4.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer of the district head quarter	Member-Secretary

DISTRICT LEVEL EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE:

The District Level Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) will appraise the cases and make recommendations to the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority for environmental clearance. This Committee will also make recommendations / suggestions on the District Survey Report to the DEIAA. The DEAC will have following composition:

1.	Senior most Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department	Chairperson
2.	Senior most Sub-Divisional Officer (Forest)	Member
3.	A representative of Remote Sensing Department or Geology Department or State Ground Water Department to be nominated by the District Magistrate or District Collector	Member
4.	Occupational health expert or Medical Officer to be nominated by the District Magistrate or District Collector	Member
5.	Engineer from Zila Parishad	Member
6.	A representative of State Pollution Control Board or Committee	Member
7.	An expert to be nominated by the Divisional Commissioner or Chief Conservator of Forest	Member
8.	An expert to be nominated by the Divisional Commissioner or Chief Conservator of Forest	Member
9.	An expert to be nominated by the Divisional Commissioner or Chief Conservator of Forest	Member
10.	Senior most Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department	Member
11.	Assistant Director or Deputy Director or District Mines Officer or Geologist in the district in that order	Member- Secretary

The DEAC will meet at least once a month, depending on the work load the frequency of meetings can be decided by the Chairperson of DEAC and Chairperson, DEIAA.

Each proposal for the mining lease under consideration for environmental clearance in the district will be inspected on-site by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee headed by the SDM.

The Sub-Divisional Committee should comprise of following officers:

Sub-Divisional Magistrate	Chairperson
Sub-Divisional Officer, Forest/ Assistant Conservator of Forest/ Forest Range Officer	Member
Representative of State Pollution Control Board	Member
SDO, Irrigation Department	Member
Geologist or Assistant Geologist or Mining Officer / Mining Inspector	Member

The presence of at least three members will be needed for inspection. This Committee shall submit its report within 15 days from the receipt of the proposal.

The monitoring of EC conditions and enforcement of EMP will be ensured by the District Collector and the, State Pollution Control Board. The monitoring of enforcement of EC conditions can also be done by the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and the agency nominated by the Ministry for the purpose.

Schematic Presentation of Requirements on Environmental Clearance of Sand Mining including cluster situation

Area of Lease (Hectare)	Category of Project	Require-ment of EIA / EMP	Require-ment of Public Hearing	Require-ment of EC	Who can prepare EIA/ EMP	Who will apply for EC	Authority to appraise/ grant EC	Authority to monitor EC compliance
EC Proposal of Sand Mining on the basis of individual mine lease								
0 - 5ha	**'B2'**	Form - 1M, PFR and Approved Mine Plan	No	Yes	Project Proponent	Project Proponent	DEAC/ DEIAA	DEIAA SEIAA SPCB CPCB MoEFCC Agency nominated by MoEFCC

> 5 ha and < 25 ha	**'B2'**	Form-I, PFR and Approved Mine Plan and EMP	No	Yes	Project Proponent	Project Proponent	SEAC / SEIAA	DEIAA SEIAA SPCB CPCB MoEFCC Agency nominated by MoEFCC
≥ 25ha and < 50ha	**'B1'**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Project Proponent	Project Proponent	SEAC / SEIAA	
≥ 50 ha	**'A'**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Project Proponent	Project Proponent	SEAC / SEIAA	
EC Proposal of Sand Mining in cluster situation								
Cluster area of mine leases up to 5 ha	**'B2'**	Form - 1M, PFR and Approved Mine Plan	No	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	DEAC/ DEIAA/	DEIAA SEIAA SPCB CPCB MoEFCC Agency nominated by MoEFCC
Cluster area of Mine leases > 5 ha and < 25 ha with no individual lease > 5 ha	**'B2'**	Form -I, PFR and Approved Mine Plan and one EMP for all leases in the Cluster	No	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	DEAC/ DEIAA/	

Cluster of mine leases of area ≥ 25 hectares with individual lease size < 50ha	**'B1'**	Yes	Yes	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	SEAC/ SEIAA	
Cluster of any size with any of the individual lease ≥ 50ha	**'A'**	Yes	Yes	Yes	State, State Agency, Group of Project Proponents, Project Proponent	Project Proponent	EAC/ MoEFCC	

General Conditions will not apply on account of inter- state boundaries for river sand mining leases.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN CASES FROM BEING CONSIDERED AS MINING FOR THE PURPOSE OF REQUIREMNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

Keeping in view the purpose, maintenance of infrastructure, abatement of disasters, customary easement and property rights, it is felt that following cases may not be treated as mining for the purpose of requirement of environmental clearance. The following cases shall not require prior environmental clearance, namely:-

1. Extraction of ordinary clay or sand, manually, by the Kumhars (Potter) to prepare earthen pots, lamp, toys, etc. as per their customs.
2. Extraction of ordinary clay or sand, manually, by earthen tile makers who prepare earthen tiles.
3. Removal of sand deposits on agricultural field after flood by farmers.
4. Customary extraction of sand and ordinary earth from sources situated in Gram Panchayat for personal use or community work in village.
5. Community works like de-silting of village ponds or tanks, construction of village roads, ponds, bunds undertaken in Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment and Guarantee Schemes, other Government sponsored schemes, and community efforts.
6. Dredging and de-silting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river, and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management.
7. Traditional occupational work of sand by Vanjara and Oads in Gujarat vide notification number GU/90(16)/MCR-2189(68)/5-CHH, dated the 14th February, 1990 of the Government of Gujarat.
8. Digging of well for irrigation or drinking water.
9. Digging of foundation for buildings not requiring prior environmental clearance.
10. Excavation of ordinary earth or clay for plugging of any breach caused in canal, nala, drain, water body, etc., to deal with any disaster or flood like situation upon orders of District Collector or District Magistrate.
11. Activities declared by State Government under legislations or rules as non- mining activity with concurrence of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS FOR SAND MINING

Impact Category	S.No.	Environmental Conditions
Stakeholder Engagement	1	In the case of private land not owned by the lease holder an affidavit should be obtained regarding consent of the concerned land owner (s) for carrying out the mining operation.
	2	Stakeholder awareness and ability to raise concerns and getting it to be addressed.
	3	Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
	4	Having valid lease and all the permits is very much needed.
	5	To establish a Monitoring Committee including Local Panchayat, to check on traffic due to transportation and submit an annual report on the same.
	6	The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 may be strictly followed.
	7	All the provisions made and restrictions imposed as covered in the Minor Mineral Rule, shall be complied with, particularly regarding Environment Management Practices and its fund management and Payment of compensation to the land owners.
Sustainable Mining Practices	8	District level Survey Report should be prepared and area suitable for mining and area prohibited for mining be identified.
	9	The depth of mining in Riverbed shall not exceed one meter or water level whichever is less, provided that where the Joint Inspection Committee certifies about excessive deposit or over accumulation of mineral in certain reaches requiring channelization, it can go up to 3 meters on defined reaches of the River.
	10	No River sand mining be allowed in rainy season.
	11	To 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.
	12	Ultimate working depth shall be up to 3.0 m from Riverbed level and not less than one meter from the water level of the River channel whichever is reached earlier. In hilly terrain this depth be preferably restricted to one meter.
	13	In River flood plain mining a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the River bank for mining.
	14	In mining from agricultural field a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the adjacent field.
	15	Mining shall be done in layers of 1 meter depth to avoid ponding effect and after first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the next layers.
	16	To maintain safety and stability of Riverbanks i.e. 3 meter or 10% of the width of the River whichever is more will be left intact as no mining zone.
	17	No stream should be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.
	18	No blasting shall be resorted to in River mining and without permission at any other place.
	19	Depending upon the location, thickness of sand, deposition, agricultural land/Riverbed, the method of mining may be manual, semi-mechanized or mechanized; however, manual method of mining shall be preferred over any other method.
Identification and Preparation of Mining Site	20	Mining should be done only in area / stretch identified in the District Level Survey Report suitable for mining and so certified by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee after site visit.
	21	Mining should begin only after pucca pillar marking the boundary of lease area is erected at the cost of the lease holder after certification by the mining official and its geo coordinates are made available to the District Level Committee.
	22	The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and concurrently used for land reclamation.

Monitoring the Mining of Mineral and its Transportation	23	The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of mineral mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This should be produced before officers of Central Government and State for inspection.
	24	For each mining lease site the access should be controlled in a way that vehicles carrying mineral from that area are tracked and accounted for.
	25	The State / District Level Environment Committee should use technology like Bar Coding, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Web based and ICT enabled services, mobile SMS App etc. to account for weight of mineral being taken out of the lease area and the number of trucks moving out with the mineral.
	26	There should be regular monitoring of the mining activities in the State to ensure effective compliance of stipulated EC conditions and of the provisions under the Minor Mineral Concessions Rules framed by the State Government.
Noise Management	27	Noise arising out of mining and processing shall be abated and controlled at source to keep within permissible limit.
	28	Restricted working hours. Sand mining operation has to be carried out between 6 am to 7 pm.
Air Pollution and Dust Management	29	The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly.
	30	Air Pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase should be controlled and kept in permissible limits specified under environmental laws.
	31	The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.
Management of Visual Impact	32	The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall create a major visual impact on the site.
Bio-Diversity Protection	33	Restoration of flora affected by mining should be done immediately. Twice the number of trees destroyed by mining to be planted preferably of indigenous species. Each EC holder should plant and maintain for lease period at least 5 trees per hectare in area near lease.
	34	No mining lease shall be granted in the forest area without forest clearance in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the rules made thereunder.

	35	Protection of turtle and bird habitats shall be ensured.
	36	No felling of tree near quarry is allowed. For mining lease within 10km of the National Park / Sanctuary or in Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Protected Area, recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) have to be obtained as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.
	37	Spring sources should not be affected due to mining activities. Necessary Protection measures are to be incorporated.
Management of Instability and Erosion	38	Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining are should be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored separately for future use keeping in view that the bacterial organism should not die and should be spread nearby area.
	39	The EC should stipulate conditions for adequate steps to check soil erosion and control debris flow etc. by constructing engineering structures
	40	Use of oversize material to control erosion and movement of sediments
	41	No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be allowed in area where subsidence of rocks is likely to occur due to steep angle of slope.
	42	No extraction of stone / boulder / sand in landslide prone areas.
	43	Controlled clearance of riparian vegetation to be undertaken
Waste Management	44	Site clearance and tidiness is very much needed to have less visual impact of mining.
	45	Dumping of waste shall be done in earmarked places as approved in Mining Plan.
	46	Rubbish burial shall not be done in the Rivers.
Pollution Prevention	47	The EC holder shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
	48	Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
Protection of Infrastructure	49	Mining shall not be undertaken in a mining lease located in 200-500 meter of bridge, 200 meter upstream and downstream of water supply / irrigation scheme, 100 meters from the edge of National Highway and railway line, 50 meters from a reservoir, canal or building, 25 meter from the edge of State Highway and 10 meters from the edge of other

		roads except on special exemption by the Sub-Divisional level Joint Inspection Committee.
	50	For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge or embankment, appropriate safety zone (not less than 200 meters) should be worked out on case to case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, location aspects and flow rate, and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.
	51	Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archeological importance.
Enhancement Road Safety	52	Vehicles used for transportation of sand are to be permitted only with **of** fitness and PUC Certificates.
	53	Junction at takeoff point of approach road with main road be properly developed with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic by concession holder at his own cost.
	54	Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guideliness with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
	55	No stacking allowed on road side along National Highways.
Closure and Reclamation of Mined Out Area	56	The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and completes this work before abandonment of mine.
	57	Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster. This should be appropriately reflected as EC condition in each EC in cluster.
	58	Site specific plan with eco-restoration should be in place and implemented.
Health and Safety	59	Health and safety of workers should be taken care of.
	60	Transport of mineral will not be done through villages / habitations.
	61	The Project Proponent shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.

	62	Project Proponent shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.
	63	Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted.
Monitoring the Impact of Mining	64	The Project Proponent shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
Mineral Conservation	65	Use of alternate material such as M-sand in place of natural River sand shall be encouraged in order to reduce stress on natural eco-system.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 1

REVENUE FROM SAND MINING IN STATES / UTs

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015
01	Andaman & Nicobar	0.073	0	0
02	Arunachal Pradesh	7	8	5
03	National Capital Territory of Delhi	0	0	
04	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.35	0.07
05	Jharkhand	4.25	3.04	0.07
06	Karnataka	23.74	15.33	25.99
07	Madhya Pradesh	184.93	179.41	172.53
08	Meghalaya	14.50	15.88	15.50 (as forest royalty from govt. contractors)
09	Mizoram	0.018	0.0475	0.0861
10	Puducherry	0.80	0.20	0.03
11	Rajasthan	173.36	252.06	134
12	Tamil Nadu	188.50	117.73	109.10
13	Uttar Pradesh	97.27	166.45	168.38

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 2

NUMBER OF MINING LEASES IN STATE

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	In stream	Flood Plain	Sea Shore	Agricul-tural field	River	Total
01	Andaman & Nicobar						Nil
02	Andhra Pradesh						Nil
03	Haryana	5	12		7		31
04	Jammu & Kashmir					650	650
05	Jharkhand	10				387	397
06	Lakshadweep					1090	1090
07	Manipur						NIL
08	Meghalaya						NIL
09	Odisha						NIL
10	Punjab	2 + 80 Temporary Working Permit				73	155
11	Sikkim		85				85
12	Tripura	21	244		5		270

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 3

AVERAGE SIZE OF SAND MINING LEASES IN STATE / UT: 2014-15

(In Hectare)

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	AVERAGE SIZE	SMALLEST MINING LEASE AREA	LARGEST MINING LEASE AREA
01	Andaman & Nicobar	NOT APPLICABLE		
02	Arunachal Pradesh	ONLY MINING PERMITS		
03	Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.25	4.09
04	Jharkhand	0.25	0.13	87.38
05	Karnataka	5	5	19.42
06	Madhya Pradesh	8.52	0.30	306.98
07	Meghalaya	Mostly < 1.5 ha.		
08	Mizoram	NA		
09	Puducherry	NA		
10	Rajasthan	2 5 in Bikaner	24.82 2 in Bikaner	1901.89 5 in Bikaner
11	Tamil Nadu	29 leases < 10 ha.	14 leases of 10 - 15 ha.	42 leases > 15 ha.
12	Uttar Pradesh	25	5	200

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 4

AVERAGE PERIOD OF SAND MINING LEASES IN STATE / UT

(In Hectare)

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	AVERAGE MINING LEASE PERIOD (YEARS)
01	Andaman & Nicobar	Not Applicable
02	Arunachal Pradesh	Only mining permit is given
03	Himachal Pradesh	5
04	Jharkhand	3
05	Karnataka	2
06	Madhya Pradesh	5 to 10
07	Meghalaya	No lease in operation currently
08	Mizoram	No mining lease in operation currently
09	Puducherry	One year permit
10	Rajasthan	5 20-30 years in Bikaner
11	Tamil Nadu	3
12	Uttar Pradesh	3

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 5

COMMON METHOD AND PRACTICE OF SAND MINING IN STATE / UT

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	COMMON METHOD AND PRACTICE OF SAND MINING
01	Andaman & Nicobar	1. The Apex Court in its order dated 7.5.2002 in I.A. No. 502 in WP (C) No. 202 of 1995, had directed that extraction of sand be phased out @ minimum 20% per year on reducing balance basis to bring the sand mining to a level of 33% of the present level of mining within a maximum period of five years. 2. Since the level of extraction of sand in the territory in the year 2001-02 i.e. the base year, was 68909 cubic meter, the quantity of extractable sand is fixed at 22581 cubic meter. 3. The quantity of sea sand so allowed by MoEF is extracted from the identified and approved sites having such deposits on the sea beaches (identified accreting area) with adequate environmental safeguards so as to prevent any damage to the sensitive coastal eco-system including corals, turtle/ bird nesting sites and the protected areas. 4. The allotment of sea sand is made to the individuals by the Sand Allotment Committee constituted by the Lieutenant Governor under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary who also heads the A&N CZMA. The quantum of sea sand allotted is fixed by the Committee on the basis of availability of sea sand and the number of applicants (local) applied for their bonafide use.
02	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Mining of sand restricted to foothills only that too for a very short period. Grant of mining lease is kept in abeyance, short term mining permits are issued to various Central and State agencies for carrying out developmental works under the strict supervision of the departmental officers.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	COMMON METHOD AND PRACTICE OF SAND MINING
03	Himachal Pradesh	Manual. The mining lease areas are sanctioned on the river bed if the area is approved in survey document. The mining activities are allowed strictly in accordance with the approved working cum Environment Management Plan and after the environment clearance.
04	Jharkhand	Manual
05	Karnataka	Manual
06	Madhya Pradesh	Manual
07	Meghalaya	Hill quarrying in private areas
08	Mizoram	Extraction of sand limited mainly for domestic purpose in the state. The produce extracted illegally is seized as per the Mizoram Forest Act, 1955. Mining is only limited to river banks and riverbeds with improvised equipments like spade, shovel, small canoes, etc.
09	Puducherry	Manual
10	Rajasthan	In Rajasthan sand is available in seasonal streams and rivers except Chambal which is perennial but mining is banned because of Chambal Crocodile Sanctuary. Mining is done up to 3 meters and is open cast. It is filled in trucks either manually or semi mechanized method. In Bikaner no river exists and mining for sand is being done from palaeo-channel. In this palaeo-channel the sand deposit occurs at the depth of 5 meter to 20 meter below ground level with an over burden of 5 to 20 meters. The mining here is done open cast benching method, where overlying blown sand, gravel, pebble etc. is removed, the sand is further sieved, graded and washed upto 12 to 18 mesh size.
11	Tamil Nadu	Manual mining is carried out in certain quarries. In most of the sand quarries two poclains are used by the PWD.
12	Uttar Pradesh	Manual and Semi-mechanised

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 6

SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STATES / UTs FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
01	Andaman & Nicobar	The quantum of extractable sand fixed at 22581 cubic meter should be enhanced. This limit has been fixed by the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court subject to study by National Institute of Oceanography.
02	Arunachal Pradesh	1. For environmentally sustainable sand mining a strict and comprehensive sand mining policy need to be framed.
		2. River sand is becoming a scarce commodity and hence exploring alternative to it has become imminent. Manufactured sand is a good alternative both for fine as well as coarse sand used in concrete.
		3. Sand mining should be restricted to surface collection only without the use of heavy machinery.
		4. Due to turbulent and inaccessible nature of rivers flowing in the hilly terrains of the state, deposition of the sand in the river bed is very negligible and except for few quarries in the foothills and plains, most of the notified quarries are boulders and mining of sand is very negligible.
		5. In view of environment related issues the grant of mining lease for river bed minor mineral viz. sand, gravel, shingle, aggregate, boulder are kept in abeyance and extraction of these minerals is regulated only by grant of mining permits, that too not exceeding 3000 cubic meter in one permit.
		6. For scientific mining of sand and other minor minerals Guideliness has been prepared and accordingly Geo-Technical Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of ADC/SDO in the district level to determine the quantity of quarriable mineral that can be safely removed and also to give technical clearance for notification of quarries of smaller size, preferably within one hectare.
03	Chhattisgarh	1. While attempting to prepare a model Guidelines / policy for the country, the differences that exist in different states may be taken into account. It may be tried to take all stakeholders along.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
		2. To ease the process of EC granting, SEIAA may have benches across the State with each bench having a SEAC under it. Time bound clearance with ease of access and grant.
		3. Sand mining with use of machinery should be allowed.
		4. Road construction material like murram should be exempted from EC considering their local / pocket occurrences and impossibility of obtaining EC.
		5. Considering the traffic issue at urban areas and to reduce intermediaries like storage point dealers, night mining with adequate lighting should be allowed.
		6. To make the availability of sand from local rivulet / streams the river bank to in-stream mine area distance should be reduced from 10 meter to 3 meters.
04	NCT of Delhi	1. Location of sand mining should be identified by a committee comprising of revenue deptt., Irrigation Deptt., CGWB, SPCB, Forest Department and mining department. Mining area should distinctly be marked at site, before allowing mining.
		2. Depth of mining should be restricted to 3 mtrs or water level, whichever is less and that to from aggradation areas. The side slope of excavation should be less than 3:1.
		3. Requirement of sand and gravel should be reduced by utilization of construction and demolition waste. It requires not only legislative support but also awareness campaign among the society.
		4. Guidelines should be distinctly clear and easy to understand covring do's and don't during mining operation.
		5. Sufficient safe distance should be left between mining site and adjoining engineering structures like embankment, spurs, bed bars, bridges, reservoir and regulator etc.
		6. Security amount should be sufficient enough to compel the agency to carry out rehabilitation, corrective measures and to ensure strict compliance of conditions of lease. S.D. should be released after inspection of committee and recording of certificate that agency complied with the lease conditions.
		7. Mining may be carried out by state agency instead of private agaencies.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
05	Himachal Pradesh	1. Working cum Environment Management Plan has been made mandatory. The mining activities are allowed after submission of environment clearance.
		2. In compliance of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case, the Himachal Pradesh has repealed its rules called the Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Mineral (Prevention of illegal mining, transportation and Storage) Rule, 2015 in accordance to the recommendation of the Ministry of Environment & Forest and rules circulated by the Ministry of Mines. Hence the State of Himachal Pradesh has complied with the above directions of the Hon'ble Apex Court,
		3. Therefore the condition of applicability of Environment Clearance on the area less than 5 hectare shall be exempted.
		4. Further keeping in view, the peculiar topography, geography and socio-economic fabric of the State, the condition for the minimum size of the lease should be exempted as the rivers are in youth stage forming different land forms, land holdings are less, population is thin and scattered and the demand of minor mineral is limited, which could be met out locally by exploiting local resources on the small scale.
06	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Uniform Guidelines be framed for sand mining and river bed mining as they cannot be segregated.
		2. Identification of sand belts be made in consultation with CGWB and while framing Guideliness CGWB may be taken on board.
		3. Sand mining leases less than 5 hectare be exempted from EC and comprehensive policy may be made for hilly states for easing the process of grant of lease.
07	Jharkhand	1. Machine should not be used in sand mining. Only manual mining should be done.
		2. The depth of mining shall be restricted to 3 meter / water level whichever is less.
		3. No mining should be carried out in proximity of any bridge / embankment.
		4. In-stream mining should not be allowed.
		5. Mining should be done in accordance with an approved mining plan.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
		6. EC should be valid for settlement period subject to ceiling of five years.
08	Karnataka	1. Undertaking sand mining activity through a Government agency to be governed by District Level Sand Monitoring Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner.
		2. The area should be properly surveyed and mapped with the help of GPS to assign geo coordinates and accordingly erect boundary pillars so as to avoid illegal and unscientific mining.
		3. Depth of sand available may be indicated in a contour map using suitable drilled holes to ensure sand mining do not exceed one meter depth.
		4. Once thickness is established sand mining may be permitted to one meter depth where the thickness of sand is more than three meter deep. If the thickness of sand is less than three meter, sand mining shall not be permitted.
		5. Sufficient spacing shall be ensured from one block to another block and sufficient time gap shall be provided for replenishment before undertaking mining activity in the same block.
		6. Mining activity shall be restricted to only non-monsoon season and in the area that is exposed.
		7. No in-stream mining shall be permitted.
		8. No stream should be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.
		9. Site specific plan with eco-restoration should be in place.
		10. Sand mining shall be undertaken only by manual method without use of earth moving equipment such as JCB etc. Use of mechanized boats for sucking sand from in-stream area shall be strictly prohibited.
		11. Appropriate safety zones shall be maintained in proximity to any bridge / and / or embankment and other permanent structures. No sand mining shall be undertaken in such safety / buffer zones. Guideliness issued by the Ministry of Mines in this regard shall also be adhered to.
		12. The quarrying activity shall not intersect subterranean water level and ground water table.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
		13. The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and concurrently used for land reclamation.
		14. Use of alternate material such as M-sand in place of natural river sand shall be encouraged in order to reduce stress on natural eco-system.
09	Madhya Pradesh	1. Geographical location of the state should be taken care of.
		2. Keep provision for extraction of sand from forest areas.
		3. Expedite the EC process.
		4. In inter-state boundary leases sand mining EC be giver by the SEIAA.
		5. Clear Guidelines for B-1, B2 be issued.
		6. Simplify cluster cases.
		7. Exempt mining leases of less than 5 hectare from EC.
10	Meghalaya	1. No sand mining within 3 kilometer from Protected area and Reserved Forest area.
		2. Advance royalty etc for entire quantity of mineral be realized in full.
		3. Only loose boulder and sand are allowed to be removed from the mid river stream leaving 15 meter on either side untouched.
		4. No collection of sand is allowed on 15 meter of either side of structures like bridge, culvert etc.
		5. No blasting allowed.
		6. No extraction of stone / boulder / sand in landslide prone areas.
		7. No stacking allowed on road side along national highways.
		8. No felling of tree near quarry is allowed.
		9. No transportation of forest produce (sand from forest area) is allowed after sunset.
		10. Export fee realized if sand is sent outside the state.
		11. Stone crusher cannot be installed without permission of DFO.
		12. Tree should be planted at quarry after completion of mining.
		13. Violation of above conditions will result in cancellation of permit and forfeiture of advance royalty already paid.
11	Mizoram	1. Extraction of sand from the forest may be permitted strictly as per mining plan approved by the Competent Authority and after getting necessary clearance under various acts related to the forest and environment.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
12	Odisha	1. EC may be exempted for leases less than 5 hectare.
		2. EC should not be required for earth mining.
		3. Minor minerals even close to inter-state borders should be allowed to be cleared by the SEIAA.
		4. In case a river is forming boundary of states and mechanized mining of sand is causing tension in states it should be resolved at the national level.
13	Puducherry	1. Environment Clearance is issued by SEIAA, Puducherry strictly under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments.
14	Rajasthan	1. The bajari mined out from river bed is filled back by the river itself during the next rainy season. So, nature itself reclaims the mined out area every year. The formation of bajari is a natural process in the river and it is also essential to remove bajari from the river bed to avoid silting. If the sand deposited in the river bed is not removed, it may cause change of river course and may also results in flood plains will be developed.
		2. Price control system adopted in Rajasthan. Sand is a essential commodity.
		3. The depth of mining should be restricted to 3 meters or above water table.
		4. Machinery having boom height more than 3 meter shall not be allowed in extraction of bajari.
		5. Size of mining leases be allowed below 5 hectare.
		6. In streams with low deposit of sand and if use is mostly local no mechanized mining should be allowed and EC should not be required.
		7. In larger deposits there should be semi-mechanised mining with EC.
		8. The sand (river and stream) in different categories, with their availability, use and size of the deposit. **Category A:** Small deposits in river and stream where thickness of sand bed is very less and sand is used locally in villages and towns only and no mechanical mining is done, in such areas restriction of obtaining Environment Clearance can be relaxed for manual mining.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
		Category B: Large deposits, where in rivers and streams having thickness of sand bed is medium to large, sand mining, shall be allowed with semi mechanized manner after obtaining Environment Clearance. **Bikaner District:** Bikaner district is a desert terrain where ground water table is very deep. Bajari is excavated above water table and it does not affect the water table. In addition to this boulder, gravel and waste generated due to bajari mining is used in reclamation of pits. Hence environment is not adversely affected due to bajari mining.
15	Sikkim	1. Forest department is the nodal department for sand and stone extraction from the riverbed.
		2. Use of machines is prohibited.
		3. Quarrying sites are allotted to village youth cooperatives.
		4. For bigger companies quarry sites in forest area are allotted after FC.
		5. State Government has considerations for allotment of quarries for Border Road Organization and MoD.
		6. GoI can monitor mining in states through GIS.
16	Tamil Nadu	1. Excess sand deposits identified in the flood plains and in-stream areas only to be mined in order to safeguard and maintain ground water table.
		2. Sand mining operation has to be carried out between 6 am to 7 pm.
		3. Mining operation should be carried out in a systematic manner without affecting environment and ecology of the area.
17	Uttar Pradesh	1. Depth of mining cannot be more than 3 meter or water table whichever is less.
		2. Mining can be done in slices forming benches where bench height cannot be more than 1 meter and bench width cannot be less than 10 meter.
		3. 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.
		4. SEIAA should be decentralized to expedite EC process. It can be decentralized to district or zonal level.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING
		5. Make EC conditions practical.
		6. Requirement of mining plan in river bed mining be done away with.
		7. There should not be requirement of EC for short term permit.
		8. The quantity of sand should not be fixed in EC as it leads to loss in revenue and illegal mining.
		9. Semi-mechanised form of sand mining be allowed.
		10. Sand mining to be exempted from EC as it takes 6-8 months and environment department do not have requisite work force to enforce EC conditions. A Guidelines for environmentally sustainable sand mining be framed and it can be complied by imposing it in the lease condition.
18	Uttarakhand	1. Area less than 5 hectare be exempted from EC.
		2. Use of machine be allowed for scientific mining and reducing the cost of production.
		3. RBM deposition in the lease should not be fixed for the entire lease period. RBM in lease area be assessed after rains every year.
		4. 70% of leases in state not operating for want of EC and these vacant lots are source of illegal mining.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 7

BEST PRACTICE OF SAND MINING ADOPTED IN DISTRICT / STATE / UT

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	DESCRIPTION OF BEST PRACTICES
01	Andaman & Nicobar	Institute of Ocean Management has been entrusted the task of identification of sand accreting sites.
02	Arunachal Pradesh	Mining of sand is restricted to foothills only that too for a very short period.
03	National Capital Territory of Delhi	In Delhi sand mining lease is granted by Revenue department. NOC from I&FC Deptt. Were issued with condition of limitation of depth, area of mining, operation timing limitation and limited period of NOC. Compliance of laid down conditions and monitoring is ensured by collector.
04	Himachal Pradesh	1. The mining activities on river beds are allowed strictly as per the provisions of river / stream bed mining policy as under.
		2. No river / stream bed mining shall be allowed without the recommendation of the Sub Divisional Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Sub Divisional Magistrate having XEN PWD, Irrigation and Public Health, SPCB, DFO and Mining Officer as its member.
		3. Nor river / stream bed mining shall be allowed within 75 meter from the periphery of soil conservation works, nursery plantations, check dams or within the distance as recommended by the Sub-Divisional Committee whichever is more.
		4. No river / stream bed mining shall be allowed within 1/10th of its span or 5 meters from the banks or as specified by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee, whichever is more.
		5. Nor river / stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 meters upstream and downstream of water supply scheme or as specified by the Committee whichever is more.
		6. Nor river / stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 meters upstream and 200 to 500 meters downstream of bridges depending upon the site specific conditions.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	DESCRIPTION OF BEST PRACTICES
		7. No approach road from PWD road shall be allowed to lease area unless lessee / contractor obtains written permission from XEN, PWD for making road leading to all intake places from the PWD road. 8. No boulders/ cobbles/ hand broken road ballast shall be allowed to be transported outside the State from river/stream beds. 9. No digging for more than 3 feet shall be allowed in river/ stream beds. 10. No blasting shall be allowed in river/stream beds.
05	Madhya Pradesh	1. In some districts the Cooperative Societies of Labour are doing the sand collection, loading and unloading work.
06	Tamil Nadu	Permission has been granted in favour of PWD for quarrying sand in the river Poramboke lands in 16 districts in the state of Tamil Nadu. Sand mining is being carried out by the PWD in the entire State.
07	Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1963.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE - 8

STATUS OF PROMULGATION OF RULE ON SAND MINING IN THE STATE / UT

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	NAME OF RULE WITH YEAR OF PROMULGATION
01	Andaman & Nicobar	Indian Forest Act, 1927 as sand has been included as forest produce.
02	Arunachal Pradesh	APMMCR 2002 and made effective from 1.01.2003
03	Himachal Pradesh	1. River/Stream bed Mining Policy-2004.
		2. Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral Policy-2013.
		3. Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Mineral (Prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage) Rule, 2015.
04	Jharkhand	Rule 12 of Jharkhand Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rule 2014.
05	Karnataka	Karnataka Sand Policy was brought out in the year 2011 and as such amendment to the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rule 1994 were made in the year 2011 and a separate chapter IV B for sand mining was introduced under Rule 31-R. Further, as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders sated 27.02.2012 in SLP No. 19628-19629 between Deepak Kumar and State of Haryana and others and as per the model Guideliness issued by the Government of India for Environmental Management of Mining of Minor Minerals, amendment to the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concessions Rule 1994 were brought out on 16.12.2013 incorporating a new chapter II A applicable to all minor minerals on Systematic, Scientific Mining and Protection of Environment, wherein Quarrying Plan, Environmental Management Plan and Environment Clearance was made mandatory. Amendments to Rule 31- R were also made wherein the Government, PWD Department was entrusted with sand mining, storage and transportation, under the District Sand Monitoring Committee and Taluk Sand Monitoring Committee.
06	Madhya Pradesh	Rules have been framed as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court for sand mining under M.P. Minor Mineral Rules 1996 and Sand Mining Policy 2015 is also formulated in the State.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

Sl.No.	STATE / U.T	NAME OF RULE WITH YEAR OF PROMULGATION
07	Meghalaya	No rules notified by the state on sand mining
08	Mizoram	Mizoram Forest Act, 1955, which came into force on 1.01.1956.
09	Puducherry	Puducherry Minor Minerals (Concession) Rules, 1977.
10	Rajasthan	RMMCR, 1986 Notification dated 2.11.2012: 1. First proviso of Rule 8(2) and first proviso of 17 (1) - Renewal of Bajari Mining Leases is not allowed. 2. Rule 16 (3) - Mining Leases of Bajari to be granted for 5 years. 3. Rule 18 (18) - Part surrender of lease area of Bajari not allowed. Notification dated 3.4.2013 - (First proviso Rule 7 (1)- Mining leases of Bajari to be granted only by way of tender or auction. Notification dated 12.07.2013 - (First proviso Rule 11 (2)) - Maximum area limit of 10 sq. km. not applicable for Bajari Mining Leases. Bikaner District: Chapter II of RMMCR, 1986 (last amended 12.07.2013).
11	Sikkim	Sikkim Forest (Allotment of Areas for Quarrying of Sand and Stone), 2006.
12	Tamil Nadu	1. As per G.O. Ms. No. 95 Industries (MMCI) Department dated 1.10.2003, a new Rule 38 A has been introduced in the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. Accordingly quarrying and sale of sand is being carried out by PWD in the state of Tamil Nadu since October 2003. 2. As per G.O. Ms. No. 158 Industries (MMIC) Department dated 25.08.2008, a new Rule 38 B has been introduced in the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. Accordingly transportation of sand outside the state not to be made. To regulate storage and transportation of sand a new Rule 38 C B has been introduced in the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 vide G.O. No. 32 Industries (MMIC) Department dated 11.02.2011.

* States/UTs not mentioned have not provided the data.

APPENDIX: TABLE -9

NORMAL DATES OF ONSET AND WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

The India Meteorological Department, Nagpur, vide letter No. NAGPUR RMC /CS-312, dated 18th January,2016 has provided the period of Rainy Season viz. Normal dates of Onset and Withdrawal of Southwest Monsoon over India as state-wise and union territory- wise which are as below:-

States	Normal date of Onset of SW-Monsoon	Normal date of Withdrawal of SW-Monsoon
Andhra Pradesh	1st June	15th October
Arunachal Pradesh	5th June	15th October
Assam	5th June	15th October
Bihar	10th June	15th October
Chhattisgarh	10th June	15th October
Goa	5th June	15th October
Gujarat	15th June	15th September
Haryana	1st July	15th September
Himachal Pradesh	1st July	15th September
Jammu & Kashmir	1st July	15th September
Jharkhand	10th June	15th October
Karnataka	5th June	15th October
Kerala	1st June	15th October
Madhya Pradesh	15th June	1st October
Maharashtra	10th June	1st October
Manipur	1st June	15th October
Meghalaya	1st June	15th October
Mizoram	1st June	15th October
Nagaland	5th June	15th October
Odisha (Orissa)	5th June	15th October
Punjab	1st July	15th September
Rajasthan	1st July	1st September
Sikkim	5th June	15th October
Tamil Nadu	1st June	15th October
Telangana	5th June	15th October
Tripura	1st June	15th October

States	Normal date of Onset of SW-Monsoon	Normal date of Withdrawal of SW-Monsoon
Uttar Pradesh	15th June	1st October
Uttarakhand	15th June	1st October
West Bengal	10th June	15th October
Union territory	**Normal date of Onset of SW-Monsoon**	**Normal date of Withdrawal of SW-Monsoon**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20th May	15th October
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10th June	1st October
Daman and Diu	10th June	1st October
Lakshadweep	1st June	15th October
Delhi	1st July	15th September
Puducherry	1st June	15th October

Note: The District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) in consultation with District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) can make necessary changes as per local meteorological variations in this period of rainy season with respect to prohibition of River Sand Mining in the District.

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A Major Initiative of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for ensuring Environmentally Sustainable Sand Mining and Prevention of illegal Sand Mining.

{Notification No: SO No. 141 (E) dated 15.01.2016 and S.O. No. 190 (E) dated 20.01.2016 available at www.envfor.nic.in}

- Use of Satellite imagery to decide the site suitable for mining and quantity of sand which can be mined.
- Transit permit with tamper proof security features and tracking of mined out mineral.
- Monitoring of mined out mineral to prevent mining in excess of environmental clearance capacity.

- Delegation of power to grant environmental clearance for sand mining to an authority headed by District Magistrate.

- Intergration of power with District Authorities to grant environmental clearance and prevent illegal mining.



Note : Any information of mining without environmental clearance or against the norms prescribed in these notifications be reported at e-mail id: sandmining-moef@gov.in

MINING PLAN AND PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

FOR

BOULDER, GRAVEL & SAND MINE (MINOR MINERAL)

खान एवं विभाग, हरियाणा, चण्डीगढ़
Department of Mines and Geology,
Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
With Conditions
Vide letter No. DMG/HQ/MP/Jaidhar dated 12.01.2016
राज्य खनन अभियन्ता
State Mining Engineer

block / YNR B-34/2015/483 to 486

JAIDHAR BLOCK (YNR B-34)

Lease area: 25.60 Hect, Lease Period- 8 years,Production – 0.46 Million T/Annum)



SUBMITTED TO

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES & GEOLOGY HARYANA

APPLICANT

M/s Saharanpur Mines & Management Services Private Limited, Shop No.12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP)

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CONTENTS

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
	Introduction	1-4
1.0	General	4
2.0	Details of the Mining lease area	5-7
3.0	Details of Existing Mining pits, their dimensions etc	7
3.1	Physiography, Drainage and Climate	8-14
3.2	Geology of the Area	14
3.2.1	Regional Geology	14-15
3.2.2	Local Geology	16
3.2.3	Description of formation	16
3.2.4	Boulder, Gravel & Sand	17
3.2.5	Physical & Chemical Characteristics of mineral	19
3.2.6	Original & control of mineralization (Annual replenishment of mineral in river bed area vis-a-vis-sedimentation	19-21
3.2.7	Grade and use of Boulder, Gravel & Sand	22
3.3	Reserves	22
3.3.1	Method of estimation of reserves	22-24
4.0	Details of production & dispatches of five years	25
5.0	Physical and Geological Characters of the deposit	25
6.0	Details of Mining Machinery Deployed/ to be deployed	26
6.1	Fuel consumption Per Day	26
7.0	Method of mining	27

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

7.1	Proposed year wise development for five years	28
7.2	Proposed rate of production when the mine is fully developed	28
7.3	Mineable reserves and anticipated life of the mine	28
7.4	Proposed method of mining	29-33
7.5	Conceptual Mining Plan	33-35
7.6	Blasting	35
7.7	Mine Drainage	36
7.8	Water requirement	37
7.9	Site services	37
8.0	Year wise Annual Program me of mining for the next 5 years	38
9.0	Details of Employment	39
	Environment Management Plan	40-50
10.0	Measures taken and to be taken for land restoration reclamation and plantation in / or nearby lease area	40-42
11.0	Measures taken/ to be taken for protection of Environment in and around mining areal	42
12.0	Measures taken/ to be taken for dumping overburden, stacking of top soil.	42
13.0	Measures taken/ to be taken for the control of water, noise and air pollution	43-45
14.0	Demographic details of the study area	45
15.0	Details of health checkups and insurance of all the employed person	46
15.1	Corporate Social Responsibility	46-49
15.2	Fund Provision for Environmental Management	50

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P.K. Sharma
S.M.S.

	Part II **Progressive Mine Closure Plan**	51-67
1.0	Introduction	51-53
1.1	Reason for closure	53
1.2	Statutory obligations	53
1.3	Closure plan preparations	54
2	Mine description	54
2.1	General Geology and Local Geology	54-55
2.1.2	Local geology	56
2.2	Reserves	57
2.3	Mining Method	57
2.4	Mineral beneficiation	57
3.0	Review of implementation of mining plan including five years progressive closure plan up to the final closure plan	58
4.0	Closure plan	58
4.1	Mined out land	58
4.2	Water quality management	59
4.3	Air Quality Management:	59
4.4	Waste management	59
4.5	Top soil management	59
4.6	Tailing dam management	59
4.7	Infrastructure	59
4.8	Disposal of mining Machinery	60

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

4.9	Safety and security	60
4.10	Disaster management and risk assessment	60
4.11	Care and Maintenance during temporary discontinuance	61-62
5.0	Economic Repercussion of closure of mine and manpower retrenchment	63
6.0	Time scheduling for abandonment	64
7.0	Abandonment cost	65
8.0	Financial assurance	66
9.0	Certificate	67
10	Plans & sections(Enclosed with the report)	



LIST OF TABLE

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
01	Village & khasra wise details of proposed mining plan	5
02	Present Land use Pattern	8
03	Regional stratigraphic sequence	14-15
04	Drainage Basin area of River Yamuna (square KM/square mile) with % of Drainage Basin	21
05	Geological Reserves	24
06	Five Years Proposed Production Details (MT/A)	25
07	List of Machinery	26
08	Proposed Production	28
09	Present land use Planning	35
10	Land use Planning at the end of lease period	35
11	Production Programme	38
12	Employment Details	39
13	Greenbelt Programme	42
14	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	44
15	Demographic Details	46
16	Present land se Planning	51
17	Land use planning at the end of lease period	52
18	Regional Geology Stratigraphic Sequence	54-55
19	Present land use planning	58
20	Land use planning at the end of lease period	58
21	Abandonment Cost	65
22	Calculation for Financial Assurance	66

Department of Mines & Geology, Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

LIST OF FIGURE

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
01	Yamuna Basin	9
02	Hydrogeology Map Yamuna Nagar	12
03	Classification of sediments (went worth- Grain Size-chart)	18

LIST OF ANNEXURE

S.No.	Description
01	A copy of LOI
02	Consent letter from applicant to prepare the Mining Plan
03	RQP Certificate



LIST OF PLATES

Plate. No.	Description
1	Location Plan
2	Key plan
3	Surface Geological plan and section
4	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 1st year.
5	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 2nd year.
6	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 3rd year.
7	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 4th year.
8	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 5thyear.
9	Plan Showing the progressive mine closure plan
10	Conceptual Plan & Sections
11	Environmental Plan



INTRODUCTION

M/s Saharanpur Mines & Management Services Private Limited, Shop No.12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP),was the highest bidder (Rs 6.72 Crores) for the Boulder, Graval and Sand of Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34 for which e-auction was held on 06-07-2015 and 07-07-2015. A Letter of Intent has been issued by the Director General Mines & Geology Department, Haryana vide letter no DMG/Hy/Cont/Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34/2015/7086/dated 20-07-2015 for Mining of Boulder, Gravel & Sand (Minor Mineral) in revenue village Jaidhar, over an area of 25.60 hectares in District- Yamunanagar , Haryana for a period of 8 years

Name of Block	Nme of Village	Area of block in ha	Lease period
Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34	Jaidhar	25.60	8 years

The applicant is involved in the Construction & infrastructure development business for last many years. They can invest necessary funds for the scientific and systematic development of mines including land rejuvenation and progressive reclamation programme and other measures necessary to protect the quality of the environment and human health etc.

The objective of preparation of this Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan is to fulfill the conditions stipulated by the Department of Mines & Geology, Haryana required under Haryana Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2012. The conditions which are related to the mining plan are reproduced here below.

- The period of contract shall commence w.e.f the date of grant of environmental clearance by competent authority as required under EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 and as amended from time to time by the MOEF,G o I or on expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of acceptance of highest bid/issuance of "**Letter of Intent**",(L o I) whichever is earlier;
- Any site/area can be withdrawn from the Auction without assigning any reason;
- Though due care had been taken in specifying the details of the areas of the mining blocks. However, in case of any inadvertent clerical mistake, the same shall be got rectified/corrected even after the auction but before execution of contract agreement;

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S.M.E.

- The Block areas are **Tentative** and are being notified on **'as is where is basis'** and all prospective bidders are expected and presumed to have surveyed the areas to make their own assessment for the potential of the areas for which bids are to be offered. The State government shall not be responsible for any kind of loss in land / area or any other loss to the bidders/contractors at any point of time (before or after grant of contract) on account of reduction of land/ area or otherwise. Further, the bidders are also expected to have gone through the terms and conditions of auction notice and also the applicable Acts and Rules for undertaking mining;
- No request regarding reduction in bid amount on account of reduction in land/area of the Mining Block, on any account including that of change in description of khasra numbers / location etc. at any stage will be entertained on any ground. This shall also include any loss/reduction of area for actual mining for want of compliance of applicable laws/restrictions for mining or part of the contracted area had already been operated in the past. Needless to state that this also includes the changes, if any, as per condition no. (3) and the prospective bidder shall give their bids taking account of all such eventualities;
- The contractor shall also deposit/pay an additional amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with installments towards the **'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund'**;
- The mining contractor shall got prepare a "Mining Plan" along with the Mine Closure Plan (Progressive & Final) from the Recognized Qualified Person as per chapter 10 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012" for mining area granted on contract. The contractor shall not commence mining operations in any area except in accordance with such Mining Plan duly approved by an officer authorized by the Director, Mines & Geology, in this behalf. Further, the actual mining will be allowed to be commenced only after prior Environmental Clearance is obtained by the LoI holder/mining contractor for the Mining blocks area from Competent Authority as required under notification dated 14/9/2006 issued by the MoE&F & Climate Change GoI or as amended from time to time.

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- The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time.
- The Mining contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid mineral dealer license as per provisions contained in Chapter 14 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012".
- The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account.
- That no mining operation shall be allowed in the urbansizable zone of area notified by Town and Country Planning Department. Further, in case of the agriculture zone notified by Town and Country Planning Department mining shall be permissible only after obtaining prior permission from the competent authority.
- A safety margin of two meters (2m) shall be maintained above the ground water table while undertaking mining and no mining operations shall be permissible below this level unless a specific permission is obtained from the competent authority in this behalf.
- Further the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point of time;
- The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws.
- The contractor shall be under obligation to carryout mining in accordance with all other provisions applicable as per Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Minerals (Development and

Regulation) Act, 1957, Indian Explosive Act, 1884, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made there under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

1.0. GENERAL:

a) Name and address of the Lessee/applicant:

M/s Saharanpur Mines & Management Services Private Limited, Shop No.12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP)

b) Status of the Applicant;-The applicant is a Pvt. Co.

c) Name, Address and registration number of the RQP preparing the mining plan

The applicant has assigned the work of preparation of mining plan to SN.Sharma

(Consent letter enclosed as Annexure -2 and copy of RQP certificate as Annexure-3)

Regd. No RQP/DDN/0135/2001/A

House No. 282 Sector 11-D Faridabad (Haryana)

Mobile no.09560848579

Email- sn_sharma1959@rediffmail.com



2.0 DETAILS OF THE MINING AREA

(a) Details of the land covered in the 'Area' notified by Hr. Govt. on 15-12-2014 are as under:-

Mining Contract of Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34Boulder,Gravel & Sand unit (Minor Mineral) over an area of 25.60 ha is located in District – Yamunanagar , containing one mining block namely(i) Jaidhar Block outside River bed block.

Table -1: Block wise, village wise& Khasra wise details of proposed mining area

Name of Block	Nme of Village	Details of Khasra No/Kila Nos	Area of block in ha
Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34	Jaidhar	**27//12,** 13, 14, 16/1, 16,2, 17,18/1, 18/2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,25, **26//25/1,25,2, 33//5, 32//1/1, 1/2,** 2, 3, 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, **31//1,** 2,3, 6, 7/1, 7/2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12/1,12/2, 13/1, 13/2, 14/1, 14/2, 15, 16/1, 16/2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,23, 24, 25/1, 25/2, **43//2,** 3, 4/1,4/2, 5, 6, **30//11,** 19, 20/1, 20/2,21, 22, 23, **44//1,** 2, 3	25.60

b) Name of Mineral

Boulder, Gravel& Sand (Minor Mineral)

c) Description report of the mining contract/ quarry license with plan (copy of sanction order/ lease deed/ license)

Based on the details published vide Haryana Government Gazette notification dated 27-04-2015 issued by DMG, Haryana and the Khasra map submitted by the applicant, survey of the area was carried out in the proposed area. The area falls in Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34 in Jaidhar revenue village. Workings will be restricted within the mining area/ khasra's allotted. Mining activities will be carried out in a manner so that there is no obstruction to the movement of water flow, if any, during rainy season. Copy of Letter of Intent issued is enclosed as **Annexure – 1.**

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d) Key plan of the area

Key plan is enclosed as **Plate – 02**. Showing mining area and 5km surrounding areas.

e) Location map of the mining area showing the details of the approach roads up to the mine (Location plan Shown on Plate no.1)

Mining area is shown on the Key Plan. It forms a part of G. T. Sheet No's – H43L8,H43L7,H43L11,H43,L12

Topo sheet is enclosed as **Plate – 02.**

Co-ordinates of the lease area as under

S.R. NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	N 30° 13' 42"	E 77° 24'30"
B	N 30° 13' 50"	E 77° 24' 42.5"
C	N 30° 13' 36"	E 77° 25' 06"
D	N 30° 13' 44"	E 77° 24' 52.5"

The area is approachable from various nearest towns as detailed below

Village Jaidhar is very well connected with Metalled road. Yamunanagar Railway Terminus is about 20 km from the mining area.

Delhi ISBT is about 240 Km and Yamunanagar is about 20 km SW from the miningarea. State Headquarters Chandigarh is about 100 km in the North West of the miningarea.



f) Infrastructure facilities:

Nearest railway station	**Yamunanagar** Railway station
Police station	**Chhachroli,Yamunanagar**
Post office	**All the nearby villages**
Medical facilities	**Yamunanagar**
Electricity	Electrical supply is available in all nearby villages.
Education facilities	Most of the nearby villages have secondary schools and for higher education institutes are available at **Chhachroli Jagadhri, Yamunanagar** and, Kurukshetra,
Mode of transportation of mineral	Mineral Boulder, Gravel & Sand will be transported by trucks. Loaded trucks will travel on Kuccha road made for plying of trucks. No. of such temporary road will provide access to the river bed and the movement of loaded trucks. As the mining area is spread over an area of 25.60ha working will be carried out in River bed. Each block has its outlet meeting the tar road on the nearby villages and from where the mineral is sent to various destinations. Similarly, mineral will be transported on the other side through approach roads which finally merge with tar roads for final destinations.
River/ canal/ port	Yamuna.

3) DETAILS OF EXISTING MINING PITS, THEIR DIMENSION AND LOCATIONS

Mineral Boulder,Graval & Sand is the critical component in construction activities. Presently there is no pit available in the proposed area. . Earlier Boulder, Gravel & Sand from this area

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and other nearby areas used to be transported from the road network ultimately to various destinations in NCR. Surface & geological plan & sections enclosed as **Plate – 03**

Present Land use Pattern :- (in hectares)

Table No.2: Present Land use Pattern

Sl. No.	Type of Land Use	Total Value (in Hectares)
1	Quarry Area	0.0
2	Infrastructure (road)	0.00
3	Agriculture	25.60
4	Plantation	0.00
5	Habitation	0.00
6	Soil dump	0.00
7	OB dump	0.00
	Total	25.60
	Restricted area	**2.56**
	Available area for mining	**23.04**
	Total	**25.60**

3.1 Physiography, Drainage and Climate

Yamuna basin is bordered by river Yamuna from Yamunanagar to Delhi and NationalHighway No. 1 from Nilokheri to Delhi. Between Nilokheri and Delhi the NationalHighway No. 1 is aligned on the levee of River Yamuna and acts as water divide between theancient River Saraswati and Yamuna. The Riverine action deposited several meter thicksand layers in the riverbed. Slow shifting of river Yamuna towards east left behind several meter deep sand deposits, which was subsequently covered by alluvium consisting sand, silt and clay to form topsoil. The Yamuna basin (Figure 1) measuring around 1700 sq km is estimated to have 300 billion cu m sand deposits lying below agricultural land.



(Source: Central Soil Salinity Research Institue, Karnal, Haryana, 2007)

Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana located in north-eastern part of Haryana State and lies between 29° 55': 30° 31' north latitudes and 77° 00': 77° 35' east longitudes. The district is bounded, in north by Himachal Pradesh, in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in west by Ambala district, in south by Karnal and Kurukshetra districts. Total geographical area of the district is 1768 sq.km and comprises 4% of total area of State. Yamuna Nagar district is divided into one sub-division and six-development blocks viz. Bilaspur, Chachrauli, Jagadhri, Mustafa bad, Radaur and Sadhaura. Yamuna Nagar is thickly populated district and density of population is 589 persons per Km2, which is higher than State average of 478 persons per Km2. The population of the district is 12,14,162 as per 2011 census.

The district is mainly drained by the rivers Yamuna, Markanda and its tributaries. Markanda is tributary of river Ghaggar and drains major part of the district. The high land between Markanda River and small rivulets of River Yamuna acts as basin boundary between west

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flowing rivers of Indus system and east flowing rivers of Ganga basin. River Yamuna drains eastern part of the district and acts as boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh State.

Yamuna Nagar district is bestowed with rich water resources, both surface as well as ground water resources. The ground water is major sources of irrigation in the district. Nearly 40% of area is irrigated by canal water. Distributaries in the district are 21.45 Km long. Two major canals passing through the district are Western Yamuna Canal and Augmentation Canal. Length of unlined WJC is 63.64km whereas augmentation canal is 22.54 km long. Net irrigated area is 1130Km2 whereas, gross irrigated area 1860Km2. Percentage of gross area irrigated to total cropped area is 91.6%. Systematic hydro geological surveys in the district was carried out by Geological Survey of India during 1956-61.Re-Appraisal Hydro Geological Surveys in the district were carried out by Central Ground Water Board, during 1975-77,1981- 82 and 1988-89.detailed hydro geological and water balance studies were carried out under Ghaggar and Upper Yamuna Projects. Ground water exploration has been carried out in various phases and so far 5 exploratory wells, 15 slim holes and 15 piezometers have been constructed in the district.

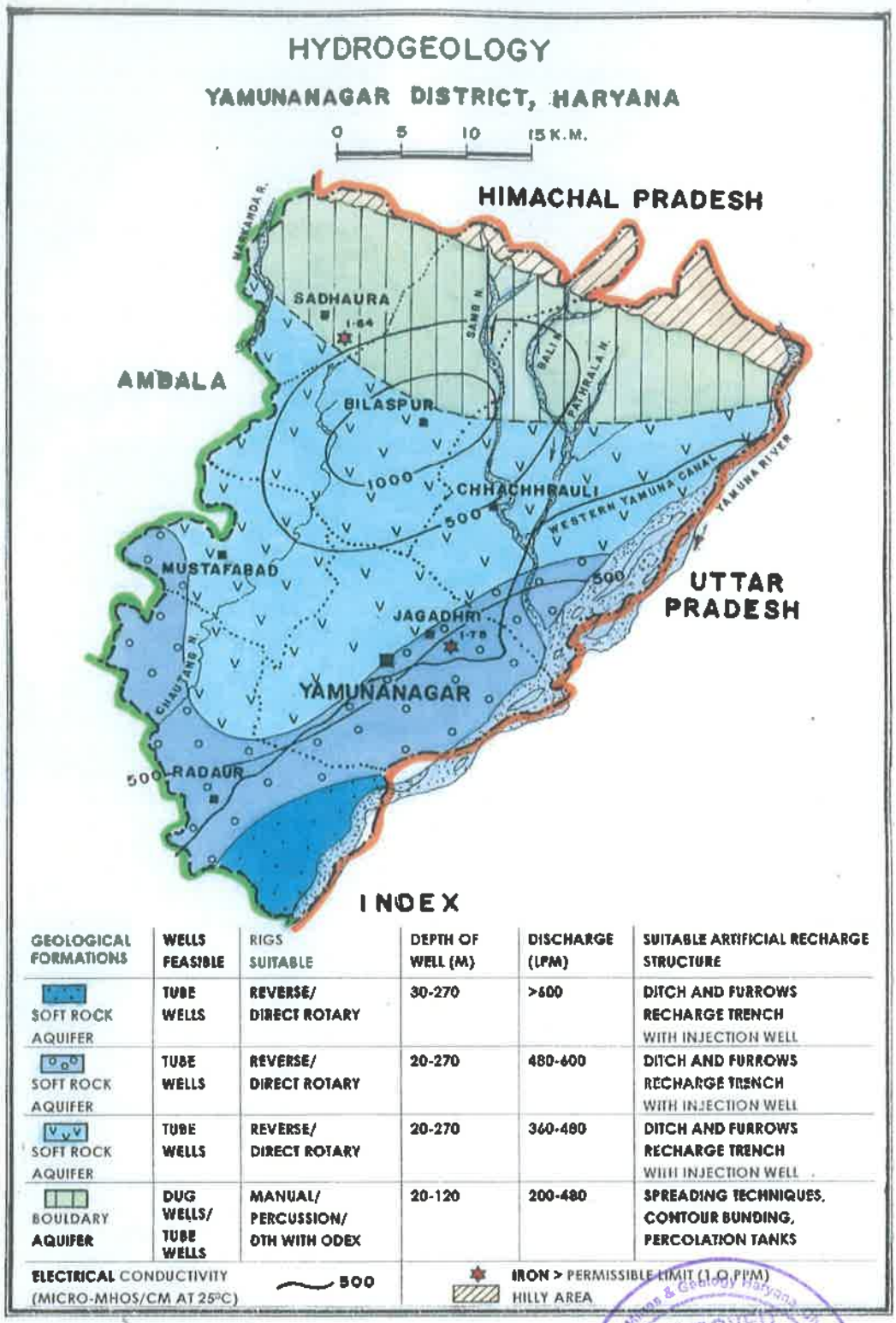
Phygiography

The district is divided into five Physiographic units

- Siwaliks
- Dissected Rolling Plains
- Interfluvial Plains
- Active And Recent Flood Plains
- Relict Plains

a) **Siwaliks hills -** Siwalik hill ranges occupy the northern fringe of Yamuna Nagar district and attain the height up to 950m AMSL. The hills are about 500m high with respect to the adjacent alluvial plains. These are characterized by the broad tableland topography that has been carved into quite sharp slopes by numerous ephemeral streams come down to the outer slopes of the Siwaliks and spread much of gravels boulders, pebbles in the beds of these streams.

b) **Dissected Rolling Plains (Kandi Belt) -** A dissected rolling plain in the northern parts of district is a transitional tract between Siwaliks hills and alluvial plains. It is about 25 km wide and elevation varies between 250 and 375m AMSL.



GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS	WELLS FEASIBLE	RIGS SUITABLE	DEPTH OF WELL (M)	DISCHARGE (LPM)	SUITABLE ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTURE
SOFT ROCK AQUIFER	TUBE WELLS	REVERSE/ DIRECT ROTARY	30-270	>600	DITCH AND FURROWS RECHARGE TRENCH WITH INJECTION WELL
SOFT ROCK AQUIFER	TUBE WELLS	REVERSE/ DIRECT ROTARY	20-270	480-600	DITCH AND FURROWS RECHARGE TRENCH WITH INJECTION WELL
SOFT ROCK AQUIFER	TUBE WELLS	REVERSE/ DIRECT ROTARY	20-270	360-480	DITCH AND FURROWS RECHARGE TRENCH WITH INJECTION WELL
BOULDARY AQUIFER	DUG WELLS/ TUBE WELLS	MANUAL/ PERCUSSION/ DTH WITH ODEX	20-120	200-480	SPREADING TECHNIQUES, CONTOUR BUNDING, PERCOLATION TANKS

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (MICRO-MHOS/CM AT 25°C) ~ 500

IRON > PERMISSIBLE LIMIT (1.0 PPM)

HILLY AREA

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In Kandi areas, the shallow aquifers are isolated lenses embedded in clay beds whereas aquifers in alluvial areas occur on regional scale and have pinching and swelling disposition and are quite extensive in nature. These aquifers generally consists sands (fine to coarse grained) and gravels and are often intercepted by clay and kankar. These aquifers are under unconfined.

Under ground water exploration programme nine exploratory wells were drilled in the district. On average 3-12 of granular zones were deciphered in the depth range down to 450 m bgl. Exploratory wells drilled in depth range of 130 and 180 m bgl yield discharge in the range of 2700 to 4900 lpm for drawdown of 6.0 m to 12.0 m and Transmissivity of aquifers range between 1500 to 4900 m_2/day. The yield potentials of aquifer below 200.0m bgl are yet to be evaluated.

Depth to water level

The depth to water level during pre-monsoon period in the district ranges between 2.07m bgl at Choli and 15.32m bgl at Khizrabad. However, in major part of district water level ranges between 5.0m bgl and 10.0m bgl. The Depth to water level during pre-monsoon period in the district ranges between 1.57m bgl at Choli and 18.41m bgl at Bahadurpur. However, in major part of district water level ranges between 5.0m bgl and 15.0m bgl. Appraisal of water level data of May and November reveals that some parts of the district have experienced water level decline whereas in other parts rise in water level has been recorded. Maximum decline of –0.43m has been observed in area around Khizrabad and maximum rise of 0.39m was recorded at Sabri village. During last ten years, majority of observation points in the district have shown declining trends ranging from 0.00013 m/yr to 0.389m/yr, however, area as not recorded any significant rise during last ten years.

The discharge of the shallow tubewells tapping unconfined aquifers is tube wells ranges from 100 lpm to 500 lpm with moderate Drawdown values. Near Manakpur, a phreatic aquifer extending down to 88.0m bgl has Transmissivity value of 2500m_2/day, lateral hydraulic conductivity of 31m /day.

However, Water table of the "Project Area" ranges from 5.0m bgl to 10.0m bgl.

Climate

The climate of Yamunanagar district can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild dry winter, hot summer and sub-humid which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the south west monsoon which

lasts up to September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March.

Rainfall: The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1076 mm, and is unevenly distributed over the area. The average rainy days are 44. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in the end of September, contributing about 81% of normal annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast .The mean maximum temperature is 40.8₀ C(May &June)and mean minimum is 6.8₀ C (January) of the district.

Normal Annual Rainfall:1076 mm

Normal monsoon Rainfall:879 mm

Temperature

Mean Maximum:40.8°C(May & June)

Mean Minimum : 6.8 °C(January)

Normal Rainy days : 44

(*Source: District Groundwater Brochure CGWB*).

3.2 GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

3.2.1 Regional Geology

The north-eastern and central part of Haryana is predominantly characterized by sedimentary litho logy in the Sub-Himalayan zone comprising Subathus, Dagshais, Kasaulis and Siwaliks. A general Regional stratigraphic sequence in the area is given in Table.



Table No.3-: Regional stratigraphic sequence

Age	Super group	grou p	Formation	litho logy
Holocene			Newer alluvium and Newer Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, Sand, silt, clay, limestone, gypsum
Lower to upper Pleistocene			older alluvium and Older Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, grey sand, silt, clay, brown sand, calcrete
Lower to Middle Pleistocene	S I W A L I K	Upper Siwalik	Boulder Conglomerates formation	Conglomerate, sandstone, silt, clay
Upper Pliocene			Pinjore Formation	Coarse grit, red sand stone and clay, conglomerate
			Tatrot Formation	Friable Sandstone and variegated clay
		Middle Siwalik	Dhokpathan Formation	Brown sandstone and orange clay
Middle Miocene			Nagri Formation	Hard grey sand stone, mudstoneand minor shale
		Lower Siwalik	Nahan Formation	Coarse grity ,clay and red sandstone often calcareous, brownish shale with lignite lenticles, greenish white Quartzite
Lower Miocene		Sirmur	Kausauli Formation	Grey and green stone, green shale and grey clay
			Dagsai Formation	Purple and green sand stone, deep red gritty, clay, white and stone with ferruginous concretions
Upper Eocene			Subathu formation	Sandstone with gritu clay. Impure fossiliferous limestone calcareous slate, greenish shale and dark brown quartzite
Pre-proterozoic			Tunda pathar	Thickly bedded ,stromatolite limestone with carboniferous shale and quartzite



3.2.2 Local Geology

The litho units encountered in the proposed area and surrounding areas belongs to the Shivalik super groups. The sediments are river borne and has deposited in the riverbed and the flood plains. The different formations of the area belong to Shivalik Super group and are a mixture of boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay. The following sequences have been observed in the area.

Soil/Alluvium

Sand

Gravel

Boulder

There is no clear demarcation between the litho units. They have been deposit in a mixed form. The Litho- units exposed around the riverbed belong to Shivalik Super- Group. The mineral Boulders, Gravel and sand have formed by weathering of rocks and then deposition on the flood plains of the rivers originated from the Shivaliks. These have been washed by rainwater during rainy season and deposited in flood plains and river beds in the form of boulders, gravels and sand of different sizes and shapes. These minerals are sorted by screening. The max depth of the minerals is not known.

Soil/ alluvium varying in thickness from 0.5 -1.50m constitute the top horizons in the area suitable for agriculture. Yamuna River meanders through the area exposing the alluvium and soil at the banks. Boulder, gravel & sand is found in the flood plains of River Yamuna. Boulder, gravel &sand is deposited up to great depths. This bed is presently dry and water flows only during the rainy season The boulders, gravel &Sand exposed in the River bed of Yamuna and surrounding flood plains areas is the product of the deposition of the sediments brought and deposited in the flood plains of River Yamuna. These sediments are of recent geological formation. The litho-units exposed within the river and surrounding areas have formed as water borne sediments brought by flood water during rainy season every year and deposited in riverbed and flood plains. Geological map and section are enclosed as **Plate – 03)**

3.2.3Description of formation

The description of Boulder, gravel & sand found in the lease area as minor mineral has been as under:



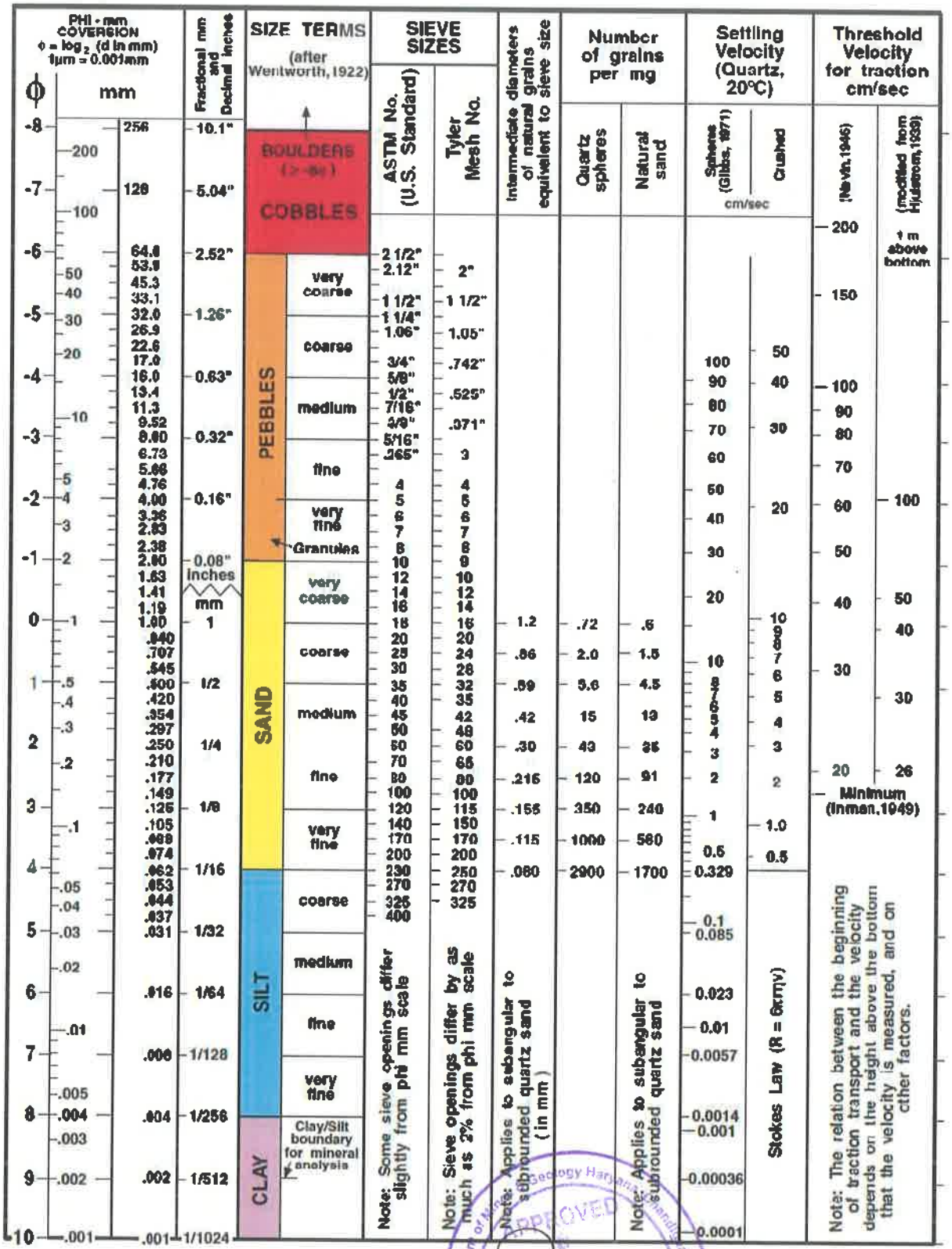
3.2.4 (Boulder, Gravel & Sand)

Sediments of various sizes and in mixed form are predominantly deposited in the flood plains of River Yamuna and its tributaries. There is no perfect classification between boulders, cobbles, pebbles and sand. They are deposited in a mixed state. The classification is done by grab mining and the sediments are passed through different sieves in the screening plants.

Sediments of various sizes and in mixed form are predominantly deposited in the flood plains/river bed and there is no perfect classification between sediments. These may be called as coarse sand, medium sand and fine sand. The term sand is used to denote an aggregate of rock grains greater than 1/16mm and less than 2 mm in diameter mineral.



Classification of Sediments (Wentworth -Grain Size-Chart)



3.2.5 Physical & Chemical Characteristic of Mineral

Technically, the size of boulders vary from 2.52 inches to up to 10.1 inches & pebbles range from 0.08 inches to 2.52 inches. Sand is merely a size category. Sand is particulate matter that's larger than silt and smaller than gravel. Different specialists set different limits for sand: Engineers call sand anything between 0.074 and 2 millimeter, or between a U.S. standard #200 sieve and a #10 sieve.

Soil scientists classify grains between 0.05 and 2 mm as sand, or between sieves #270 and #10. Sedimentologists put sand between 0.062 mm (1/16 mm) and 2 mm on the Wentworth scale, or 4 to −1 unit on the phi scale, or between sieves #230 and #10. In some other nations a metric definition is used instead, between 0.1 and 1 mm.

From a geological viewpoint, sand is anything small enough to be carried by the wind but big enough that it doesn't stay in the air, roughly 0.06 to 1.5 millimeters. It indicates a vigorous environment.

Sand Composition and Shape

Most sand is made of quartz or its microcrystalline cousin chalcedony, because that common mineral is resistant to weathering. The farther from its source rock sand is, the closer it is to impure quartz. But Yamuna sands contain quartz grains, tiny bits of rock (lithics), or dark minerals like limestone and ferruginous concretions.

The size of the sediments is variable. The grains whether small or large are rounded in shape. Sand is grey, brown in color, coarse to fine grained. The present deposits are of good quality and can be used for building industries. There is no other use of this material.

3.2.6 ORIGIN & CONTROL OF MINERALISATION

SAND MINING VIS-À-VIS AGRICULTURE

Mining and agriculture are the only two industries from which the mankind receives directly. In the fast growing economics of vibrant India both of them play important role one in developing infrastructure and the other in maintaining food securities. Agriculture is a low-return, sustenance activity practiced year after year on the same piece of land and do not

cause much hazards to environment and topography while mining is a high-return industry, restricted to lands where large deposits of concentrated minerals occur. Mining changes the topography and demography of the area and triggers environmental hazards. In a situation like Haryana, where large deposits of sand exist beneath agricultural land in the immediate neighbourhood of mega construction zone.

Sand mining also becomes a source of livelihood for the people in the vicinity.The workers in sand mines get good amount per day. Thus, the locals have a positive mindset towards sand mining.

Sedimentation, in the geological sciences, is a process of deposition of a solid material from a state of suspension or solution in a fluid (usually air or water). Broadly defined it also includes deposits from glacial ice and those materials collected under the impetus of gravity alone, as in talus deposits, or accumulations of rock debris at the base of cliffs. The term is commonly used as a synonym for sedimentary petrology and sediment logy.

Sedimentation is generally considered by geologists in terms of the textures, structures, and fossil content of the deposits lay down in different geographic and geomorphic environments.

The factors which affects the "Computation of Sediment":

(a) Geomorphology & Drainage Pattern : The following geomorphic units plays important role :

- Structural Plain
- Structural Hill
- Structural Ridge
- Denudation Ridge & Valley
- Plain & Plateau of Gangetic plain
- Highly Dissected pediment
- Un dissected pediment



(b) Distribution of Basin Area River wise (Area in Sq. Km or Sq. Miles)

(c) Drainage System/Pattern of the area (Drainage Density = ...Km/Sq. Km of Yamuna River

(b) Rainfall & Climate : Year wise Rainfall data for previous 10 years of Yamuna Basin/River

Itinerary of Drainage area of Yamuna (For Reference)

The origin of Yamuna is situated in the Yamunotri glacier at an elevation of 6387 mtrs on SE sides of Banderpooch crests, which are located in the Mussoorie range of lower Himalayan range in Uttrakashi district of Uttrakhand, to the North of Haridwar. From this place Yamuna runs to South around 200 Kms across the Shivalik mountain ranges and lower Himalayan ranges. A significant portion of its beginning of Drainage basin (with total area of 217.00 square km) is situated in HP and a major tributary sapping the upper drainage basin in the Tons, which is also biggest and most extensive tributary of the Yamuna. Other tributaries in the area are the Rishi Ganga, Giri, Hanuman Ganga, Kunta & Bata, which sap the upper drainage basin of the huge Yamuna river. Subsequently, the river moves down the terrains of Doon basin at Dak Pathar close to Dehradun, in this place water is redirected into a channel for the purpose of electricity generation. Once it goes across the sikh religious place of Ponta Sahib, the river arrives at Tajewala in the YAMUNANAGAR district of Haryana where a dam was constructed in 1873. This dam is the origin of the two major channels or water courses – Eastern Yamuna Canal and Western Yamuna Canal and both drain in UP & Haryana. The Western Yamuna Canal (WYC) traverses Karnal, Yamunanagar and Panipat prior to arriving at the Haiderpur water treatment plant, which provides a portion of municipal water provisions of Delhi. The Yamuna also forms natural boundary between the states of Uttrakhand & HP and also amid the states of UP and Haryana. Together with the Ganga to which it flows almost parallel once it meets the Indo-Gangetic plateau, the biggest Alluvial productive area in the World, it forms the Ganges-Yamuna Doab are stretched across 69,000 square Km which is 33% of the whole area.

Table No. 4 :- Drainage Basin area of River Yamuna (square KM/square mile) with % of Drainage Basin

1. HP	5799/2240 (1.6 %)
2. UP & Uttrakhand	74208/142 (21.50 %)
3. Rajasthan	102883/39739 (29.80%)
4. Haryana	21265/8214(6.5%)
5. Delhi	1485/574(0.4%)
6. MP	14023/5416 (40.6%)

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
G.M.E.

3.2.7 Grade & Use of Boulder, Gravel & Sand

Most Boulder, Gravel & Sand is made of quartz or quartzite/its microcrystalline cousin chalcedony, because that common mineral is resistant to weathering. Boulder, Gravel & Sands contain quartz, feldspar grains, tiny bits of rock (lithics), or dark minerals like illminite and magnetite.

The size of the sediments is variable. The grains whether small or large are rounded in shape. Boulder,Graval & Sand is yellow brown in color, coarse to fine grained. The present deposits are of good quality and can be used for building industries. There is no other use of this material.

3.3 RESERVE

3.3.1 Method of Estimation of Reserve

Proved reserves

- Survey was conducted in the proposed area as per the area allocated by DMG, Haryana, a document provided by the authorities "outside river bed" to the contractor. The Khasra plan was provided by the applicant. There are certain conditions/restrictions:
  - The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws.
  - A barrier of 7.5 m width but not less than depth of pit will be left from the mining area boundary, in case of area outside the river bed.
  - Further the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point.
  - The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time;
  - The Mining contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid mineral dealer license as per provisions contained in Chapter 14 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012";

- The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account;

Basics of Mineral Reserves Calculation –

- Mineral Reserves falling in the proposed area has been calculated taking the maximum permissible depth of 9 m from the present surface RL.
- The bulk density of Boulder, Gravel & Sand is considered 2.0
- Volumetric method is adopted for calculating reserves of Boulder, Gravel & Sand.
- The mineable reserves are calculated by deducting "Blocked Geological Reserves on account of lease boundary, bridges, anicuts etc. (where ever applicable) from total proved Geological Reserves".

UNFC classification – Codes of UNFC are followed for reserve calculation

- UNFC is a three digit code based system, the economic viability axis representing the first digit, the feasibility axis the second digit and the geological axis the third digit. Each digit provided.
- Codes 1, 2 and 3 in decreasing order. The highest category of resources under UNFC system has code (111) and for lowest category the code is (334).
- Code (111): This code is provided for the economically mineable part of the measured mineral resources (proved category reserves).
- Code (121): This code is provided for the economically mineable part of the indicated mineral resources (probable category reserves).
- Code (211): The part of the measured mineral resources (proved category), which as per feasibility study has not found economically mineable. The reserves blocked in 7.5 meters buffer zone and 50 meters from permanent structure.



- Code (222): The part of the indicated mineral resources (probable category), which as per feasibility study has not found economically mineable. The reserves blocked in 7.5 meters buffer zone and 50 meters from permanent structure.
- Code (480): Tonnage, Grade and mineral contents can be estimated with low level of confidence and resources are also inferred from geological.

The reserves of Boulder,Graval & Sand calculated by volumetric method and are summarized here below:

Table No 5 : Geological Reserves

Sr no.	Nature of land	Lease area In ha	Total proved Geological reserves MT=Area x depth x BD (A)	Blocked area /restricted area	Blocked Geological Reserves in blocked area (B)	Total Mineable reserves A-B=C	Planned production (Per Year)
1	Outside river bed	25.60	40,96,000 MT	2.56 ha	4,09,600 MT	36,86,400 MT	4,60,000 MT

A) GEOLOGICAL PROVED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (111)

Total Reserves = 40, 96,000 MT

B) BLOCKED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (211 & 222) = 4,09,600 MT

C) MINEABLE RESERVES = A-B = 36,86,400 MT

D) TARGETED PRODUCTION

4, 60,000 MT per Year up to the end of lease period

E) Life of the mine

At the proposed rate of production the life of the mine is 8 years



4.0 DETAILS OF PRODUCTION & DISPATCHES OF FIVE YEARS

This is a new mining area allotted to the applicant. Future production programme has been planned as per the details given below:

Production Programme (Plate no.4 to 8) .

Mining Contract has been allotted for a period of 8 years only. Mining area consist of 25.60 ha area in Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34 village (Khasra) out of which about 2.56 hectares area is under restricted zone. About 23.04 hectare area is free from restriction and the mining is proposed in this area only.

Daily production proposed = 1533 MT /day

Production program me is 61 trips/ day @ 25 ton per trip .

Working days have been taken as 300 days per annum.

Projected Production per Year = 300 x1533 = 4, 60,000 Tons **(0.46 Million MT)**

Table No.6: Five Years Proposed Production Details (MT/A)

	Production proposed		Area (ha)
Year	Trips/ day	MTPA	Needed per year
I	61	4,60,000	2.875
II	61	4,60,000	2.875
III	61	4,60,000	2.875
IV	61	4,60,000	2.875
V	61	4,60,000	2.875



5.0 PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEPOSIT

Deposit is moderate to good quality Boulder, Gravel & Sand. It is widely used in construction, buildings, bridges and other infrastructure. It is free from clay and non-sticky in nature.

6.0 DETAILS OF MINING MACHINERY DEPLOYED OR TO BE DEPLOYED AND THE DETAIL SPECIFICATIONS

This is a new mining contract. Following equipments are proposed to be deployed for the desired production.

Table No.7 : List of Machinery

S. No.	Name of machinery	Capacity	Nos.
1	EXCAVATOR	2.0 m^3	2
2	Tippers/ Trucks	25 tons	*20*
3	Water Tanker	4000 liters	*1*
4	Light vehicles /Jeep	--	*1*
5	Maintenance Van		*1*



6.1 Fuel Consumption

Quantity of Diesel / Energy fuel Consumption per day: -

S. No.	Machine	Details of Diesel requirements	Consumption of Diesel (in ltr.)
1.	Dumper	(Considering diesel consumption by the dumper is 3 km / ltr.) Total Diesel consumption for 20 Dumper = 20 x50 = 1000 Ltr	1000
2.	EXCAVATOR	- Diesel consumption 20ltr / hr working of 10 hrs diesel consumption = 20 x10x2 =400 ltr	400
3.	Water Tankers	Diesel consumption 10 ltr/Hour x10 x 1=100	100
6.	Light Vehicles	Diesel consumption 8 ltr/Hour x10hrs x1=100 ltr	100
7.	Maintenance Van	Diesel Consumption 10 ltr/hr x 5hrs x1=50 ltrs	100
		Total diesel requirements per day	**1700**

7.0 METHOD OF MINING

Mining is proposed up to 9.0m outside the river bed.

Method of Working ---Simultaneous Mining & Reclamation outside of river bed

The boulder, gravel & sand is won from outside river bed adopting mining and simultaneous reclamation method. The lessee (contractor) purchases/(pays compensation for the land), from the farmers for short periods with the condition that the soil available as top layer of about 1.0 mtrs will be used for reclamation after mineral is mined as per terms of contract.

Therefore soil is removed by using JCB/Poclain (1.0 M3 capacity) back hoe type excavators, loaded into trucks and stacked nearby for back filling. This leaves a top bench of 1.0 mtrs depth and at least 20 mtrs width. The mineral below this bench is then excavated by backhoe type excavators directly loading into dumpers/trucks for dispatch to consumers / screening plants situated in and around Yamuna Nagar. Water is sprinkled in the area from where the sand is to be removed before the operation starts and thereafter at regular intervals to keep the dust allayed at the source itself. Removal of soil (overburden) precedes the winning of sand. Once a pre-determined area has been exhausted of the Boulder, Gravel & Sand, the land is given back to the land owners for their use which mainly is agriculture. In this way land use after mining remain the same. The top soil stacked separately is then filled back by using a tractor mounted grader.

Total production envisaged is 1533 MT per day i.e. 61 trips@25Mt/trip). Activities will be carried out as per the production schedule given earlier. The mining quarry will be working as self-sustained units with all facilities like site office, rest shelter, first aid and drinking water etc. All these mines will be connected suitably with communication system.



7.1 Proposed year wise development for five years

Boulder, Gravel& Sand mining contract has been granted for a period of 8 years only. No pre-production development is required except making excess road and removing of soil in advance and stacks it to the designated spot which will be used for reclamation simultaneously.

Since, in the project area the ground water table is 5.0 m bgl, hence ultimate depth of mine working will be 9 m or 2.0 m above ground water table of the area.

7.2 Proposed rate of production when the mine is fully developed

Work will be carried out for 300 days in year. Year wise production during the plan period will be as follows:

Table No.8 Proposed Production

Year	Total Targeted Production MT/annum	OB Handling M^3 /year
1	4,60,000	28,750
2	4,60,000	28,750
3	4,60,000	28,750
4	4,60,000	28,750
5	4,60,000	28,750

7.3 Mineable reserves and anticipated life of the mine

The total mineable reserves are calculated 36, 86,400 MT. At the proposed 4, 60,000 MT/Year productions the life of the mine is calculated 8 years.



7.4 Proposed method of mining

The average permitted depth of mineral is around 9.0 m. Out of which there is overburden of about 1.0 thick soil and remaining 8 m depth is of mineral boulder, gravel & sand. The top soil (1 m depth) is proposed to be scraped in advance for each hectares of land of the mining and will be stacked separately. The same will be used for reclamation purpose as soon as the mineral is mined in that area. This process of simultaneous reclamation will continue till the mining is over.

- Bench height in mineral shall be of 8 mt.
- Width of the bench shall not be less than height of the bench or 3 times the width of widest machine (Heavy earth moving machinery), whichever is more.
- Hydraulic excavators (2.0 cubic m) shall be deployed for excavation of loose sand and loading into the dumpers having 25 MT capacities.
- Angle of repose of mine benches shall be less than 45 degrees to ensure the safety of benches from side fall etc.
- A safety barrier of 7.5 m but not less than depth of pit (9 m) will be left from the mining area boundary.
- A proper and safe road network i.e. from mine haul road to Kachcha road to adjoining permanent tar roads shall be followed up for transportation of mineral to final destinations in case of both river bed and outside river bed area.

Total production envisaged is 1533 MT per day i.e. 61 trips@25Mt/trip). Activities will be carried out as per the production schedule given earlier. The mining quarry will be working as self sustained units with all facilities like site office, rest shelter, first aid and drinking water etc. All these mines will be connected suitably with communication system.

Roads will be properly made and sprayed by water for suppression of dust.

Roads in the mining area for the movement of loaded trippers/ trucks will not have slopes more than 1 in 20.

As per MMR 1961, following precautions shall be undertaken during operations of HEMM.

Shovel/ excavator: -

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1. Excavators will be provided with efficient warning devices, front & rear lights and efficient brakes.
2. Excavator will be under the charge of a competent person authorized in writing by the manager designated as operator.
3. No person other than the operator or his helper if any will ride on the excavator or even enter the excavator's cabin.
4. No person will be permitted to ride in the bucket of a Shovel/ excavator.
5. No inflammable material will be stored in the excavator housing or cab.
6. Shovel/ excavator dippers will be lowered to the ground during greasing operation.
7. When a Shovel/ excavator is to be moved from one point to another its boom shall be kept in strict alignment with direction of travel while the bucket/ dipper shall be held m above the ground.
8. No Shovel/ excavator will be operated in the position where any part of the machines, suspended loads or lines are brought closer than 3 m to the exposed high voltage line.
9. Every movement of a Shovel/ excavator shall be preceded by warning signals.
10. When not in use, the Shovel/ excavator will be moved to and stood on stable ground, the bucket shall be kept resting on stable ground and will never be left hanging.
11. The Shovel/ excavator will be so spaced that there will be no danger of accident from flying & falling objects.
12. Safety appliances, booms will be examined thoroughly once in a year.
13. Emergency switches, safety limit switches will be examined and tested once in four months.
14. All brakes will be tested for their operation worthiness once in a week.
15. The following signboards will be carried in and around the machine: -
    (i) "Warning— Do Not Enter The Working Range Of The Machine".
    (ii) "Lubricating Prohibited While the Machine in Running Condition".



Duties of Shovel/ excavator operator: -

1. At the commencement of every shift the operator will personally inspect and test the machine, paying special attention to the following details: -
    (i) The brakes and every warning device are in working order.

(ii) Lights are in working order.

(iii) The operator will neither take out the machine for work nor will he work the machine unless he is satisfied that it is mechanically shown and in efficient working order.

(iv) The operator will maintained a record of every inspection made in a bond paged book, kept for the purpose and shall sign every entry made there in.

(v) The operator will keep the cab window clean so as to ensure clear vision at all times.

(vi) The operator will not operate the machine when persons are in such proximity as to be endangered.

(vii) Before leaving the machine, the operator will lower the bucket to the ground.

(viii) The operator will not leave his machine during the shift. Whenever, he finishes his work, he will hand over the machine to his relief or lock the excavators cab.

(ix) The operator will not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the machine.

Dumper: -

1. Every dumper will be provided with efficient brakes.
2. Efficient audible warning devices will be provided with the dumpers.
3. The dumper, if required to work after daylight hours, efficient headlights and taillights will be used.
4. Every dumper will be under the charge of a competent person, authorized in writing by the manager.
5. No person, other than the driver or his helper, if any, will ride on a dumper.
6. No person will be permitted to ride in the running board of a dumper.
7. The loaded dumpers will not be reversed on gradients.
8. Sufficient stop blocks will be provided at every tipping point and these will be used on every occasion when material is dumped.
9. Standard traffic rules shall be adopted and followed during movement of all dumpers. They shall be prominently displayed at relevant places in the opencast workings and haulm roads.

10. When not in use, every dumper will be moved to and stood on proper parking places.
11. No person will be permitted to work on a chassis of a dumper, with the body in rest position, until after the dumper body has been securely blocked in position.
12. The mechanical wised mechanism will not be depended upon to whole the body of a dumper in a rest position.
13. No unauthorized person will be permitted to enter or remain in any turning points.
14. While inflating tyres, suitable protective cages shall be used.
15. Tyres will never be inflated by sitting either in the front or on the top of the same.
16. While the vehicle is being loaded / unloaded on gradient, the same will be secured stationary by the parking brake, and other means suitably designed stopper block, which could be placed below the tyres.
17. At least once in every two weeks the brakes of every dumper will be tested as below: -
    (a) Service Brake test: - The brake will be tested on a specified gradient and speed when the vehicle is fully loaded. The vehicle should stop within the specified distance when the brake is applied.
    (b) Parking brake test: - The parking brake shall be capable to hold the vehicle when it is fully loaded and placed at the maximum gradient. Maximum gradient of the roadway which is permitted only for a period of at least 10 minutes.
    (c) A record of such test will be maintained in a bound paged book and will be signed by the competent person carrying out the test. These records will be countered signed by the engineer and manager.
    (d) All vehicles shall be tested and examined once at least in every 6 months.
    (e) A notice shall be displayed outside every vehicle that **"No Unauthorized Travelling allowed".**
    (f)

Duties of dumper operators: -

1. At the commencement of every shift, the operator shall personally inspect and test the machine, paying special attention to the following details: -
    (i) Tyre pressure, brakes, horn and the Lights are in working order.

(ii) The driver will neither take out the machine for work nor will he work the machine unless he is satisfied that it is mechanically shown and in efficient working order.

(iii) The driver will maintained a record of every inspection made in a bound paged book, kept for the purpose and shall sign every entry made there in.

(iv) The driver will keep the cab window clean so to ensure clear vision at all times.

(v) Driver will ensure that the gear is in neutral position before stopping the engine. He will park the vehicle: -

(a) In reverse gear, on level roads and down gradients.

(b) In low gear, on up gradients.

(vi) The driver will negotiate downhill gradients in low gear, so that minimum of braking is required.

(vii) The driver will not drive too fast, avoid distractions and drive defensively.

(viii) Before crossing a road / railway line he will reduce his speed looking both directions along the road or railway line and will proceed across the road or line only if it is safe to do so.

(ix) The driver will not operate the dumper in reverse unless he has a clear view of the area behind the vehicle.

(x) The driver will see that : -

(a) The vehicle is not overloaded.

(b) The material is not loaded in a dumper so as to project horizontally beyond the sides of its body.

(xi) The driver will not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the vehicle.

(xii) When there is a poor visibility, the speed of a vehicle will be restricted in a manner that the braking distance is maintained shorter the distance of visibility.

(xiii) The driver will not leave his machine during the shift. When he finishes his work, he will hand over the machine to his reliever or lock the excavators cab.

7.5 Conceptual Mining Plan

(i) The digging depth shall be 9.0m or 2.0 m above the ground water table. The ground water table of the project area is 5.0 m bgl. The top soil (1 m depth) is proposed to

be scraped in advance for each hectares of land of the mining and will be stacked separately. The same will be used for reclamation purpose as soon as the mineral sand is mined in that area. This process of simultaneous reclamation will continue till the mining is over. In this way final level of the land after restoration would be 8 m from the general ground level.

(ii) Sequence of working has been shown on **Plate no –4 to8-** As the mining contract period is only 8 years, some of the area will be left un-worked at the end of contract period.

(iii) Final Slope Angle To Be Adopted

Thickness of the bench is limited to 8.0 m only and width will be more than the height of the bench.. Bank side natural slope will not be disturbed. This will prevent collapse of bank and erosion. During plan period workings will be carried out in the designated khasras only & workings will ensure safety, remove congestion of vehicles and will have better control and management.

(iv) Ultimate Capacity Of Dumps

There will be over burden removal / generation during the plan period. The same will be dumped at designated site and will be utilized for reclamation simultaneously. No outside material will be filled up in the extracted zone.

a) Land use Pattern of Mining Area at Various Stages

Land use pattern will be as follows:

Table No.9 Present land use planning

Sr.No.	Particulars	Present Land Use (ha)
1	Restricted Safety Zone 7.5m mining area boundry,/roads etc	2.56
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.00
3	Area available for mining	23.04
		25.60

Table No.10: Land use Planning at the end of lease period

Sr.No.	Particulars	AT THE END OF 5th YEAR (ha)
1	Safety Zone7.5m mining area boundry,	2.56
2	Infrastructure (Office, temp. Shelters etc.	0.02*
3	Reclaimed area	23.04
6	Unworked	0.00
7	Plantation*	5.00*
	Total	25.60

*Plantation in 5.0 ha land will be done under social forestry on land available from Panchayat during the first 5 years.

* Plantation & infrastructure in restricted area only

7.6 Blasting

Boulder, Gravel & Sand extraction will not require any drilling, blasting activities. The mineral excavated will be directly loaded in to dumping trucks and would be transported directly to the consumer/screening plants.

7.7 (i) Mine Drainage

The mining activities will be concentrated in the agriculture fields up to 9.0 meters only. The present top level is 283 mRL and mining is proposed up to 274mRL. The final bed level will be 275 mRL after spreading the soil on the worked out area which will not disturbed the water table of the area. Water table in the areas outside river bed is about 15 to 20 meters below the general ground level .The surface drainage channels governing water drainage of the area will be maintained by providing proper garland drains to collect water at the periphery of the excavations and discharge the same at natural outlets by passing the excavations. During rains, water will percolate downward due to porous nature of the deposits. Thus the, rain will not hamper the mining operations.

- **Mine Drainage**

The mineral deposit occurs within the fields. In case of mining in fields reclamation is done simultaneously. The mining is proposed well above the water table.

Drainage Around And Within Mine:

The mining area will become a depression, which warrants accumulation of water during rainy season. The pit will become a depression and will help in faster recharge of water in the aquifer

- **Dewatering:**

Since the depth of mining proposed is only 9.0 meters in the area outside river bed, the same being above the water table of the area, there will be no chance of encountering the ground water table during the mining operations. No dewatering of the ground water is proposed.



7.8 Water Requirement

The requirement of water for the project will be as under

Sr.no	Activity	Requirement in KLD	Source
1	Dust suppression	15.0	Hired Tankers
2	Drinking	2.0	Hired Tankers
3	Green belt	3.00	Hired Tankers
	Total	20.00	

7.9 SITE SERVICE: -

Manager's Office:

Statutory mine official shall be deployed at the mine as per the Mines Act, 1952 and as permitted by DGMS to supervise the mining operations. An office for Manager 5 x 3 meters shall be provided at the central location of quarry. An additional room for other supervisory staff is also proposed at each mine.

Canteen -cum-rest shelter:

In order to provide the rest shelter for the workers working in the mine and also to provide tea etc. the arrangement shall be made to install a rest shelter-cum-canteen at each quarry and shall be utilized by the workers. The rest shelter will be for having rest during the lunch hours by the workers/ labor. The size of rest shelter shall be about 10 x 3 meter to accommodate the workers.

First Aid Room:

To provide the first aid for any sort of injuries encountered during the mining operation, one small first aid room shall be provided at each sub block. First aid kit and sufficient stock of

material/medicines needed for first aid shall be provided as per requirement. As the Mining Engineer/Manager and Mining Mates are qualified first aides, they can provide first aid to the labor on the spot.

Crèche:

No woman employment is proposed in mine operation. However, in case of women workers are employed for other ancillary works like minor road repair, plantation etc, arrangement for a small crèche shall be made as per the requirement.

Electricity Supply:

Electric connection shall be taken for office and security purpose from the near bye sub-station of Haryana Electricity Board.

Water Supply:

The water supply for drinking purpose proposed will be made available by hired tanker.

8.0 YEAR WISE ANNUAL PROGRAMME OF MINING FOR NEXT 5 YEARS

Boulder, Gravel & Sand mineral is targeted for 1533tons per day i.e. 0.46 million tons per annum (maximum). Production programme is given below:



Table No.11: Production Programmer

Year	Targeted Production (in MMTA)	Overburden handling M^3 Per year
1	*0.46*	*28,750*
2	*0.46*	*28,750*
3	*0.46*	*28,750*
4	*0.46*	*28,750*
5	*0.46*	*28,750*

9.0 DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT

Total estimate Man power would be about 30 persons as per the details given below:

Table No.12: Employment Details

S. No.	Category	Numbers
1	Manager/Assistant Manager	1
2	Foreman/Mining Mate	2
3	Skilled personnel	2
4	Semi-skilled personnel	20
5	Unskilled	5
Total		**30**

Note: Statutory Mining Officials shall be appointed as per requirement under the Mines Act, 1952 and DGMS, Circulars.



ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

10.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR LAND RESTORATION, RECLAMATION AND PLANTATION IN/ OR NEARBY MININGAREA

- Envisaged mining operation will be carried out outside the River bed only. There will be no mining activities when there is flow of water in the working zones. During rainy season, the activities will be stopped, if there is flow in the mine.
- Besides resource extraction, following activities will be kept in view:
  (a) Protection and restoration of ecological system
  (b) Prevent damages to the soil erosion in the nearby areas by making soil bund on the lease boundary
  (c) Protect riverine configuration such as bank erosion, change of water course gradient, flow regime etc.
  (d) Prevent contamination of ground water

Safeguard Measures

While carrying out mining activity following measures will be taken:

- Mining activities will be carried out only in dry bed. No in stream mining will be practiced.
- Mineral Boulder, Gravel & Sand from this area will be restricted to a maximum depth of 9.0 m from the existing ground level. This is for safety and sustainability.

Reclamation of Mined out Area (plate no.5)

In case of outside river bed mining, top soil will be removed in advance of the actual mining and will be stacked in a temporary stack yard. The same will be utilized for reclamation once the mining of mineral in 1/2 hectare area is over. This practice of continuous and simultaneous reclamation shall be continued during the mining operations. About 10,000 M^3 soil will be needed for each hectare area mined outside the river bed. The yearly generation of over burden will be 28,750 M^3. This overburden will be used for reclamation. When working in each hectare area is completed, the same will be reclaimed simultaneously. Working in the next hectare area will be shifted only after reclamation of the mined out one hectare area. This practice will be continued and simultaneously.

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Greenbelt

In order to restore the environment and ecological balance in the area affected by mining, a forestation is considered to be an effective measure. Afforestation is a major thrust area in pollution control of mining. Afforestation is suitable for detecting, recognizing and reducing air pollution effects. Tree functions as sinks of air pollutants, besides their bio-aesthetical values, owing to its large surface area. The green belt supplements Oxygen to the atmosphere and combat air pollution effectively and aesthetic beauty and landscape of the area improves. It also checks soil erosion and make eco-system and climate more conducive.

Following factors will be considered while selecting species for plantation:-

i) Fast growing plant species shall be preferred.
ii) The plant will be of deep rooting system.
iii) The plant will be perennially green to improve aesthetic beauty of the area.
iv) The plant species will be adoptable to the local climatic conditions.
v) Native plant species will be planted.

Forestation programme shall be carried out basically, along the mine boundaries and roads as permitted by land owners. The mining area is devoid of any vegetation, will not cause any harm to riparian vegetation cover. It is proposed to have plantation on both sides of the roads as greenbelt to provide cover against dust dissemination. Plantation will also be carried out as social forestry programme in villages, school and the areas allocated by the Panchayat/ State authorities.

Native plants like Neem, shisham, , Mango and other local species will be planted. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover shall be adopted to develop the greenbelt. It is proposed to plant 5,000 no's of native species along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the plan period.



Table No.13Greenbelt Programme

Year	Saplings to be planted	Survival 80 %	Species	Place of Plantation
I	1000	800	Neem, , Mango, Shisham, Sirish, Babool, Gulmohar	Along the roads, in schools and public building and other social forestry programme.
II	1000	800		
III	1000	800		
IV	1000	800		
V	1000	800		
Total	**5,000**	**4000**		

11.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT IN AND AROUND MINING AREA

- Mining activities will be confined to 9.0 m depth .
- All link roads from the mining area to the tar road will be properly sprayed with water for dust suppression.
- Greenbelt and plantation on road side will help in dust suppression and will also reduce noise level.
- Plantation will improve ecology and aesthetic beauty of the area
- Measures will be taken to prevent the workings from extending in safety zones, cutting the banks and exceeding 3.0 m depth limit from the river bed surface.

12.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR DUMPING OVERBURDEN, STACKING OF TOP SOIL AND UTILIZATION OF TOP SOIL

During mining outside the river bed about 28,750 M^3 soil/alluvium per year will be need to be removed and stacked separately. Soil removed and stored will be utilized for reclaiming it from soil stacking yard. Before placing of soil, the mines waste spread on the mined out benches will be adequately consolidated

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13.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR THE CONTROL OF WATER, NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION

Air Pollution:

Emission of gases and dust takes place due to movement of vehicles. Spraying of water and plantation along the road side prevents the spread of dust. Plantation also acts as barrier for restricting pollution. Impact on air environment has been assessed taking in to consideration the proposed production and increase emissions. The sources of air pollution are given below:

- Operation of mining machinery/ loading operations
- Transportation of mineral
- Wind erosion from barren area and river bed
- Emission of gases and dust due to movement of vehicles

MEASURES FOR DUST SUPPRESSION & CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION:

Control of Air Pollution Due To Dust, Exhaust Emissions or Fumes During Mining or Processing Operations For Minor Mineral & Related Activities and Containing the Same Within Permissible Limits Specified Under : -

1. Plantation on road side will be undertaken to prevent the spreading of dust.
2. Water spraying will be done twice in a day over the haul road & roads leading to adjoining state roads.
3. Dust respirators will be provided to the operators of the heavy earth moving machineries.
4. Preventive maintenance shall be carried out of equipment.
5. At every work place where, the air borne dust generated, to be sampled and the concentration of the respirable dust will be determined regularly. If any measurement at any workplace and at source, the concentration in excess of 50% or 75% of the available concentration of permissible limit then measurements shall be carried on, at intervals not exceeding 3 months or 1 month respectively.
6. Silencers will be fitted to the dumpers.



The following table indicates the concentration of Ambient Air as per the CPCB guidelines:

Table No 14 National Ambient Air Quality Standards

S. No.	Pollutants	Time weighted Average	Concentration of Ambient Air	
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by central Government)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO^2), µg/m^3	Annual*	50	20
		24 hours**	80	80
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_x), µg/m^3	Annual*	40	30
		24 hours**	80	80
3	Particulate Matter (Size less than 10 ìm) or PM_{10}, µg/m^3	Annual*	60	60
		24 hours**	100	100
4	Particulate Matter (Size less than 2.5 ìm) or $PM_{2.5}$, µg/m^3	Annual*	40	40
		24 hours**	60	60
5	Ozone (O_3), µg/m^3	8 hours**	100	100
		1 hours**	180	180
6	Lead (Pb), µg/m^3	Annual*	0.50	0.50
		24 hours**	1.0	1.0
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/ m^3	8 hours**	02	02
		1 hours**	04	04
8	Ammonia (NH_3), µg/m^3–	Annual*	100	100
		24 hours**	400	400
9	Benzene (C_6H_6), µg/m^3	Annual*	05	05
10	Benzo(O) Pyerene Particulate Phae only ng/ m^3	Annual*	01	01
11	Arsenic (As), ng/ m^3	Annual*	06	06
12	Nickel (Ni), ng/ m^3	Annual*	20	20

* Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be compiled with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on to two consecutive days of monitoring.

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(Source: CPCB notification Dated 18th November 2009)

Air pollutants released during production can be checked by:

- Dust suppression system/ water spraying would be adopted at mine working and loading points
- Excavation operations to be suspended during very strong wind conditions
- Afforestation will be carried out for control of dust
- Plantation with wide canopy trees along approach road will help in dust suppression
- Persons to be provided with dust mask and other personal protective equipments, particularly during summer months and dust storm periods

Transportation

- Regular water spraying on haulage roads during mineral transportation by water sprinklers,
- Avoid over loading of tippers & consequent spillage on the roads,
- Mineral carrying trucks will be effectively covered by tarpaulin to avoid escape of fines to atmosphere,
- Air quality shall be regularly monitored both in the core zone and the buffer zone.

Controlling of NOx level

The source of NOx is due to vehicular emission. This can be controlled by proper maintenance and servicing of vehicles. Only P.U.C. certificated vehicles will be permitted

Noise Pollution

There is no drilling and blasting for mineral extraction. Noise pollution due to transportation will not cause any problem to the inhabitants of this area because there is no human settlement in close proximity to the link roads in miningarea.Effective steps will be taken to keep the noise level well below the DGMS prescribed limit of 85 dBA.

Noise control is achieved by the following:

- Proper care and maintenance of the equipments will be carried out.
- Personal protective equipments will be provided to the workers.

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14.0 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE STUDY AREA

There are a number of villages surrounding the proposed area. Main occupation is agriculture. The details of these and other nearby village and their population are given below:-

Table No 15Table: Demographic Details

Name of village	THH	Tot Pop	Tot Male	Tot female
Kaniawala (74)	51	273	147	126
Bhilpura (76)	173	1112	584	528
Bichpari (77)	54	360	179	181
Nathanpur (91)	131	803	450	353
Begampur (80)	303	1792	944	848
Bhilpura (200)	152	975	545	430
Nandgarh (87)	119	740	396	344
Ismailpur (86)	237	1489	823	666
Harewa (83)	84	535	312	223
Singh Pura (205)	99	574	304	270
Jaidhar (82)	440	2650	1423	1227
Bhul Kheri (85)	62	407	205	202
Jaidhari (81)	277	1735	929	806
Manbharwala (79)	80	445	239	206



15.0 DETAILS OF HEALTH CHECKUP AND INSURANCE OF ALL THE EMPLOYED PERSONS (FOR EXISTING MINING AREA)

All workers will be subjected to medical examination as per Mines Rule 1955 both at times of appointment and at least once in five years. Medical camps will be organized for this activity. Insurance of all employees as per the rules will be carried out.

15.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

As a corporate responsibility following measures along with budget provision is proposed for improving the conditions of persons in and around the project area:

The Yamuna agar district of Haryana State is relatively less developed in respect of employment and facilities. Thus, it can be seen that the proposed project offers good potential for the local people for employment directly and indirectly. The Project Affected Persons, if any, of the lease area will be provided with compensation or job or indirect employment such as business, contract works etc. With the starting of mining operation, employment/business opportunity will increase and welfare amenities such as free medical facilities, conveyance, school, free education, drinking water supply etc will be available for the area.

The details of benefits to the people in the adjoining villages are discussed here under:

a) Employment

From the study of socio economic environment at the study area it is quite evident that the area is not quite developed as far as job opportunities and living standard of the population is concerned. Apart from cultivation, agriculture, etc mining, industries and ancillary activities play an important source of livelihood in this as well as adjoining districts.

With the start of mining operations, various employment opportunities will be generated. Several persons will be benefited with mining works, employment through contractor, running of jeep and buses, canteens, different kind of shops and transport related business avenues.

The Project Affected Persons, if any, will be provided with either compensation or direct employment or indirect employment. They would be mostly recruited in unskilled, semi skilled categories etc. This will improve the economic condition of the local people. The employment

of local people in primary and secondary sectors of project shall upgrade the prosperity of the region.

(b) Educational facilities

Industrial on-job training will be provided to the interested local people and the trained people will be absorbed in jobs as per the requirement of the project. Proponent will also provide full cooperation and monitory assistance for adult education programme. Other activities proposed are :

1. Targeted programmes for primary education for specially girl child
2. Augmentation of infrastructure and equipments, furniture, blackboard, toilets etc in schools
3. Scholarships to meritorious students
4. Adult education & awareness about saving & investment plans.
5. Partnerships in state sponsored education programmes
6. School wall boundary maintenance
7. Existing govt. school strengthening by boundary wall construction, construction of toilets, roof repair, drinking water taps, etc.
8. Monetary contribution for expansion of govt. school from 6^{th} to 12^{th} class (construction of classrooms, field, toilets, taps etc.)

Capacity building activities such as following will be undertaken:

1. Scholarship for ITI training outside for 20 persons
2. Sponsorship of land losers / wards for full term courses
3. Short term courses for skill up gradation
4. Vocational training (dairy, poultry, bee keeping, sericulture)
5. Specific Programmes for Ladies (stitching, embroidery, tailoring etc)



(c) Medical facilities

Project shall provide aid to improve the existing medical facilities in the villages and also improve awareness and provide sufficient training in hygiene, sanitation and proper diet. Some of the activities that can be carried out are as follows:

1. Mobile Clinic with testing and diagnostic facilities
2. Health Camps for Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.
3. Addressing local health related issues through audio visuals and group meetings
4. Subsidized treatment in hospital with which tie-up will be there
5. Specific Programmes for hygiene and sanitation
6. Helping aids to each category of physically challenged as per requirement
7. Eye camps to address the issue of cataracts specially

(d) Infrastructure facilities

Infrastructure facilities like road, Post & Telegraph, Telephone, Banks etc are basics for each and every area. These facilities are already well developed in the surrounding areas. The lessee will take various steps for upliftment of the basic amenities of the area by providing drinking water, communication facilities, etc. Construction of roads, drainage, community halls, school buildings, health centers, street lighting, equipments to educational institutions, public utilities, sanitation facilities, etc in nearby area will be undertaken.

As a corporate responsibility following measures along with budget provision is proposed for improving the conditions of persons in and around the project area:

Sr No	Description	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1	Health check-up camps	1.50	1.5	1.75	1.75	1.75
2	Insurance cover of workers	2.0	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
3	Assistance to local schools, scholarship to students	1.50	1.00	1.75	2.00	2.00
4	Sanitations and drinking water facilitites	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
5	Vocational training to persons for income generation	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
6	Assistance to self-help groups	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total		**8.5**	**8.50**	**10.00**	**10.75**	**11.25**

15.2 Fund Provision for EMP Measures: following provisions are proposed to be taken for improving, control and monitoring of environment protection measures

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in lacs)
1	Pollution monitoring – Air, Water, Noise	3.0
2	Pollution monitoring – Water sprinkling	5.0
3	Wire fencing at plantation sites	0.6
4	Plantation including maintinance	1.50
5	Rainwater harvesting	3.0
6	Haul road and other roads repair and maintenance	3.0
	Total	16.10



PART –II

PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Name & address of the Mining Contractor

M/s Saharanpur Mines & Management Services Private Limited, Shop No.12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP)

(B) Location of the Mining area

Mining Contract of Boulder, Gravel & Sand (Minor Mineral) over an area of 25.60 ha is located in District – Yamunanagar Jaidhar South Block/YNR B-34 unit.

(C) Extent of the Mining area

25.60ha in Jaidhar village South Block/YNR B-34 as explained at 2.0 in the main mining plan

(D) Present land use pattern and at the end of lease period

Table No.16 Present land use Planning

Sr.No.	Particulars	Present Land Use (ha)
1	Restricted Safety Zone 7.5m mining area boundary,/roads etc	2.56
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.00
3	Area available for mining	23.04
		25.60



Table: planning at the end of lease period

Sr.No.	Particulars	AT THE END OF 5th YEAR (ha)
1	Safety Zone7.5m mining area boundary,	2.56
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.02*
3	Reclaimed area	23.04
6	Un worked	0.00
7	Plantation*	5.00*
	Total	25.60

*Plantation in 5.0 ha land will be done under social forestry on land available from Panchay at by the end of mine life

* Plantation & infrastructure In restricted area only

(E) Method of Mining:

Mining activity will be carried out by open cast semi-mechanized method.

The average permitted depth of mineral is around 9.0 m. Out of which there is overburden of about 1.0 thick soil and remaining 8 m depth is of mineral boulder, gravel & sand. The top soil (1 m depth) is proposed to be scraped in advance for each hectares of land of the mining and will be stacked separately. The same will be used for reclamation purpose as soon as the mineral is mined in that area. This process of simultaneous reclamation will continue till the mining is over.

- Bench height in mineral shall be of 8 mt.
- Width of the bench shall not be less than height of the bench or 3 times the width of widest machine (Heavy earth moving machinery), whichever is more.
- Hydraulic excavators (2.0 cubic m) shall be deployed for excavation of loose sand and loading into the dumpers having 25 MT capacities.
- Angle of repose of mine benches shall be less than 45 degrees to ensure the safety of benches from side fall etc.

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- A safety barrier of 7.5 m but not less than depth of pit (8 m) will be left from the mining area boundary.
- A proper and safe road network i.e. from mine haul road to Kachcha road to adjoining permanent tar roads shall be followed up for transportation of mineral to final destinations in case of both river bed and outside river bed area.

Total production envisaged is 1533 MT per day i.e. 61 trips@25Mt/trip). Activities will be carried out as per the production schedule given earlier. The mining quarry will be working as self-sustained units with all facilities like site office, rest shelter, first aid and drinking water etc. All these mines will be connected suitably with communication system.

Roads will be properly made and sprayed by water for suppression of dust.

Roads in the mining area for the movement of loaded trippers/ trucks will not have slopes more than 1 in 20.

(F) Mineral Processing Operation:

No mineral processing is envisaged for Boulder, Gravel & Sand (minor mineral) produced during the mining activity.

1.1 Reasons for closure:

The progressive mine closure plan has been prepared in compliance of Haryana Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2012 under MMCR 1986. No immediate closure is planned as sufficient reserves are available to carry on the activities. There is market potential in domestic demands.

1.2 Statutory Obligations:

- The mining contractor is bound to submit the Progressive mine closure plan either with Mining plan or Scheme of Mining.
- Mining contractor is bound to follow the terms and conditions as will be stipulated in the mining contract.
- In addition to it the rules pertaining to the Protection of Environment i.e Environment Act. Environment Rules and other associated rules for the protection of environment will have to be followed.
- During the course of mining, the rules stipulated in Mines Act, Mines Rules MetalliferousMinesRegulation1961 and HMMCR, 2012 will be followed.

- All other rules pertaining to the mining existing at that time will be followed during the course of mining activities.
- The contractor shall deposit/pay an amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with installments towards the **'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation fund.**

1.3 Closure plan preparations

Name, address and registration number of the recognized persons who prepared the progressive closure plan and name and address of the executing agency who is involved in the preparation of progressive mine closure plan.

S.N.S Sharma

Regd. No RQP/DDN/0135/2001/A **(Annexure-III)**

Lessee will himself implement the closure plan; no outside agency will be involved.

2.0 MINE DESCRIPTION

2.1 General Geology and Local Geology

2.1.1 Regional Geology

The north-eastern part of Haryana is predominantly characterized by sedimentary lithology in the Sub-Himalayan zone comprising Subathus, Dagshais, Kasaulis and Siwaliks. A general Regional stratigraphic sequence in the area is given in Table. Tertiary sequence of Haryana

Table No. 18 Regional Geology Stratigraphic Sequence

Age	Super group	group	Formation	litho logy
Holocene			Newer alluvium and Newer Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, Sand, silt, clay, limestone, gypsum
Lower to upper Pleistocene			older alluvium and Older Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, grey sand, silt, clay, brown sand, calcrete
Lower to		Upper	Boulder	Conglomerate, sandstone, silt,

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Middle Pleistocene	S I W A L I K	Siwalik	Conglomerates formation	clay
Upper Pliocene			Pinjore Formation	Coarse grit, red sand stone and clay, conglomerate
			Tatrot Formation	Friable Sandstone and variegated clay
		Middle Siwalik	Dhokpathan Formation	Brown sandstone and orange clay
Middle Miocene			Nagri Formation	Hard grey sand stone, mudstone and minor shale
		Lower Siwalik	Nahan Formation	Coarse grity ,clay and red sandstone often calcareous, brownish shale with lignite lenticles, greenish white Quartzite
Lower Miocene		Sirmur	Kausauli Formation	Grey and green stone, green shale and grey clay
			Dagsai Formation	Purple and green sand stone, deep red gritty, clay, white and stone with ferruginous concretions
Upper Eocene			Subathu formation	Sandstone with gritu clay. Impure fossiliferous limestone calcareous slate, greenish shale and dark brown quartzite
Pre-proterozoic			Tunda pathar	Thickly bedded ,stromatolite limestone with carboniferous shale and quartzite



2.1.2 Local Geology

The litho units encountered in the riverbed and surrounding areas belongs to the Shivalik super groups. The sediments are river borne and has deposited in the riverbed and the flood plains. The different formations of the area belong to Shivalik Super group and are a mixture of boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay. The following sequences have been observed in the area.

Soil/Alluvium

Sand

Gravel

Boulder

There is no clear demarcation between the litho units. They have been deposit in a mixed form. The Litho- units exposed around the riverbed belong to Shivalik Super- Group. The mineral Boulders, Gravel and sand have formed by weathering of rocks and then deposition on the flood plains of the rivers originated from the Shivaliks. These have been washed by rainwater during rainy season and deposited in river bed in the form of boulders, gravels and sand of different sizes and shapes. These minerals are sorted by screening. The max depth of the minerals is not known.

Soil/ alluvium varying in thickness from 2-4m constitute the top horizons in the flood plain area suitable for agriculture. Yamuna River meanders through the area exposing the alluvium and soil at the banks. Boulder, gravel & sand is found in the river bed. Boulder, gravel &sand is deposited up to great depths. This bed is presently dry and water flows only during the rainy season The Sand exposed in the River bed of Yamuna and surrounding areas is the product of the deposition of the sediments brought and deposited in the flood plains of River Yamuna. These sediments are of recent geological formation. The litho-units exposed within the river and surrounding areas have formed as water borne sediments brought by flood water during rainy season every year and deposited in riverbed. Geological map and section are enclosed as **Plate – 03)**



2.2 Reserves

The reserves of Boulder, Gravel & Sand calculated by volumetric method and are summarized here below:

Sr no.	Nature of land	Lease area In ha	Total proved Geological reserves MT=Area x depth x BD (A)	Blocked area /restricted area	Blocked Geological Reserves in blocked area (B)	Total Mineable reserves A-B=C	Planned production (Per Year)
1	Outside river bed	25.60	40,96,000 MT	2.56 ha	4,09,600 MT	36,86,400 MT	4,60,000 MT

A) GEOLOGICAL PROVED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (111)

Total Reserves = 40, 96,000 MT

B) BLOCKED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (211 & 222) = 4, 09,600 MT

C) MINEABLE RESERVES = A-B = 36, 86,400 MT

D) TARGETED PRODUCTION

4, 60,000 MT per Year

E) Life of the mine

At the proposed rate of production the life of the mine is 8 years

2.3 Mining Method

Mining method to be followed is described in chapter of mining at 7.0 in mining plan.

2.4 Mineral Beneficiation

No mineral beneficiation is envisaged.

3.0 Review of implementation of mining plan including five years progressive closure plan up to the final closure plan

Mining Plan and Progressive mine closure plan are being submitted for the first time. It will be reviewed after five years and review of implementation will be given with next mining scheme.

4.0 CLOSURE PLAN

4.1 Mined - out land

About 23.04 hectare area is available for mining. Land use at various stages is given in the table below:

Table No.19 Present land use planning

Sr.No.	Particulars	Present Land Use (ha)
1	Restricted Safety Zone 7.5m mining area boundry,/roads etc	2.56
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.00
3	Area available for mining	23.04
		25.60

Table: LAND USE PLANING AT THE END OF lease period

Sr.No.	Particulars	AT THE END OF 5th YEAR (ha)
1	Safety Zone7.5m mining area boundry,	2.56
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.02*
3	Reclaimed area	23.04
6	Unworked	0.00
7	Plantation*	5.00*
	Total	25.60

*Plantation in 5.0 ha land will be done under social forestry on land available from Panchayat by the end of mine life

* Plantation & infrastructure In restricted area only

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4.2 Water quality management

The area constitutes almost alluvial plain without any conspicuous topographical features and forms a part of the vast Indo-Gangetic plain. The elevation of the area above mean sea level ranges from 283 mamsl in the north to 282m.amsl in the south with an average elevation of 282.5m.amsl.The general slope of the area is southwards. There is little flow of water in the river bed in post monsoon period. Area is having 1076 mm rainfall in a year. During rainy season, catchment water flows in the river. During dry period the Boulder, Gravel & Sand is excavated which gets replenished to some extent during this period.

4.3 Air Quality Management:

The proposed mining method is not likely to produce much of dust and fugitive emissions to cause damage to ambient air quality of the area .Workers will be provided with personnel protective equipment like facemask, ear plug/ muffs.

For air pollution management at the time of progressive mine closure of mine, greenbelt will be developed to prevent and control air pollution.

4.4 Waste Management:

As stated in mining method, there will be no waste of any kind. Therefore no waste management s required.

4.5 Top Soil Management

About 28,750 M3 top soil will be needed to be handled every year. It will be use for reclamation purpose.

4.6 Tailing dam management

There is no proposal of beneficiation of mineral .No tailing dam is envisaged.

4.7 Infrastructure:

The infrastructure facilities like site office, first–aid station, rest shelter/ store, drinking water etc. will be established temporarily. At the time of closure there will be no problem to remove the same from the lease area..

4.8 Disposal of mining machinery:

Machinery is proposed on hire basis. Hence no decommissioning of mining machinery is proposed.

4.9 Safety &Security:

Safety measures will be implemented to prevent access to excavation area by un-authorized persons as per Mine Act 1952, MMR 1961.

i. Safety measures will be implemented as per Mine Act 1952, MMR1961, Mines Rules1955.
ii. Provisions of MMR1961 shall be followed strictly and all roads shall be 10 m wide and have a gradient of not more than 1 in 20.
iii. Excavation will be not more than 3 m in river bed..
iv. Width of bench will be kept around 20.0 m for ease of operations and provide sufficient room for the movement of equipments.
v. Protective equipment like dust masks, earplugs/ muffs and other equipments shall be provided for use by the work persons.
vi. Notices giving warning to prevent inadvertent entry of persons shall be displayed at all conspicuous places and in particular near mine entries.
vii. Danger signs shall be displayed near the excavations.
viii. Security guards will be posted.
ix. In the event of temporary closer, approaches will be fenced off and notice displayed.

4.10 Disaster Management and Risk Assessment:

This should deal with action plan for high risk accidents like landslides, subsidence, flood, inundation in underground mines, fire, seismic activities, tailing dam failures etc. and emergency plan proposed for quick evacuation, ameliorative measures to be taken etc. The capability of lessee to meet such eventualities and the assistance to be required from the local authorities should be described.

- The shallow depth of activities outside the river bed mining will not involve any high risk accident due to side falls/collapse.
- There will be no mining whenever there is flow of water.

Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
R.K. Sharma

- The complete mining operation will be carried out under the Management and control of experienced and qualified Mines Manager having Certificate of Competency to manage the mines granted by DGMS.
- All the provisions of Mines Act 1952, MMR 1961 and Mines Rules 1955, HMMR, 2012 and other laws applicable to mine will strictly be complied with.
- During heavy rainfall the mining activities will be closed in the river bed.
- All persons in supervisory capacity will be provided with proper communication facilities.

  Competent persons will be provided FIRST AID kits which they will always carry.

4.11 Care and Maintenance during Temporary Discontinuance:

In case of any temporary discontinuance due to court order or due to statutory requirement or any other unforeseen circumstance following measures shall be taken for care, maintenance and monitoring of conditions.

- Notice of temporary discontinuance of work in mine shall be given to the DGMS as per the MMR 1961.
- All the mining machinery shall be shifted to a safe place.
- Entrance to the mine or part of the mine, to be discontinued shall be fenced off. Fencing shall be as per the circular 11/1959 from DGMS.
- Security Guards shall be posted for the safety and to prevent any unauthorized entry to the area.
- Carry out regular maintenance of the facilities/area detailed below in such a way as would have been done as if the mines were operation:

  Mine roads and approach roads,

  Fencing on approach roads,

  Checking and maintenance of machines and equipment,

  Drinking water arrangements,

  Mine office, first aid stations etc.
- Competent persons shall inspect the area regularly.



- Air, water and other environmental monitoring shall be carried out as per CPCB and IBM Guideline.
- Care and upkeep of plantation shall be carried out on regular basis.
- Status of the working and status monitoring for re-opening of the mines shall be discussed daily.

In case of discontinuance due to any natural calamities/abnormal conditions, mining operation will be restarted as early as possible after completing rescue work, restoring safety and security, repairs of roads etc.



5.0 ECONOMIC REPERCUSSION OF CLOSURE OF MINE AND MANPOWER RETRENCHMENTS

Mining contract area will be granted for a period of 8 years only. As per the production programme envisaged, at the end of contract period, still sufficient un-worked area would be left available for continuing production activities further. Hence, no closure is planned. There will be no affect on the man power as the persons belong to nearby villages and will have an option either to be available for employment for the next contract or do the agriculture in their fields.



6.0 TIME SCHEDULING FOR ABANDONMENT

The mining area has enormous potential for continuance of operations even after the expiry of the awarded period. The details of time schedule of all abandonment will be given at the time of final closer plan. Mining activities are confined 9.0 m depth, relatively shallow depth of workings. Simultaneously reclamation of the mined out area will be used or agriculture purpose as is being done before mining.



7.0 ABANDONMENT COST

As at present mining is not going to be closed so abandonment cost could not be assessed. However based on the progressive mine closure activities during the plan period, cost is assessed as given below:

Table No. 21 Abandonment Cost

ACTIVITY	YEAR					Rate	Amount (in Lakhs)
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
Plantation (in no.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	@ 20 Rs per sapling+30 Rs maintenance cost	2.50
Plantation cost in Rs	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		
Wire fencing (meter)	500	500	500	500	500	@ of 120Rs per meter	3.00
Wire fencing cost	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000		
Land used for mining outside river bed (ha) /year	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875		
Cost of land leveling and/ reclamation in Rs	5,75,000	5,75,000	5,75,000	5,75,000	5,75,000	@ 2,00,000/hect	28.75
	6,85,000	6,85,000	6,85,000	6,85,000	6,85,000		34.25

8.0 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Total 23.04 ha area will be put in use up to the end of the plan period. Details of area put to use as given below (As per circular No.4/2006 issued by CCOM, Nagpur following table has been considered for calculation for financial assurance).

Table No. 22 Calculation for Financial Assurance

S. No.	Item	Area put on use at start of plan (Ha) (A)	Requirement at the end of plan period (Ha)	Total area put to use (Ha) (B)	Area considered as fully reclaimed & rehabilitation (Ha) (C)	Net area considered for calculation (Ha) D = (B-C)
1.	Area to be excavated	0.0	23.04	23.04	0.0	23.04
2.	Storage for topsoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Overburden/ dumps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Mineral storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Infrastructure *(Workshop, Adm. Building & Road)	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.0
6.	Green belt*	0.0	5.00	5.0	5.0	0.0
7	Tailing pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Effluent treatment plan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Mineral separation plant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Township area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Others to specify	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		**0.0**	**28.54**	**28.54**	**5.5**	**23.04**

Total 23.04 ha area will be put in use. Against this mined out area the total financial assurance (@15000/- per ha. Comes out to Rs 3, 45,600/ which is part of the 'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation fund.



9.0 CERTIFICATE

It is enclosed with the report.

10.0 PLAN AND SECTION

Plan and section are prepared and enclosed with the mining plan.

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29TH MARCH 2021

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P.K. Sharma
S.M.E.

CERTIFICATE

I, S.N.Sharma, duly recognized qualified person to prepare Mining Plan under Rule 22 C of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (Revised 1987) has prepared the Mining Scheme of BOULDER,GRAVAL & SAND (Minor Mineral) Jaidhar Block/YNR B-34over an area of 25.60 hectares of M/s Saharanpur Mines & Management Services Private Limited, Shop No.12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP). The various data and write up enclosed have been complied and verified by us. The working plan and all other details given in the plan have been prepared under my guidance and duly verified by me. The Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan complies all statutory rule, regulations, orders made by the Central or State Government, statutory organizations, court etc. have been taken into consideration and wherever any specific permission is required the lessee will approach the concerned authorities

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29TH MARCH 2021

S.N. Sharma

RQP/DDN/0135/2001-A.

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana
APPROVED

Registered

From

The Director General,
Mines & Geology Department, Haryana
30 Bays building, Sector-17,
Chandigarh.

To

Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited,
Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk,
Saharanpur-247121 (Uttar Pradesh).

Memo No. DMG/HY/Cont/Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34/2015/7086
Dated Chandigarh, the 20.07.2015

Subject: **Acceptance of the highest bid/ in respect of the Boulder, Gravel and Sand minor mineral mines of "Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34" having Tentative Area of 25.60 hectares in the district Yamuna Nagar, offered in e- auction held on 06.07.2015 and 07.07.2015 and issue of Letter of Intent (LoI) – regarding.**

You participated in the in the e- auction held on **06.07.2015 and 07.07.2015 on the State Government web portal** https://haryanaeprocurement.gov.in **after accepting the terms and conditions of the auction notice DMG/HY/e Auction/YNR/2015/3793 dated 15.06.2015 in order to obtain mining contracts of minor mineral mines/block of the district Yamuna Nagar.** You offered the highest bid of **Rs. 06,72,00,000/-** [Rs. Six Crore seventy two lakhs only] per annum, against the Reserve Price of **Rs. 06,71,00,000/-** per annum, for obtaining the Mining Contract of Minor Mineral block namely **'Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34'** for extraction of Boulder, Gravel and sand having tentative area of **25.60** hectares. The details of the khasra numbers of the tentative area under above said Mining Block is attached as **Annexure 'A'**.

2. You are hereby informed that the State Government has accepted the highest bid of **Rs. 06,72,00,000/-** [Rs. Six Crore seventy two lakhs only] offered by you in respect of the above said minor mineral block of **'Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34'** under the provisions of the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals & Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules-2012 (State Rules). Accordingly, you have become the successful bidder in respect of **'Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34'** of the district Yamuna Nagar.

3. The State Government having accepted the aforementioned highest bid offered by you, the Department is pleased to issue this Letter of Intent (LoI) in your favour in respect of the Mining Block/area namely **'Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34'** subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) The period of contract shall be **08 years** and the same shall commence with effect from the date of grant of environmental clearance by competent authority or on

expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of this communication of acceptance of highest bid/ issuance of "**Letter of Intent**", whichever is earlier;

(ii) You may note that the detail of the area of the mining blocks is tentative and was notified "on as is where is basis" (**refer condition no. 4 of the notice**). In case of any inadvertent mistake, if any, the same would be rectified/ corrected before execution of the agreement (**refer condition no. 3 of the notice**).;

(iii) No request regarding reduction in bid amount on account of reduction in land/area of the Mining block, including due to change in description of khasra numbers/location etc. at any stage will be entertained on any ground including loss/reduction of area for mining on account of compliance of applicable laws/restrictions. Needless to state that this also includes the changes, if any, as per condition no. 3 of auction notice.

(iv) The amount of the highest successful bid i.e. **Rs. 06,72,00,000/-** [Rs. Six Crore seventy two lakhs only] per annum shall be the "Annual Contract Money" payable by you as the contractor in the manner prescribed in the contract agreement to be executed on form MC-1 appended to State Rules;

(v) The above said annual contract money shall be increased at the rate of 25% on completion of each block of three years. Accordingly, the year-wise amount of the annual contract money shall be as per details given below:

Sr. No.	Year of the Contract Period	Annual contract Money
1	First Year	Rs. 06,72,00,000/-
2	Second Year	Rs. 06,72,00,000/-
3	Third Year	Rs. 06,72,00,000/-
4	Fourth Year	Rs. 08,40,00,000/-
5	Fifth Year	Rs. 08,40,00,000/-
6	Sixth Year	Rs. 08,40,00,000/-
7	Seventh Year	Rs. 10,50,00,000/-
8	Eighth Year	Rs. 10,50,00,000/-

(vi) As per the terms and conditions of the grant, you are liable to deposit **Rs. 01,68,00,000/-** i.e. equal to 25% of the annual bid amount as "security deposit" out of which you have already deposited an amount of **Rs. 67,20,000/-** (Rs. Sixty seven lakh twenty thousand only) i.e. equal to 10% of the annual bid amount as 'initial bid security' after the conclusion of e-auction. The balance amount of **Rs. 01,00,80,000/-** of the bid security i.e. 15% of the annual bid amount alongwith one month's advance contract money shall be deposited before commencement of the mining operations or before expiry of the period of 12 months, whichever is earlier;

(vii) You shall execute an Agreement Deed in Form MC-I appended to the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Mineral & Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules-2012 (the State Rules 2012) within a period of 90 days from the date of issuance of this communication/ grant of LoI;

(viii) It may be pointed out that as per existing applicable rates the contract agreement had to be executed on **Non Judicial Stamp papers worth Rs. 24,88,500/- (Rs. Twenty four lakh eighty eight thousand five hundred only)**. However, you are aware that M/s Om Minerals, one of the LoI holders (who participated in the auctions held in December 2013) has filed a CWP No.7991 of 2014, before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court. Further a few other similarly situated LoI holders have also filed separate CWP's before the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court challenging demand/ levy of Stamp Duty on execution of 'Contract Agreement'. The said matter is still pending for adjudication. Accordingly, the present auction was conducted subject to outcome of said cases. **Therefore, the charging of stamp duty for the execution of contract agreement shall be as per final outcome of the said CWP's.**

(ix) The Contract Agreement would also be required to be got Registered on payment of the applicable Registration fee;

(x) In case you fail to execute the Agreement Deed within the prescribed period of 90 days, this LoI shall be deemed to have been revoked and the amount of initial bid security deposited at the time of auction shall be forfeited. Further, the balance amount of 15% towards the bid security, amounting to **Rs. 01,00,80,000/-** being the 15% of the annual bid amount, shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and, you, as the LoI holder/ defaulter, shall be debarred from participation in any future auctions for a period of 5 years;

(xi) You shall also furnish a solvent surety for a sum equal to the amount of the annual bid for execution of the Agreement. In case the surety offered by the contractor(s) during the subsistence of the contract is not found solvent, the contractor(s) shall offer another solvent surety and a supplementary deed shall be executed to this effect;

(xii) After execution of Agreement, either before commencement of the mining operation or before expiry of the period of 12 months from the date of issuance of this LoI, whichever is earlier, in case of failure to deposit the balance 15% amount towards security [as required under clause (v) above] the acceptance of bid/issuance of LoI/execution of agreement shall be deemed to have been revoked and 10% amount

deposited towards as initial bid security at the time of auction shall stand forfeited. Further, un-paid 15% amount towards security shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and you shall debarred from participation in any subsequent bids for a period of 5 years;

(xiii) You shall be liable to deposit the contract money in advance at monthly intervals as per provisions of Contract Agreement i.e. from the date of commencement of the contract Agreement;

(xiv) You shall also deposit/ pay an additional amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with the monthly installments towards the **'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund'.**

(xv) You shall also be liable to pay advance income tax as per provisions of Section 206(c) of income tax act in addition to contract money, payable as per terms and conditions of contract agreement.

(xvi) On enhancement of the contract money with the expiry of every three years period, you shall deposit the balance amount of security so as to upscale the security amount equal to 25% of the revised annual contract money as applicable for one year with respect to the next block of three years. No interest, whatsoever, shall be payable on the security amount deposited under the prescribed security head of the government;

(xvii) You shall prepare a Mining Plan along with the Mine Closure Plan (Progressive & Final) as per chapter 10 of the State Rules for the "Mining Block" and shall not commence mining operations in any area except in accordance with such Mining Plan duly approved by an officer authorised by the Director, mines & Geology, in this behalf.

(xviii) Further, the actual mining will be allowed to be commenced only after prior Environmental Clearance is obtained by you as the LoI holder/mining contractor for the Mining Block from the Competent Authority as permitted by the competent Authority required under EIA notification dated 14/9/2006, as amended from time to time by the MoE&F, GoI and guidelines/ circulars issued in this behalf;

(xix) The Mining contractor to whom mining rights have been granted through this contract would also be liable to pay the following to the landowners to undertake mining operations:

(a) Annual rent in respect of the land area blocked under the concession but not being operated, and

(b) Rent plus compensation in respect of the area used for actual mining operations.

(xx) The amount of annual rent and the compensation shall be settled mutually between the landowner and the mining contractor. In case of non-settlement of the rent and compensation, the same shall be decided by the District Collector concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 9 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, and Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012";

(xxi) The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time;

(xxii) The Mining Contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid license as per provisions contained in Chapter 14 of the State Rules;

(xxiii) The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/ protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account;

(xxiv) Following are the general/ special conditions applicable for excavation of minor mineral(s) from river beds in order to ensure safety of river-beds, structures and the adjoining areas:

(a) No mining would be permissible in a river-bed up to a distance of five times of the span of a bridge structure on up-stream side and ten times the span of such bridge structure on down-stream side, subject to a minimum of 250 meters on the up-stream side and 500 meters on the down-stream side;

(b) There shall be maintained an un-mined block of 50 meters width after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be directed by the Director or any officer authorised by him;

(c) The maximum depth of mining in the river-bed shall not exceed three meters from the un-mined bed level at any point in time with proper bench formation;

(d) Mining shall be restricted within the central 3/4th width of the river/ rivulet;

(e) No mining shall be permissible in an area up to a width of 500 meters from the active edges of embankments in case of river Yamuna, 250 meters in case of Tangri, Markanda and Ghaggar and 100 meters on either side of all other rivers/ rivulets. (This clause is applicable for mining outside river bed area);

(f) Any other condition(s), as may be required by the Irrigation Department of the state from time to time for river-bed mining in consultation with the Mines & Geology Department, may be made applicable to the mining operations in river-beds.

(xxv) A safety margin of two meters (2m) shall be maintained above the ground water table while undertaking mining and no mining operations shall be permissible below this level unless a specific permission is obtained from the competent authority in this behalf. Further, the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point of time. **(This clause is applicable for mining outside river bed area);**

(xxvi) The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws;

(xxvii) The contractor shall be under obligation to carry out mining in accordance with all other provisions as applicable under the Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Indian Explosives Act, 1884, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;

4. Accordingly, for the time being you are advised to submit the Draft Contract Agreement on Form MC-I (in Five copies) appended to the State Rules-2012, on **plain papers** along with other requisite documents including a solvent surety(s) for a sum equal to the amount of the annual bid for execution of the agreement, within a period of 90 days from the date of issue of this bid acceptance letter and the LoI. You should also furnish an affidavit to the effect that you will immediately deposit the requisite stamp duty as per out of the related Court cases as stated under para 3(viii) above.

5. Please note that one Sh. Rajbir Singh had filed a CWP bearing No. 27700 of 2013 before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court challenging (i) commencement of contract period after 12 months from the date of acceptance of highest bid/issuance of **"Letter of Intent"** or from date of obtaining of environmental clearance from competent authority

which ever is earlier and (ii) payment of rent and compensation to surface right holder/land owners from where mining operations are to be carried out. Therefore, commencement of period of contract & payment of compensation to land owners shall be as per final outcome of court order in said CWP. Accordingly, the auction was conducted subject to outcome of above case, hence this acceptance /LoI is being issued subject to the outcome in CWP No. 27700 of 2013 pending before Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court.

State Mining Engineer,
for Director General Mines & Geology, Haryana.

Endst.No. DMG/HY/Cont/Jaidhar Block/YNR B 34/2015/ Dated:

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action please:-

1. The Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Yamuna Nagar.
3. The Mining Officer, Mines & Geology Department, Yamuna Nagar.

-sd-
State Mining Engineer,
for Director General Mines & Geology, Haryana.

CONSENT LETTER FROM APPLICANT (Annexure-2)

The Mining Plan & Progressive Mine Closure Plan in respect of Sand Minor Mineral Mines of "Jaidhar Block /YNR B 34" having area – 25.60 Ha. in District - Yamuna Nagar by M/s. Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd., has been prepared by S.N. Sharma bearing "Recognized Qualified Person" registration no. RQP/DDN/0135/2001-A.

We request "The Director Mines and Geology, Haryana" to make further correspondence regarding modification of the Mining Plan with the said RQP on the following address:-

Mr. S.N. Sharma
RQP/DDN/0135/2001-A.
First Floor, 282 sector 11 D, DLF,
Faridabad -121006 (Haryana)
Mobile: 09560848579
E-mail: snsharma@jbbtechnocrat.com

We also authorize Mr. S.N. Sharma to make correspondence with your office.

I hereby undertake that the Mining Plan in respect of the above area prepared by RQP be deemed to have been made with my knowledge and consent and shall be acceptable to me and binding on me in all respects.

Place:

Date:

Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.
Director
(Authorized Signatory)



Annex-3

Renewed/नवीनीकृत up to 29/3/2021

खनन योजना तैयार करने हेतु
योग्य व्यक्ति के रूप में
मान्यता का प्रमाणपत्र

28/3/11
क्षेत्रीय खान नियंत्रक
Regional Controller of Mines
भारतीय खान ब्यूरो
Indian Bureau of Mines

(खनिज रियायत नियमावली 1960 के नियम 22(सी) के अंतर्गत)

श्री एस. एन. शर्मा

वल्द श्री के. एल. शर्मा

निवासी 8/321 न 2181, सेक्टर-16 फरीदाबाद हरियाणा

द्वारा अपनी योग्यताओं और अनुभव का संतोषप्रद प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने के फलस्वरूप खनिज रियायत नियमावली, 1960 के नियम 22(सी) के अंतर्गत उन्हें एतद्द्वारा खनन योजना तैयार करने हेतु योग्य व्यक्ति के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की जाती है ।

उनका पंजीयन क्रमांक REP/DDN/135/2001/A है ।

यह मान्यता दिनांक 29.03.2011 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधियों की अवधि के लिए वैध है ।

स्थान : देहरादून
दिनांक : 30.03.2001

क्षेत्रीय खान नियंत्रक
भारतीय खान ब्यूरो
क्षेत्रीय खान नियंत्रक
Regional Controller of Mines
भारतीय खान ब्यूरो
Indian Bureau of Mines

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P.K. Sharma
S.M.E.

खान एवं भूविज्ञान विभाग, हरियाणा चंडीगढ़
Department of Mines and Geology,
Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
With Conditions
शर्तों के साथ अनुमोदित
Vide letter No. DMG/HY/YNR B-38/2015
दिनांक / Dated 19/7/2016/15307 to 1533
State Mining Engineer

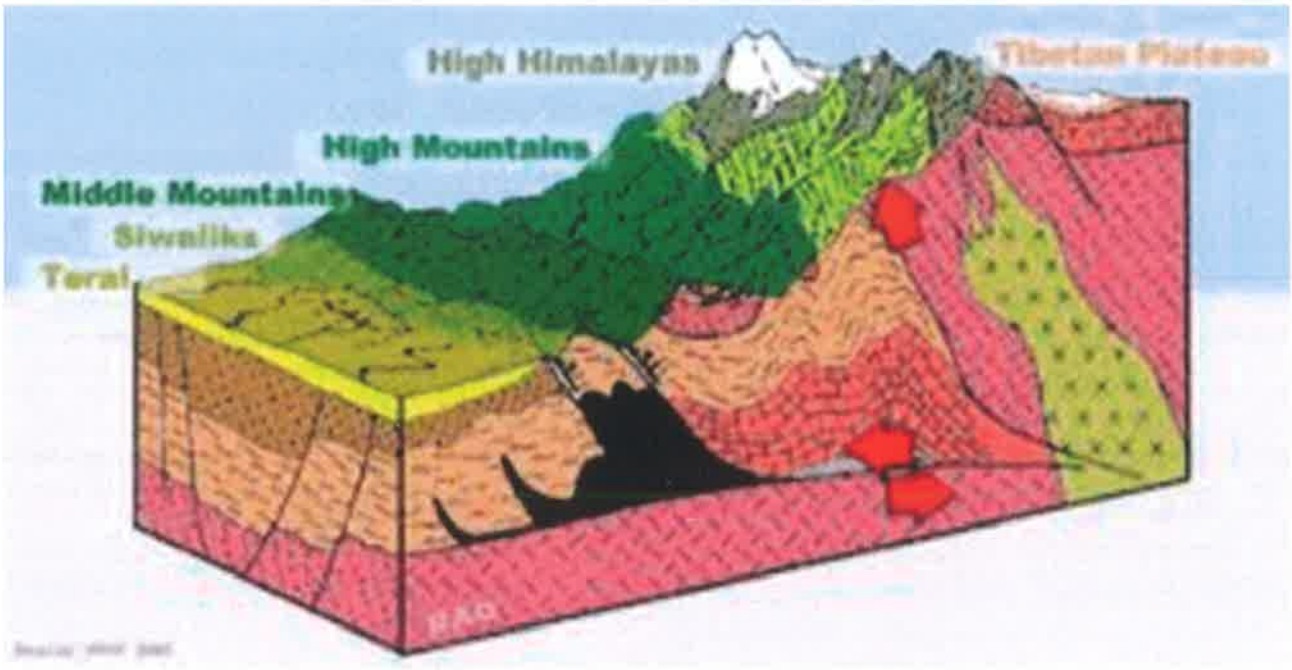
MINING PLAN AND PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

FOR

BOULDER, GRAVAL & SAND MINE (MINOR MINERAL)

MANDEWALA BLOCK (YNR B-38)

Lease area: 15.00 Hect, Lease Period- 8 years, Production –0.240 Million T/Annum)



SUBMITTED TO

FEB-16

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES & GEOLOGY HARYANA

APPLICANT	PREPARED BY
M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd, Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP)	**S.N. SHARMA RQP/DDN/0135/2001-A House No. 282, sector 11-D, Faridabad (Haryana)**

CONTENTS

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
	Introduction	1-3
1.0	General	4
2.0	Details of the Mining lease area	5
3.0	Details of Existing Mining pits, their dimensions etc	8
3.1	Physiography, Drainage and Climate	9-13
3.2	Geology of the Area	13
3.2.1	Regional Geology	13
3.2.2	Local Geology	15
3.2.3	Description of formation	16
3.2.4	Boulder, Gravel & Sand	16-17
3.2.5	Physical & Chemical Characteristics of mineral	18
3.2.6	Original & control of mineralization (Annual replenishment of mineral in river bed area vis-a-vis-sedimentation	18-22
3.2.7	Grade and use of Boulder, Gravel & Sand	22
3.3	Reserves	23
3.3.1	Method of estimation of reserves	23-26
4.0	Details of production & dispatches of five years	27
5.0	Physical and Geological Characters of the deposit	28
6.0	Details of Mining Machinery Deployed/ to be deployed	28
6.1	Fuel consumption Per Day	28
7.0	Method of mining	29
7.1	Proposed year wise development for five years	29
7.2	Proposed rate of production when the mine is fully developed	29
7.3	Mineable reserves and anticipated life of the mine	30

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.
खनिज विभाग हरियाणा, चण्डीगढ़

7.4	Proposed method of mining	30-35
7.5	Conceptual Mining Plan	35-37
7.6	Blasting	37
7.7	Mine Drainage	38
7.8	Water requirement	38
7.9	Site services	39-40
8.0	Year wise Annual Program me of mining for the next 5 years	41
9.0	Details of Employment	42
	Environment Management Plan	
10.0	Measures taken and to be taken for land restoration, reclamation and plantation in/ or nearby lease area	43-44
11.0	Measures taken/ to be taken for protection of Environment in and around mining areal	45
12.0	Measures taken/ to be taken for dumping overburden, stacking of top soil.	46
13.0	Measures taken/ to be taken for the control of water, noise and air pollution	47-49
14.0	Demographic details of the study area	49
15.0	Details of health checkups and insurance of all the employed person	51
15.1	Corporate Social Responsibility	51-54
15.2	Fund Provision for Environmental Management	54
15.3	Fund Provision for E M P measures	54
	Part II **Progressive Mine Closure Plan**	
1.0	Introduction	55-57
1.1	Reason for closure	57
1.2	Statutory obligations	57
1.3	Closure plan preparations	57



2	Mine description	58
2.1	General Geology and Local Geology	58
2.1.2	Local geology	59
2.2	Reserves	59-60
2.3	Mining Method	60
2.4	Mineral beneficiation	60
3.0	Review of implementation of mining plan including five years progressive closure plan up to the final closure plan	61
4.0	Closure plan	61
4.1	Mined out land	61
4.2	Water quality management	62
4.3	Air Quality Management:	62
4.4	Waste management	62
4.5	Top soil management	62
4.6	Tailing dam management	62
4.7	Infrastructure	62
4.8	Disposal of mining Machinery	63
4.9	Safety and security	63
4.10	Disaster management and risk assessment	63
4.11	Care and Maintenance during temporary discontinuance	64-65
5.0	Economic Repercussion of closure of mine and manpower retrenchment	66
6.0	Time scheduling for abandonment	67
7.0	Abandonment cost	68
8.0	Financial assurance	69
9.0	Certificate	70
10	Plans & sections(Enclosed with the report)	70



List of annexure

Sr.no.	Description
1	A copy of LOI
2	Consent letter from applicant to prepare the Mining Plan
3	RQP Certificate



LIST OF PLATES

Plate. No.	Description
1	Location Plan
2	Key plan
3	Surface Geological plan and section
4	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 1st year.
5	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 2nd year.
6	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 3rd year.
7	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 4th year.
8	Plan & Section showing the position of Mine Workings at the end of 5thyear.
9	Plan Showing the progressive mine closure plan
10	Conceptual Plan & Sections
11	Environmental Plan



INTRODUCTION

M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd, Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP) was the highest bidder (Rs. 16,55,50,000/-) for the boulder, graval and Sand Minor Minerals of "Mandewala Block-YNR-B/38 for which e-auction was held on 10-06-15 and 11-06-2015. A Letter of Intent has been issued by the Director General, Mines & Geology Department, Haryana vide letter no DMG/Hy/Cont/Mandewala Block/YNR B/38 /2015/3937/dated 19-06-2015 for Mining of Boulder, Gravel & Sand (Minor Mineral) in revenue village Mandewala , over an area of 15.00 hectares in District- Yamunanagar , Haryana for a period of 8 years

Name of Block	Nme of Village	Area of block in ha	Lease period
Mandewala Block/YNR B-38	Mandewala	15.00	8 years

The applicant is involved in the Construction & infrastructure development business for last many years. They can invest necessary funds for the scientific and systematic development of mines including land rejuvenation and progressive reclamation programme and other measures necessary to protect the quality of the environment and human health etc.

The objective of preparation of this Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan is to fulfill the conditions stipulated by the Department of Mines & Geology, Haryana required under Haryana Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2012. The conditions which are related to the mining plan are reproduced here below.

- The period of contract shall commence w.e.f the date of grant of environmental clearance by competent authority as required under EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 and as amended from time to time by the MOEF,G o I or on expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of acceptance of highest bid/issuance of **"Letter of Intent"**,(L o I) whichever is earlier;
- Any site/area can be withdrawn from the Auction without assigning any reason;
- Though due care had been taken in specifying the details of the areas of the mining blocks. However, in case of any inadvertent clerical mistake, the same shall be got rectified/corrected even after the auction but before execution of contract agreement;

- The Block areas are **Tentative** and are being notified on **'as is where is basis'** and all prospective bidders are expected and presumed to have surveyed the areas to make their own assessment for the potential of the areas for which bids are to be offered. The State government shall not be responsible for any kind of loss in land / area or any other loss to the bidders/contractors at any point of time (before or after grant of contract) on account of reduction of land/ area or otherwise. Further, the bidders are also expected to have gone through the terms and conditions of auction notice and also the applicable Acts and Rules for undertaking mining;
- No request regarding reduction in bid amount on account of reduction in land/area of the Mining Block, on any account including that of change in description of khasra numbers / location etc. at any stage will be entertained on any ground. This shall also include any loss/reduction of area for actual mining for want of compliance of applicable laws/restrictions for mining or part of the contracted area had already been operated in the past. Needless to state that this also includes the changes, if any, as per condition no. (3) and the prospective bidder shall give their bids taking account of all such eventualities;
- The contractor shall also deposit/pay an additional amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with installments towards the **'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund'**;
- The mining contractor shall got prepare a "Mining Plan" along with the Mine Closure Plan (Progressive & Final) from the Recognized Qualified Person as per chapter 10 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012" for mining area granted on contract. The contractor shall not commence mining operations in any area except in accordance with such Mining Plan duly approved by an officer authorized by the Director, Mines & Geology, in this behalf. Further, the actual mining will be allowed to be commenced only after prior Environmental Clearance is obtained by the LoI holder/mining contractor for the Mining blocks area from Competent Authority as required under notification dated 14/9/2006 issued by the MoE&F, GoI or as amended from time to time.
- The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time.
- The Mining contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid mineral dealer license as per provisions contained in Chapter

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P.K. Sharma
S.M.E.

14 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012".

- The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account.
- That no mining operation shall be allowed in the urbansizable zone of area notified by Town and Country Planning Department. Further, in case of the agriculture zone notified by Town and Country Planning Department mining shall be permissible only after obtaining prior permission from the competent authority.
- A safety margin of two meters (2m) shall be maintained above the ground water table while undertaking mining and no mining operations shall be permissible below this level unless a specific permission is obtained from the competent authority in this behalf.
- Further the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point of time;
- The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws.
- The contractor shall be under obligation to carryout mining in accordance with all other provisions applicable as per Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Indian Explosive Act, 1884, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made there under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.



1.0. GENERAL:

a) Name and address of the Lessee/applicant:

M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd,
Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk,
Saharanpur-247121 (UP)

b) Status of the Applicant;-The applicant is a Pvt. Co.

c) Name, Address and registration number of the RQP preparing the Mining Plan

The applicant has assigned the work of preparation of mining plan to S.N.Sharma

(Consent letter enclosed as Annexure -2 and copy of RQP certificate as Annexure-3)

Regd. No RQP/DDN/0135/2001/A
House No. 282 Sector 11-D Faridabad (Haryana)
Mobile no.09560848579
Email- sn_sharma1959@rediffmail.com



2.0 Details of the Mining Area

a) Details of the land covered in the 'Area' notified by Hr. Govt. on 27-4-15 and Corrigendum dated 19-05-2015 are as under:-

Mining Contract of Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 Boulder, Gravel & Sand unit (Minor Mineral) over an area of 15.00 ha is located in District – Yamunanagar, containing one mining block namely(i) Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 outside River bed block ,

Table -1: Block wise, village wise & Khasra wise details of proposed mining area

Name of Block	Nme of Village	Details of Khasra No/Kila Nos	Area of block in ha
Mandewala Block YNR-B/38	Mandewala	**11//13,** 17, 18, 23/1, 23/2, 24, 25/1, 25/2. **15//1,** 35/1, 9, 10, 11/1, 11/2, 12, 19, 20/1, 20/2, 21/8. **14//3/1,** 3/2, 4/1, 4/2, 5/1, 5/2, 6/1, 6/2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15/1, 15/2, 16/1, 16/2, 17, 18, 19, 20/1, 20/2, 21, 22, 23, 24/1, 24/2, 25/1, 25/2. **20//4/1,** 4/2, 5/1, 5/2, 6, 7. **19//1**	15.00

b) Name of Mineral

Boulder, Gravel & Sand (Minor Minerals)

c) Description report of the mining contract/ quarry license with plan (copy of sanction order/ lease deed/ license)

Based on the details published vide Haryana Government Gazette notification dated 27-04-2015 and 19-5-2015 issued by DMG, Haryana and the Khasra map submitted by the applicant, survey of the area was carried out in the proposed area. The area falls in Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 in Mandewala revenue village. Workings will be restricted within the mining area/ khasra's allotted. Copy of Letter of Intent issued is enclosed as **Annexure – 1.**

d) Key plan of the area

Key plan is enclosed as **Plate – 02**. Showing mining area and 5km surrounding areas.

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e) **Location map of the mining area showing the details of the approach roads up to the mine (Location plan Shown on Plate no.1)**

Mining area is shown on the Key Plan. It forms a part of G. T. Sheet No's- H43L8, H43L7, H43L11, H43L12

Topo sheet is enclosed as **Plate – 02.**

Co-ordinates of the lease area as under

S,No.	GPS Point No.	Latitude & Longitude	Elevation	Details of khasra No./killa No.
01	**982**	N 30° 15'57.4" E 077° 30' 31.7"	298m	**11//13**
02	**984**	N 30° 15' 46.2" E 077° 30' 32.1"	298m	**14**/13,14/18
03	**1000**	N 30° 15' 41.9" E 077° 30'25.9"	300m	**19/1**
04	**15**	N 30° 15' 41.5" E 077° 30'38.4"	301m	**25**/1, 25/2

The area is approachable from various nearest towns as detailed below

Village Mandewala is very well connected with Metalled road. Yamunanagar Railway Terminus is about 26 km from the mining area.

Delhi ISBT is about 240 Km and Yamunanagar is about 26 km SW from the mining area. State Headquarters Chandigarh is about 100 km in the North West of the mining area.



f) **Infrastructure facilities:**

Nearest railway station	**Yamunanagar** Railway station
Police station	**mandewala**
Post office	**All the nearby villages**
Medical facilities	**Yamunanagar**
Electricity	Electrical supply is available in all nearby villages.
Education facilities	Most of the nearby villages have secondary schools and for higher education institutes are available at Mandewala, **Chhachroli, Jagadhri, Yamunanagar** and, Kurukshetra,
Mode of transportation of mineral	Mineral Boulder, Gravel & Sand will be transported by trucks. Loaded trucks will travel on Kuccha road made for plying of trucks. No. of such temporary road will provide access to the river bed and the movement of loaded trucks. As the mining area is spread over an area of 12.62ha working will be carried out in River bed. Each block has its outlet meeting the tar road on the nearby villages and from where the mineral is sent to various destinations. Similarly, mineral will be transported on the other side through approach roads which finally merge with tar roads for final destinations.
River/ canal/ port	Yamuna.



3) DETAILS OF EXISTING MINING PITS, THEIR DIMENSION AND LOCATIONS

Mineral Boulder, Gravel & Sand is the critical component in construction activities. Presently there is no pit available in the proposed area. . Earlier Boulder, Gravel & Sand from this area and other nearby areas used to be transported from the road network ultimately to various destinations in NCR. Surface & geological plan & sections enclosed as **Plate – 03**

Present Land use Pattern :- (in hectares)

Table: Present Land use Pattern

Sl. No.	Type of Land Use	Total Value (in Hectares)
1	Quarry Area	0.0
2	Infrastructure (road)	0.00
3	Agriculture	15.00
4	Plantation	0.00
5	Habitation	0.00
6	Soil dump	0.00
7	OB dump	0.00
	Total	15.00
	Restricted area	**0.75**
	Available area for mining	**14.25**
	Total	**15.00**



3.1 Physiography, Drainage and Climate

Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana located in north-eastern part of Haryana State and lies between 29° 55': 30° 31' north latitudes and 77° 00': 77° 35' east longitudes. The district is bounded, in north by Himachal Pradesh, in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in west by Ambala district, in south by Karnal and Kurukshetra districts. Total geographical area of the district is 1768 sq.km and comprises 4% of total area of State. Yamuna Nagar district is divided into one sub-division and six-development blocks viz. Bilaspur, Chachrauli, Jagadhri, Mustafa bad, Radaur and Sadhaura. Yamuna Nagar is thickly populated district and density of population is 589 persons per Km2, which is higher than State average of 478 persons per Km2. The population of the district is 12,14,162 as per 2011 census.

The district is mainly drained by the rivers Yamuna and its tributaries. The high land between Markanda River and small rivulets of River Yamuna acts as basin boundary between west flowing rivers of Indus system and east flowing rivers of Ganga basin. River Yamuna drains eastern part of the district and acts as boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh State.

Yamuna Nagar district is bestowed with rich water resources, both surface as well as ground water resources. The ground water is major sources of irrigation in the district. Nearly 40% of area is irrigated by canal water. Distributaries in the district are 21.45 Km long. Two major canals passing through the district are Western Yamuna Canal and augmentation canal. Length of unlined WJC is 63.64km whereas augmentation canal is 22.54 km long. Net irrigated area is 1130Km2 whereas, gross irrigated area 1860Km2. Percentage of gross area irrigated to total cropped area is 91.6%. Systematic hydro geological surveys in the district was carried out by Geological Survey of India during 1956-61.Re-Appraisal Hydro Geological Surveys in the district were carried out by Central Ground Water Board, during 1975-77,1981- 82 and 1988-89.detailed hydro geological and water balance studies were carried out under Ghaggar and Upper Yamuna Projects. Ground water exploration has been carried out in various phases and so far 5 exploratory wells, 15 slim holes and 15 piezometers have been constructed in the district.

Phygiography

The district is divided into five Physiographic units

- Siwaliks



- Dissected Rolling Plains
- Interfluvial Plains
- Active And Recent Flood Plains
- Relict Plains

a) **Siwaliks hills** - Siwalik hill ranges occupy the northern fringe of Yamuna Nagar district and attain the height up to 950m AMSL. The hills are about 500m high with respect to the adjacent alluvial plains. These are characterized by the broad tableland topography that has been carved into quite sharp slopes by numerous ephemeral streams come down to the outer slopes of the Siwaliks and spread much of gravels boulders, pebbles in the beds of these streams.

b) **Dissected Rolling Plains (Kandi Belt)** - A dissected rolling plain in the northern parts of district is a transitional tract between Siwaliks hills and alluvial plains. It is about 25 km wide and elevation varies between 250 and 375m AMSL.

c) **Interfluvial plains** - This tract is part of higher ground between Ghaggar and Chautang and includes high mounds and valleys. In general, the slope is from northeast to southwest.

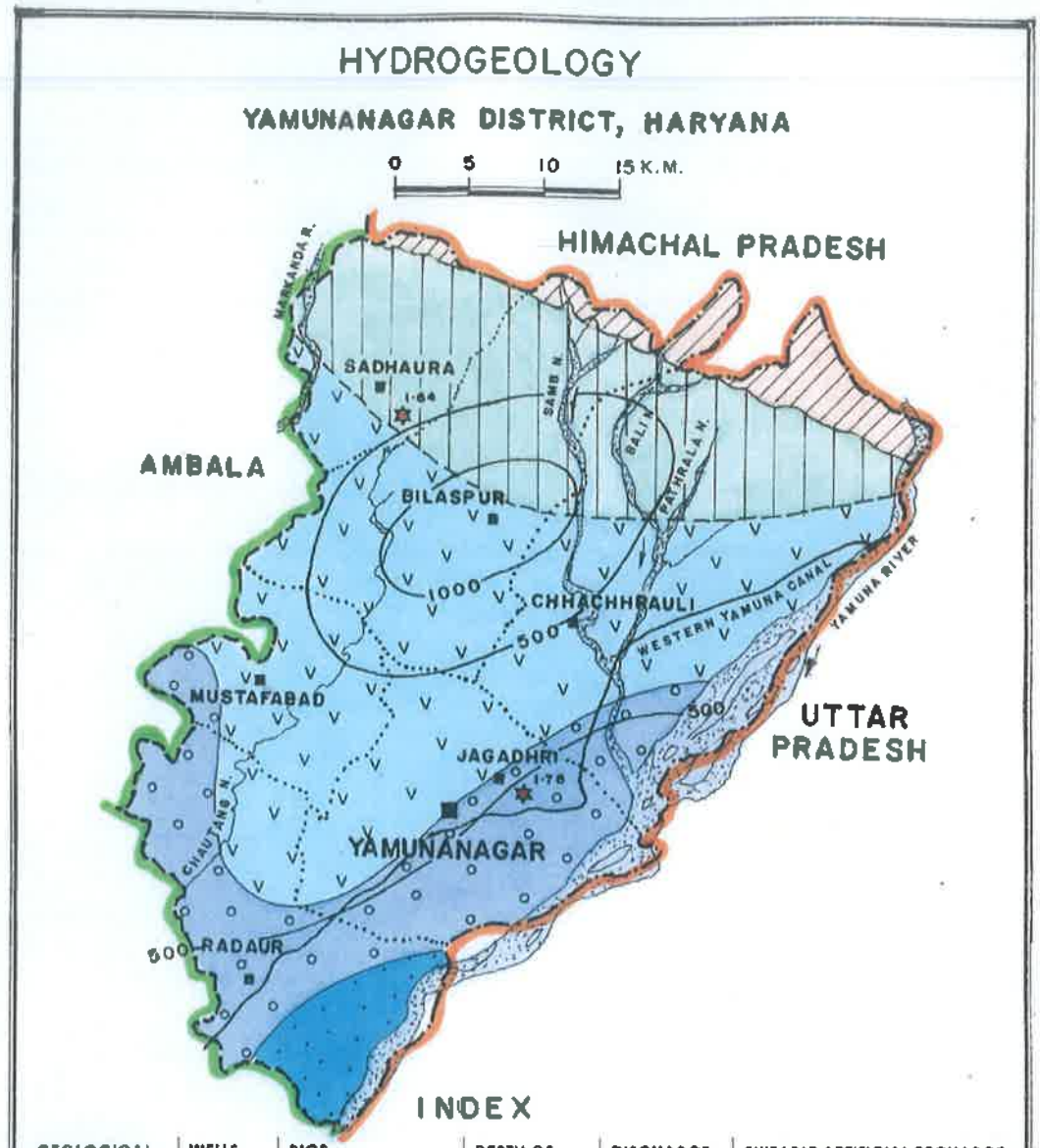
d) **Active and recent flood plains** - This plain is narrow tract along river Yamuna in the district.

e) **Relict wedge plain** - This is almost in alignment to the surface water divide between the westward flowing Ghaggar and eastward flowing Yamuna River.

Hydrogeology

The ground water exploration in the district reveals that clay group of formations dominates over the sand group in the district area. Ground water in the district occurs in the alluvium under water table and semi-confined to confined conditions. These aquifers consist of sand, silt, gravels and kankar associated with clay and form highly potential aquifers. In alluvium, the permeable granular zones comprise fine to medium grained sand and occasionally coarse sand and gravel. Their lateral and as well as vertical extent is extensive. In Kandi belt, which has not been explored fully boulders cobbles and pebbles, constitutes the major aquifer horizon. Siwalik Hills occupy marginal areas in the northeastern parts of the district constitute a low potential zone.





GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS	WELLS FEASIBLE	RIGS SUITABLE	DEPTH OF WELL (M)	DISCHARGE (LPM)	SUITABLE ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTURE
SOFT ROCK AQUIFER	TUBE WELLS	REVERSE/ DIRECT ROTARY	30-270	>600	DITCH AND FURROWS RECHARGE TRENCH WITH INJECTION WELL
SOFT ROCK AQUIFER	TUBE WELLS	REVERSE/ DIRECT ROTARY	20-270	480-600	DITCH AND FURROWS RECHARGE TRENCH WITH INJECTION WELL
SOFT ROCK AQUIFER	TUBE WELLS	REVERSE/ DIRECT ROTARY	20-270	360-480	DITCH AND FURROWS RECHARGE TRENCH WITH INJECTION WELL
BOULDARY AQUIFER	DUG WELLS/ TUBE WELLS	MANUAL/ PERCUSSION/ DTH WITH ODEX	20-120	200-480	SPREADING TECHNIQUES, CONTOUR BUNDING, PERCOLATION TANKS

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (MICRO-MHOS/CM AT 25°C) ~500

IRON > PERMISSIBLE LIMIT (1.0 PPM)

HILLY AREA

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In Kandi areas, the shallow aquifers are isolated lenses embedded in clay beds whereas aquifers in alluvial areas occur on regional scale and have pinching and swelling disposition and are quite extensive in nature. These aquifers generally consists sands (fine to coarse grained) and gravels and are often intercepted by clay and kankar. These aquifers are under unconfined.

Under ground water exploration programme nine exploratory wells were drilled in the district. On average 3-12 of granular zones were deciphered in the depth range down to 450 m bgl. Exploratory wells drilled in depth range of 130 and 180 m bgl yield discharge in the range of 2700 to 4900 lpm for drawdown of 6.0 m to 12.0 m and Transmissivity of aquifers range between 1500 to 4900 m2/day. The yield potentials of aquifer below 200.0m bgl are yet to be evaluated.

Depth to water level

The depth to water level during pre-monsoon period in the district ranges between 2.07m bgl at Choli and 15.32m bgl at Khizrabad. However, in major part of district water level ranges between 5.0m bgl and 10.0m bgl. The Depth to water level during pre-monsoon period in the district ranges between 1.57m bgl at Choli and 18.41m bgl at Bahadurpur. However, in major part of district water level ranges between 5.0m bgl and 15.0m bgl. Appraisal of water level data of May and November reveals that some parts of the district have experienced water level decline whereas in other parts rise in water level has been recorded. Maximum decline of –0.43m has been observed in area around Khizrabad and maximum rise of 0.39m was recorded at Sabri village. During last ten years, majority of observation points in the district have shown declining trends ranging from 0.00013 m/yr to 0.389m/yr, however, area as not recorded any significant rise during last ten years.

The discharge of the shallow tubewells tapping unconfined aquifers is tube wells ranges from 100 lpm to 500 lpm with moderate Drawdown values. Near Manakpur, a phreatic aquifer extending down to 88.0m bgl has Transmissivity value of 2500m2/day, lateral hydraulic conductivity of 31m /day, and specific yield of

CLIMATE

The climate of Yamunanagar district can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild dry winter, hot summer and sub-humid which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the south west monsoon which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March.

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Rainfall: The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1076 mm, and is unevenly distributed over the area. The average rainy days are 44. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in the end of September, contributing about 81% of normal annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast .The mean maximum temperature is 40.8o C(May &June)and mean minimum is 6.8o C (January) of the district.

Normal Annual Rainfall: 1076 mm

Normal monsoon Rainfall: 879 mm

Temperature

Mean Maximum: 40.8°C(May & June)

Mean Minimum: 6.8 °C(January)

Normal Rainy days: 44

(*Source: District Groundwater Brochure CGWB*).

3.2 Geology of the Area

3.2.1 Regional Geology

The north-eastern and central part of Haryana is predominantly characterized by sedimentary litho logy in the Sub-Himalayan zone comprising Subathus, Dagshais, Kasaulis and Siwaliks. A general Regional stratigraphic sequence in the area is given in Table.



Table: Regional stratigraphic sequence

Age	Super group	group	Formation	litho logy
Holocene			Newer alluvium and Newer Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, Sand, silt, clay, limestone, gypsum
Lower to upper Pleistocene			older alluvium and Older Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, grey sand, silt, clay, brown sand, calcrete
Lower to Middle Pleistocene	SIWALIK	Upper Siwalik	Boulder Conglomerates formation	Conglomerate, sandstone, silt, clay
Upper Pliocene			Pinjore Formation	Coarse grit,red sand stone and clay, conglomerate
			Tatrot Formation	Friable Sandstone and variegated clay
		Middle Siwalik	Dhokpathan Formation	Brown sandstone and orange clay
Middle Miocene			Nagri Formation	Hard grey sand stone, mudstoneand minor shale
		Lower Siwalik	Nahan Formation	Coarse grity ,clay and red sandstone often calcareous, brownish shale with lignite lenticles, greenish white Quartzite
Lower Miocene		Sirmur	Kausauli Formation	Grey and green stone,green shale and grey clay
			Dagsai Formation	Purple and green sand stone, deep red gritty,clay,white andstone with ferruginous concretions
Upper Eocene			Subathu formation	Sandstone with gritu clay. Impure fossiliferous limestone calcareous slate,greenish shale and dark brown quartzite
Pre-proterozoic			Tunda pathar	Thickly bedded ,sstromatolite limestone with carboniferous shale and quartzite



3.2.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The litho units encountered in the proposed area and surrounding areas belongs to the Shivalik super groups. The sediments are river borne and has deposited in the riverbed and the flood plains. The different formations of the area belong to Shivalik Super group and are a mixture of boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay. The following sequences have been observed in the area.

Soil/Alluvium

Sand

Gravel

Boulder

There is no clear demarcation between the litho units. They have been deposit in a mixed form. The Litho- units exposed around the riverbed belong to Shivalik Super- Group. The mineral Boulders, Gravel and sand have formed by weathering of rocks and then deposition on the flood plains of the rivers originated from the Shivaliks. These have been washed by rainwater during rainy season and deposited in flood plains and river beds in the form of boulders, gravels and sand of different sizes and shapes. These minerals are sorted by screening. The max depth of the minerals is not known.

Soil/ alluvium varying in thickness from 0.5 -1.50m constitute the top horizons in the area suitable for agriculture. Yamuna River meanders through the area exposing the alluvium and soil at the banks. Boulder, gravel & sand is found in the river bed. Boulder, gravel &sand is deposited up to great depths. This bed is presently dry and water flows only during the rainy season The Sand exposed in the River bed of Yamuna and surrounding areas is the product of the deposition of the sediments brought and deposited in the flood plains of River Yamuna. These sediments are of recent geological formation. The litho-units exposed within the river and surrounding areas have formed as water borne sediments brought by flood water during rainy season every year and deposited in riverbed and flood plains. Geological map and section are enclosed as **Plate – 03)**

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3.2.3 DESCRIPTION OF FORMATION

The description of Boulder, gravel & sand found in the lease area as minor mineral have been as under:

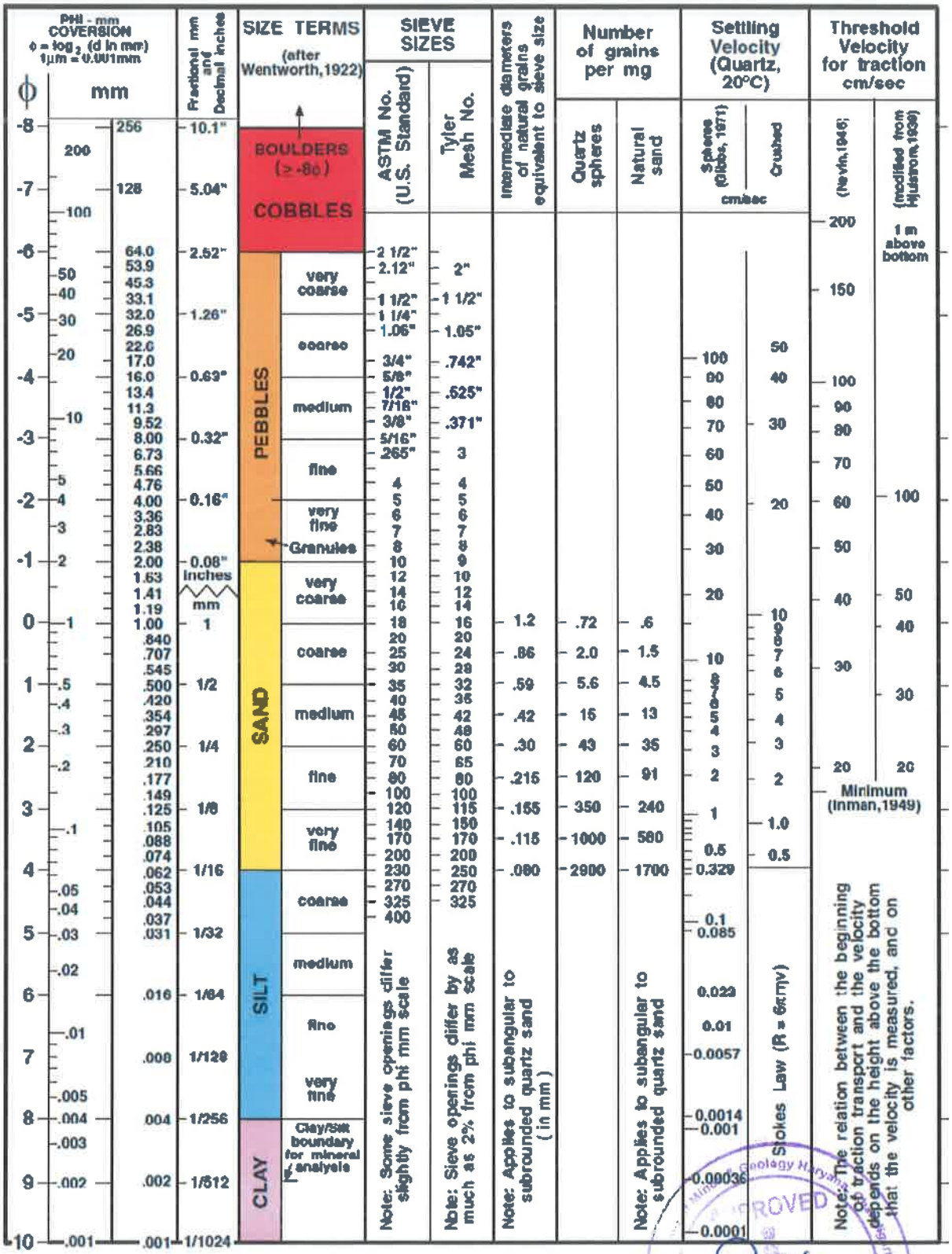
3.2.4 (Boulder, gravel & sand)

Sediments of various sizes and in mixed form are predominantly deposited in the flood plains of River Yamuna and its tributaries. There is no perfect classification between boulders, cobbles, pebbles and sand. They are deposited in a mixed state. The classification is done by grab mining and the sediments are passed through different sieves in the screening plants.

Sediments of various sizes and in mixed form are predominantly deposited in the flood plains/river bed and there is no perfect classification between sediments. These may be called as coarse sand, medium sand and fine sand. The term sand is used to denote an aggregate of rock grains greater than 1/16mm and less than 2 mm in diameter mineral.



Classification of Sediments (Wentworth -Grain Size-Chart)



3.2.5 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MINERAL

Technically, the size of boulders varies from 2.52 inches to up to 10.1 inches & pebbles range from 0.08 inches to 2.52 inches, sand is merely a size category. Sand is particulate matter that's larger than silt and smaller than gravel. Different specialists set different limits for sand: Engineers call sand anything between 0.074 and 2 millimeter, or between a U.S. standard #200 sieve and a #10 sieve.

Soil scientists classify grains between 0.05 and 2 mm as sand, or between sieves #270 and #10.

Sedimentologists put sand between 0.062 mm (1/16 mm) and 2 mm on the Wentworth scale, or 4 to −1 unit on the phi scale, or between sieves #230 and #10. In some other nations a metric definition is used instead, between 0.1 and 1 mm.

From a geological viewpoint, sand is anything small enough to be carried by the wind but big enough that it doesn't stay in the air, roughly 0.06 to 1.5 millimeters. It indicates a vigorous environment.

Mineral Composition and Shape

Most of the boulders, gravels and sand is made of quartz or its microcrystalline cousin chalcedony, because that common mineral is resistant to weathering. The farther from its source rock sand is, the closer it is to impure quartz. But Yamuna sands contain quartz grains, tiny bits of rock (lithics), or dark minerals like limestone and ferruginous concretions.

The size of the sediments is variable. The grains whether small or large are rounded in shape. Sand is grey, brown in color, coarse to fine grained. The present deposits are of good quality and can be used for building industries. There is no other use of this material.

3.2.6 SAND MINING VIS-À-VIS AGRICULTURE

Mining and agriculture are the only two industries from which the mankind receives directly. In the fast growing economics of vibrant India both of them play important role one in developing infrastructure and the other in maintaining food securities. Agriculture is a low-return, sustenance activity practiced year after year on the same piece of land and do not cause much hazards to environment and topography while mining is a high-return industry, restricted to lands where large deposits of concentrated minerals occur. Mining changes the topography and demography of

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the area and triggers environmental hazards. In a situation like Haryana, where large deposits of sand exist beneath agricultural land in the immediate neighborhood of mega construction zone.

Sand mining also becomes a source of livelihood for the people in the vicinity. The workers in sand mines get good amount per day. Thus, the locals have a positive mindset towards sand mining.

Sedimentation, in the geological sciences, is a process of deposition of a solid material from a state of suspension or solution in a fluid (usually air or water). Broadly defined it also includes deposits from glacial ice and those materials collected under the impetus of gravity alone, as in talus deposits, or accumulations of rock debris at the base of cliffs. The term is commonly used as a synonym for sedimentary petrology and sediment logy.

Sedimentation is generally considered by geologists in terms of the textures, structures, and fossil content of the deposits lay down in different geographic and geomorphic environments.

The factors which affects the "Computation of Sediment":

a) Geomorphology & Drainage Pattern : The following geomorphic units plays important role :

- Structural Plain
- Structural Hill
- Structural Ridge
- Denudation Ridge & Valley
- Plain & Plateau of Gangetic plain
- Highly Dissected pediment
- Un dissected pediment

b) Distribution of Basin Area River wise (Area in Sq. Km or Sq. Miles)

c) Drainage System/Pattern of the area (Drainage Density = ...Km/Sq. Km of Yamuna River

d) Rainfall & Climate : Year wise Rainfall data for previous 7 years of Yamuna Basin/River

e) As per Dandy & Bolton study "Sediment Yield" can be related to

i) Catchment Area and



ii) Mean Annual Run-off

Itinerary of Yamuna River:and its tributries

The river passes through many states such as Uttrakhand, UP, Haryana, going across to HP and then Delhi. With yearly discharge of around 10,000 cubic billion meters (cbm) and consumption of 4400 cbm (of which irrigation comprises 96%), the river represents above 70% of water provision of Delhi. Yamuna water are fairly good quality for its entire span from Yamunotri in Himalayan ranges to Wazirabad in Delhi, the length of which is around 375 Kms.

Itinerary of Drainage area of Yamuna:

The origin of Yamuna is situated in the Yamunotri glacier at an elevation of 6387 mtrs on SE sides of Banderpooch crests, which are located in the Mussoorie range of lower Himalayan range in Uttrakashi district of Uttrakhand, to the North of Haridwar. From this place Yamuna runs to South around 200 Kms across the Shivalik mountain ranges and lower Himalayan ranges. A significant portion of its beginning of Drainage basin (with total area of 217.00 square km) is situated in HP and a major tributary sapping the upper drainage basin in the Tons, which is also biggest and most extensive tributary of the Yamuna. Other tributaries in the area are the Rishi Ganga, Giri, Hanuman Ganga, Kunta & Bata, which sap the upper drainage basin of the huge Yamuna river. Subsequently, the river moves down the terrains of Doon basin at Dak Pathar close to Dehradun, in this place water is redirected into a channel for the purpose of electricity generation. Once it goes across the sikh religious place of Ponta Sahib, the river arrives at Tajewala in the YAMUNANAGAR district of Haryana where a dam was constructed in 1873. This dam is the origin of the two major channels or water courses – Eastern Yamuna Canal and Western Yamuna Canal and both drain in UP & Haryana. The Western Yamuna Canal (WYC) traverses Karnal, Yamunanagar and Panipat prior to arriving at the Haiderpur water treatment plant, which provides a portion of municipal water provisions of Delhi. The Yamuna also forms natural boundary between the states of Uttrakhand & HP and also amid the states of UP and Haryana. Together with the Ganga to which it flows almost parallel once it meets the Indo-Gangetic plateau, the biggest Alluvial productive area in the World, it forms the Ganges-Yamuna Doab are stretched across 69,000 square Km which is 33% of the whole area.

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Table of Drainage Basin area of River Yamuna (square KM/square mile) with % of Drainage Basin

1. HP 5799/2240 (1.6)
2. UP & Uttrakhand 74208/142 (21.50)
3. Rajasthan 102883/39739 (29.80%)
4. Haryana 21265/8214(6.5%)
5. Delhi 1485/574(0.4%)
6. MP 14023/5416 (40.6%)

Sedimentation, in the geological sciences, is a process of deposition of a solid material from a state of suspension or solution in a fluid (usually air or water). Broadly defined it also includes deposits from glacial ice and those materials collected under the impetus of gravity alone, as in talus deposits, or accumulations of rock debris at the base of cliffs. The term is commonly used as a synonym for sedimentary petrology and sediment logy.

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- Highly Dissected pediment
- Un dissected pediment

g) Distribution of Basin Area River wise (Area in Sq. Km or Sq. Miles)

h) Drainage System/Pattern of the area (Drainage Density = ...Km/Sq. Km of Yamuna River

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i) Rainfall & Climate : Year wise Rainfall data for previous 7 years of Yamuna Basin/River

j) As per Dandy & Bolton study "Sediment Yield" can be related to

i) Catchment Area and

ii) Mean Annual Run-off

Sand is an essential minor mineral used extensively across the country as a useful construction constituent and variety of other uses in sports, agriculture, glass making (a form of sand with high silica content) etc. It is common knowledge that minerals are non-renewable but this form of mineral naturally gets replenished from time to time in a given river system and is very much interrelated to the hydrological cycle in a river basin.

3.2.7 Grade & Use of Boulder, Gravel & Sand

Most Boulder, Gravel & Sand is made of quartz or quartzite/its microcrystalline cousin chalcedony, because that common mineral is resistant to weathering. Boulder, Gravel & Sands contain quartz, feldspar grains, tiny bits of rock (lithics), or dark minerals like illminite and magnetite.

The size of the sediments is variable. The grains whether small or large are rounded in shape. Boulder, Gravel & Sand is yellow brown in color, coarse to fine grained. The present deposits are of good quality and can be used for building industries. There is no other use of this material.



3.3 RESERVE

3.3.1 METHOD OF ESTIMATION OF RESERVE

PROVED RESERVES

- Survey was conducted in the proposed area outside river bed as per the area allocated by DMG, Haryana, a document provided by the authorities to the contractor. The Khasra plan was provided by the applicant. There are certain conditions/restrictions:
    - In case of areas permitted for excavation outside river/rivulets i.e. areas adjoining to rivers/rivulets, no mining shall be permissible in an area up to a width of 500 meters from the active edges of embankments in case of river Yamuna, 250 metres in case of Tangri, and Ghaggar river and 100 meters on either side of all other rivers/ rivulets;
    - Any other condition(s), as may be required by the Irrigation Department of the state from time to time for river-bed mining in consultation with the Mines & Geology, a safety margin of two meters (2m) shall be maintained above the ground water table while undertaking mining and no mining operations shall be permissible below this level unless a specific permission is obtained from the competent authority in this behalf.
    - The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws.
    - A barrier of 7.5 m width will be left from the mining area boundary, in case of area outside the river bed.
    - Further the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point
    - The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time;
    - The Mining contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid mineral dealer license as per provisions contained in Chapter 14 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
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P.K. Sharma
S.M.E.

Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012";

- The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account;

Basics of Mineral Reserves Calculation – Outside River Bed Area

- Mineral Reserves falling in the proposed area has been calculated taking the maximum permissible depth of 9 m from the present surface RL.
- The bulk density of Boulder, Gravel & Sand is considered 2.0
- Volumetric method is adopted for calculating reserves of Boulder, Gravel & Sand.
- The mineable reserves are calculated by deducting "Blocked Geological Reserves on account of lease boundary, bridges, anicuts etc. (where ever applicable) from total proved Geological Reserves".

UNFC classification – Codes of UNFC are followed for reserve calculation

- UNFC is a three digit code based system, the economic viability axis representing the first digit, the feasibility axis the second digit and the geological axis the third digit. Each digit provided.
- Codes 1, 2 and 3 in decreasing order. The highest category of resources under UNFC system has code (111) and for lowest category the code is (334).
- Code (111): This code is provided for the economically mineable part of the measured mineral resources (proved category reserves).
- Code (121): This code is provided for the economically mineable part of the indicated mineral resources (probable category reserves).



- Code (211): The part of the measured mineral resources (proved category), which as per feasibility study has not found economically mineable. The reserves blocked in 7.5 meters buffer zone and 50 meters from permanent structure.
- Code (222): The part of the indicated mineral resources (probable category), which as per feasibility study has not found economically mineable. The reserves blocked in 7.5 meters buffer zone and 50 meters from permanent structure.
- Code (480): Tonnage, Grade and mineral contents can be estimated with low level of confidence and resources are also inferred from geological.

The reserves of Boulder, Gravel & Sand calculated by volumetric method and are summarized here below:

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Table: Geological Reserves

Sr no.	Nature of land	Lease area In ha	Total proved Geological reserves MT=Area x depth x BD (A)	Blocked area /restricted area	Blocked Geological Reserves in blocked area (B)	Total Mineable reserves A-B=C	Planned production (Per Year)
1	Outside river bed	15.00	24,00,000 MT	0.75	1,20,000 MT	22,80,000 MT	2,40,000 MT

A) GEOLOGICAL PROVED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (111)

Total Reserves = 24,00,000 MT

B) BLOCKED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (211 & 222) = 1,20,000 MT

C) MINEABLE RESERVES = A-B = 22,80,000 MT

D) TARGETED PRODUCTION

2, 40,000 MT per Year

E) Life of the mine

At the proposed rate of production the life of the mine is 8 years



4.0 DETAILS OF PRODUCTION & DISPATCHES OF FIVE YEARS

This is a new mining area allotted to the applicant. Future production programme has been planned as per the details given below:

Production Programme (Plate no.4) .

Mining Contract has been allotted for a period of 8 years only. Mining area consist of 15.00 ha area in Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 village (Khasra) out of which about 0.75 hectares area is under restricted zone. About 14.25 hectare area is free from restriction and the mining is proposed in this area only.

Daily production proposed = 800 MT /day

Production programme is 32 trips/ day @ 25 ton per trip .

Working days have been taken as 300 days per annum.

Projected Production per Year = 300 x800 = 2,40,000 Tons **(0.240 Million MT)**

Table: Five Years Proposed Production Details (MT/A)

	Production proposed		Area (ha)
Year	Trips/ day	MTPA	Needed per year
I	32	2,40,000	1.498
II	32	2,40,000	1.498
III	32	2,40,000	1.498
IV	32	2,40,000	1.498
V	32	2,40,000	1.498



5.0 PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEPOSIT

Deposit is moderate to good quality Boulder, Gravel & Sand. It is widely used in construction, buildings, bridges and other infrastructure. It is free from clay and non sticky in nature.

6.0 DETAILS OF MINING MACHINERY DEPLOYED OR TO BE DEPLOYED AND THE DETAIL SPECIFICATIONS

This is a new mining contract. Following equipments are proposed to be deployed for the desired production.

Table: List of Machinery

S. No.	Name of machinery	Capacity	Nos.
1	EXCAVATOR	2.0 m^3	1
2	Tippers/ Trucks	25 tons	12
3	Water Tanker	4000 liters	1
4	Light vehicles /jeep	--	1
5	Maintenance Van		1

6.1 Fuel Consumption

Quantity of Diesel / Energy fuel Consumption per day: -

S. No.	Machine	Details of Diesel requirements	Consumption of Diesel (in ltr.)
1.	Dumper	(Considering diesel consumption by the dumper is 3 km / ltr.) Total Diesel consumption for 12 Dumper = 12 x50 = 600 Ltr	600
2.	EXCAVATOR	Diesel consumption 20ltr / hr working of 10 hrs diesel consumption = 20 x10x1 =200 ltr	200
3.	Water Tankers	Diesel consumption 10 ltr/Hour x6hrs x 1=60	60
6.	Light Vehicles	Diesel consumption 6 ltr/Hour x 5 hrs =30 ltr	30
7.	Maintenance Van	Diesel Consumption 10 ltr/hr x 5hrs =50 ltrs	50
		Total diesel requirements per day	**980**

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P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

7.0 METHOD OF MINING

Mining is proposed up to 9.0m outside the river bed.

Method of Working ---Simultaneous Mining & Reclamation outside of river bed

The boulder, gravel & sand is won from outside river bed adopting mining and simultaneous reclamation method. The lessee (contractor) purchases/(pays compensation for the land), from the farmers for short periods with the condition that the soil available as top layer of about 1.00 m will be used for reclamation after mineral is mined as per terms of contract.

Therefore soil is removed by using JCB/Poclain / back hoe type excavators, loaded into trucks and stacked nearby for back filling. This leaves a top bench of 1.00 m depth and at least 20m width. The mineral below this bench is then excavated by backhoe type excavators directly loading into dumpers/trucks for dispatch to consumers / screening plants situated in and around Yamuna Nagar. Water is sprinkled in the area from where the sand is to be removed before the operation starts and thereafter at regular intervals to keep the dust allayed at the source itself. Removal of soil (overburden) precedes the winning of sand. Once a pre-determined area has been exhausted of the sand, the land is given back to the land owners. The soil is then filled back by using a tractor mounted grader.

Total production envisaged is 983 MT per day i.e. 40 trips@25Mt/trip). Activities will be carried out as per the production schedule given earlier. The mining quarry will be working as self sustained units with all facilities like site office, rest shelter, first aid and drinking water etc. All these mines will be connected suitably with communication system.

7.1 Proposed year wise development for five years

Boulder, Gravel & Sand mining contract has been granted for a period of 8 years only. No pre-production development is required except making excess road and removing of soil in advance and stack it t a designated spot which will be used for reclamation simultaneously. .

Ultimate limit will be 9.0 m below existing bed level as indicated in the working section.

7.2 Proposed rate of production when the mine is fully developed



Work will be carried out for 300 days in year. Year wise production during the plan period will be as follows:

Table: Proposed Production

Year	Total Targeted Production MT/annum	OB Handling M^3 /year
1	2,40,000	8906
2	2,40,000	8906
3	2,40,000	8906
4	2,40,000	8906
5	2,40,000	8906

7.3 Mineable reserves and anticipated life of the mine

The total mineable reserves are calculated 24,00,000 MT. At the proposed 2, 40,000 MT/Year productions the life of the mine is calculated 8 years.

7.4 Proposed method of mining

The average permitted depth of mineral is around 9.0 m. Out of which there is overburden of about 1.00 m thick soil and remaining 8 m depth is of mineral boulder, gravel & sand. The top soil (1.00 m depth) is proposed to be scraped in advance for each hectares of land of the mining and will be stacked separately. The same will be used for reclamation purpose as soon as the mineral is mined in that area. This process of simultaneous reclamation will continue till the mining is over.

- Bench height in mineral shall be of 8 m.
- Width of the bench shall not be less than height of the bench or 3 times the width of widest machine (Heavy earth moving machinery), whichever is more.
- Hydraulic excavators (2.0 cubic m) shall be deployed for excavation of loose sand and loading into the dumpers having 25 MT capacities.
- Angle of repose of mine benches shall be less than 45 degrees to ensure the safety of benches from side fall etc.
- A safety barrier of 7.5 m but not less than depth of pit (8 m) will be left from the mining area boundary.

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- A proper and safe road net work i.e. from mine haul road to Kachcha road to adjoining permanent tar roads shall be followed up for transportation of mineral to final destinations in case of both river bed and outside river bed area.

Total production envisaged is 800 MT per day i.e. 32 trips@25Mt/trip). Activities will be carried out as per the production schedule given earlier. The mining quarry will be working as self sustained units with all facilities like site office, rest shelter, first aid and drinking water etc. All these mines will be connected suitably with communication system.

Roads will be properly made and sprayed by water for suppression of dust.

Roads in the mining area for the movement of loaded trippers/ trucks will not have slopes more than 1 in 20.

As per MMR 1961, following precautions shall be undertaken during operations of HEMM.

Shovel/ excavator: -

1. Excavators will be provided with efficient warning devices, front & rear lights and efficient brakes.
2. Excavator will be under the charge of a competent person authorized in writing by the manager designated as operator.
3. No person other than the operator or his helper if any will ride on the excavator or even enter the excavator's cabin.
4. No person will be permitted to ride in the bucket of a Shovel/ excavator.
5. No inflammable material will be stored in the excavator housing or cab.
6. Shovel/ excavator dippers will be lowered to the ground during greasing operation.
7. When a Shovel/ excavator is to be moved from one point to another its boom shall be kept in strict alignment with direction of travel while the bucket/ dipper shall be held m above the ground.
8. No Shovel/ excavator will be operated in the position where any part of the machines, suspended loads or lines are brought closer than 3 m to the exposed high voltage line.

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9. Every movement of a Shovel/ excavator shall be preceded by warning signals.

10. When not in use, the Shovel/ excavator will be moved to and stood on stable ground, the bucket shall be kept resting on stable ground and will never be left hanging.

11. The Shovel/ excavator will be so spaced that there will be no danger of accident from flying & falling objects.

12. Safety appliances, booms will be examined thoroughly once in a year.

13. Emergency switches, safety limit switches will be examined and tested once in four months.

14. All brakes will be tested for their operation worthiness once in a week.

15. The following signboards will be carried in and around the machine: -

    (i) "Warning— Do Not Enter The Working Range Of The Machine".

    (ii) "Lubricating Prohibited While the Machine in Running Condition".

Duties of Shovel/ excavator operator: -

1. At the commencement of every shift the operator will personally inspect and test the machine, paying special attention to the following details: -

    (i) The brakes and every warning device are in working order.

    (ii) Lights are in working order.

    (iii) The operator will neither take out the machine for work nor will he work the machine unless he is satisfied that it is mechanically shown and in efficient working order.

    (iv) The operator will maintained a record of every inspection made in a bond paged book, kept for the purpose and shall sign every entry made there in.

    (v) The operator will keep the cab window clean so as to ensure clear vision at all times.

    (vi) The operator will not operate the machine when persons are in such proximity as to be endangered.

    (vii) Before leaving the machine, the operator will lower the bucket to the ground.

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(viii) The operator will not leave his machine during the shift. Whenever, he finishes his work, he will hand over the machine to his relief or lock the excavators cab.

(ix) The operator will not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the machine.

Dumper: -

1. Every dumper will be provided with efficient brakes.
2. Efficient audible warning devices will be provided with the dumpers.
3. The dumper, if required to work after daylight hours, efficient headlights and taillights will be used.
4. Every dumper will be under the charge of a competent person, authorized in writing by the manager.
5. No person, other than the driver or his helper, if any, will ride on a dumper.
6. No person will be permitted to ride in the running board of a dumper.
7. The loaded dumpers will not be reversed on gradients.
8. Sufficient stop blocks will be provided at every tipping point and these will be used on every occasion when material is dumped.
9. Standard traffic rules shall be adopted and followed during movement of all dumpers. They shall be prominently displayed at relevant places in the opencast workings and haulm roads.
10. When not in use, every dumper will be moved to and stood on proper parking places.
11. No person will be permitted to work on a chassis of a dumper, with the body in rest position, until after the dumper body has been securely blocked in position.
12. The mechanical wised mechanism will not be depended upon to whole the body of a dumper in a rest position.
13. No unauthorized person will be permitted to enter or remain in any turning points.
14. While inflating tyres, suitable protective cages shall be used.
15. Tyres will never be inflated by sitting either in the front or on the top of the same.

16. While the vehicle is being loaded / unloaded on gradient, the same will be secured stationary by the parking brake, and other means suitably designed stopper block, which could be placed below the tyres.

17. At least once in every two weeks the brakes of every dumper will be tested as below: -

(a) Service Brake test: - The brake will be tested on a specified gradient and speed when the vehicle is fully loaded. The vehicle should stop within the specified distance when the brake is applied.

(b) Parking brake test: - The parking brake shall be capable to hold the vehicle when it is fully loaded and placed at the maximum gradient. Maximum gradient of the roadway which is permitted only for a period of at least 10 minutes.

(c) A record of such test will be maintained in a bound paged book and will be signed by the competent person carrying out the test. These records will be countered signed by the engineer and manager.

(d) All vehicles shall be tested and examined once at least in every 6 months.

(e) A notice shall be displayed outside every vehicle that **"No Unauthorized Travelling allowed".**

(f)

Duties of dumper operators: -

1. At the commencement of every shift, the operator shall personally inspect and test the machine, paying special attention to the following details: -

(i) Tyre pressure, brakes, horn and the Lights are in working order.

(ii) The driver will neither take out the machine for work nor will he work the machine unless he is satisfied that it is mechanically shown and in efficient working order.

(iii) The driver will maintained a record of every inspection made in a bound paged book, kept for the purpose and shall sign every entry made there in.

(iv) The driver will keep the cab window clean so to ensure clear vision at all times.

(v) Driver will ensure that the gear is in neutral position before stopping the engine. He will park the vehicle: -

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(a) In reverse gear, on level roads and down gradients.

(b) In low gear, on up gradients.

(vi) The driver will negotiate downhill gradients in low gear, so that minimum of braking is required.

(vii) The driver will not drive too fast, avoid distractions and drive defensively.

(viii) Before crossing a road / railway line he will reduce his speed looking both directions along the road or railway line and will proceed across the road or line only if it is safe to do so.

(ix) The driver will not operate the dumper in reverse unless he has a clear view of the area behind the vehicle.

(x) The driver will see that : -

(a) The vehicle is not overloaded.

(b) The material is not loaded in a dumper so as to project horizontally beyond the sides of its body.

(xi) The driver will not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the vehicle.

(xii) When there is a poor visibility, the speed of a vehicle will be restricted in a manner that the braking distance is maintained shorter the distance of visibility.

(xiii) The driver will not leave his machine during the shift. When he finishes his work, he will hand over the machine to his reliever or lock the excavators cab.

7.5 Conceptual Mining Plan

(i) The digging depth shall be 9.0 m . The top soil (0.25 m depth) is proposed to be scraped in advance for each hectares of land of the mining and will be stacked separately. The same will be used for reclamation purpose as soon as the mineral sand is mined in that area. This process of simultaneous reclamation will continue till the mining is over.

(ii) Sequence of working has been shown on **Plate no –4** .. As the mining contract period is only 8 years, some of the area will be left un-worked at the end of contract period.

(iii) Final Slope Angle To Be Adopted

Thickness of the bench is limited to 8.75 m only and width will be more than the height of the bench.. Bank side natural slope will not be disturbed. This will prevent collapse of bank and erosion.

During plan period workings will be carried out in the designated khasras only & workings will ensure safety, remove congestion of vehicles and will have better control and management.

(iv) Ultimate Capacity Of Dumps

There will be over burden removal / generation during the plan period. The same will be dumped at designated site and will be utilized for reclamation simultaneously. No outside material will be filled up in the extracted zone.

a) Land use Pattern of Mining Area at Various Stages

Land use pattern will be as follows:

Table: PRESENT LAND USE PLANING

Sr.No.	Particulars	Present Land Use (ha)
1	Restricted Safety Zone/7.5m mining area boundry,	0.75
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.00
3	Area available for mining	14.25
		15.00

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Table: LAND USE PLANING AT THE END OF lease period

Sr.No.	Particulars	AT THE END OF 5th YEAR (ha)
1	Safety Zone7.5m mining area boundry,	0.75
2	Infrastructure (Office, temp. Shelters etc.	0.02*
3	Reclaimed area	12.23
6	Un worked	0.00
7	Plantation*	2.00*
	Total	15.00

*Plantation in 2.0 ha land will be done under social forestry on restricted area/ lease boundary and land available from Panchayat by the end of mine life

* Plantation & infrastructure In restricted area only

7.6 Blasting

Boulder, Gravel & Sand extraction will not require any drilling, blasting activities. The mineral excavated will be directly loaded in to dumping trucks and would be transported directly to the consumer/screening plants.



7.7 (i) Mine Drainage

The mining activities will be concentrated in the proposed area up to 9.0 meters only. The present top level is 298mRL.and mining is proposed up to 289mRL as the soil removed in advance of mining will be spread over the mined out area. The bed level after reclamation will be 290mRL as the top soil removed i

Which will not disturbed the water table of the area. Water table in the areas outside river bed is about 15 to 20 meters below the general ground level .The surface drainage channels governing water drainage of the area will be maintained by providing proper garland drains to collect water at the periphery of the excavations and discharge the same at natural outlets by passing the excavations. During rains, water will percolate downward due to porous nature of the deposits. Thus the, rain will not hamper the mining operations.

- **MINE DRAINAGE**

The mineral deposit occurs within the fields. In case of mining in fields reclamation is done simultaneously. The mining is proposed well above the water table.

Drainage Around and Within Mine:

The mining area will become a depression, which warrants accumulation of water during rainy season. The pit will become a depression and will help in faster recharge of water in the aquifer

- **DEWATERING:**

Since the depth of mining proposed is only 9.0 meters in the area outside river bed, the same being above the water table of the area, there will be no chance of encountering the ground water table during the mining operations. No dewatering of the ground water is proposed.

7.8 Water Requirement

The requirement of water for the project will be as under

Sr.no	Activity	Requirment in KLD	Source
1	Dust suppression	14.0	Hired Tankers
2	Drinking	4.0	Hired Tankers
3	Green belt	8.00	Hired Tankers
	Total	26.00	

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7.9 SITE SERVICE: -

Manager's Office:

One competent Manager and statutory officials shall be appointed as per requirement of the Mines Act, 1952 and as allowed by DGMS, will be required to supervise the mining operations. An office for Manager 5 x 3 meters shall be provided at the central location of quarry. An additional room for other supervisory staff is also proposed at each mine.

Canteen -cum-rest shelter:

In order to provide the rest shelter for the workers working in the mine and also to provide tea etc. the arrangement shall be made to install a rest shelter-cum-canteen at each quarry and shall be utilized by the workers. The rest shelter will be for having rest during the lunch hours by the workers/ labor. The size of rest shelter shall be about 10 x 3 meter to accommodate the workers.

First Aid Room:

To provide the first aid for any sort of injuries encountered during the mining operation, one small first aid room shall be provided at each sub block. First aid kit and sufficient stock of material/medicines needed for first aid shall be provided as per requirement. As the Mining Engineer/Manager and Mining Mates are qualified first aides, they can provide first aid to the labor on the spot.



Crèche:

No woman employment is proposed in mine operation. However, in case of women workers are employed for other ancillary works like minor road repair, plantation etc, arrangement for a small crèche shall be made as per the requirement.

Electricity Supply:

Electric connection shall be taken for office and security purpose from the near bye sub-station of Haryana Electricity Board.

Water Supply:

The water supply for drinking purpose proposed will be made available by hired tanker.



8.0 YEAR WISE ANNUAL PROGRAMME OF MINING FOR NEXT 5 YEARS

Boulder, Gravel & Sand mineral is targeted for 800 tons per day i.e. 0.240 million tons per annum (maximum). Production programme is given below:

Table: Production Programme

Year	Targeted Production (in MMTA)	Overburden handling MT Per year
1	*0.240*	*8906*
2	*0.240*	*8906*
3	*0.240*	*8906*
4	*0.240*	*8906*
5	*0.240*	*8906*



9.0 DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT

Total estimated statutory Man power would be about 20 persons (as per Mines Act, 1952) as per the details given below:

Table: Employment Details

S. No.	Category	Numbers
1	Manager 1st Class manager	1
2	Assistant Manager/Foreman	1
3	Skilled personnel	1
4	Semi-skilled personnel	14
5	Unskilled	3
Total		**20**

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

10.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR LAND RESTORATION, RECLAMATION AND PLANTATION IN/ OR NEARBY MININGAREA

- Envisaged mining operation will be carried out outside the River bed only. There will be no mining activities when there is flow of water in the working zones. During rainy season, the activities will be stopped, if there is flow in the mine.
- Besides resource extraction, following activities will be kept in view:
  a) Protection and restoration of ecological system
  b) Prevent damages to the soil erosion in the nearby areas by making soil bund on the lease boundary
  c) Protect riverine configuration such as bank erosion, change of water course gradient, flow regime etc.
  d) Prevent contamination of ground water

<u>Safeguard Measures</u>

While carrying out mining activity following measures will be taken:

- Mining activities will be carried out only in dry bed. No in stream mining will be practiced.
- Mineral Boulder, Gravel & Sand from this area will be restricted to a maximum depth of 9.0 m from the existing bed level. This is for safety and sustainability.
- As the mining area is quite large and long in length, systematic extraction will be carried out to prevent seasonal scouring and enhanced erosion.
- Extraction will be carried out in a manner that there is no obstruction to flow of water, if any, during rainy season.

Reclamation of Mined out Area (plate no.5)

In case of outside river bed mining, top soil will be removed in advance of the actual mining and will be stacked in a temporary stack yard. The same will be utilized for reclamation once the mining of mineral in 1/2 hectare area is over. This practice of continuous and simultaneous reclamation shall be continued during the mining operations. About 10,000 M^3 soil will be needed for each hectare area mined outside the river bed. The yearly generation of over burden will be 8906 MT This overburden will be used for reclamation. When working in each hectare area is completed, the same will be reclaimed simultaneously. Working in the next hectare area will be shifted only after reclamation of the mined out one hectare area. This practice will be continued and simultaneously.

Greenbelt

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P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

In order to restore the environment and ecological balance in the area affected by mining, a forestation is considered to be an effective measure. Afforestation is a major thrust area in pollution control of mining. Afforestation is suitable for detecting, recognizing and reducing air pollution effects. Tree functions as sinks of air pollutants, besides their bio-aesthetical values, owing to its large surface area. The green belt supplements Oxygen to the atmosphere and combat air pollution effectively and aesthetic beauty and landscape of the area improves. It also checks soil erosion and make eco-system and climate more conducive.

Following factors will be considered while selecting species for plantation:-

i) Fast growing plant species shall be preferred.
ii) The plant will be of deep rooting system.
iii) The plant will be perennially green to improve aesthetic beauty of the area.
iv) The plant species will be adoptable to the local climatic conditions.
v) Native plant species will be planted.

Forestation programme shall be carried out basically, along the mine boundaries and roads as permitted by land owners. The mining area is devoid of any vegetation, will not cause any harm to riparian vegetation cover. It is proposed to have plantation on both sides of the roads as greenbelt to provide cover against dust dissemination. Plantation will also be carried out as social forestry programme in villages, school and the areas allocated by the Panchayat/ State authorities.

Native plants like Neem, shisham, , Mango and other local species will be planted. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover shall be adopted to develop the greenbelt. It is proposed to plant 2,000 no's of native species along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the plan period.

Table: Greenbelt Programme

Year	Saplings to be planted	Survival 80 %	Species	Place of Plantation
I	400	320	Neem, , Mango, Shisham, Sirish, Babool, Gulmohar	Along the roads, in schools and public building and other social forestry programme.
II	400	320		
III	400	320		
IV	400	320		
V	400	320		
Total	**2,000**	**1600**		

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11.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT IN AND AROUND MINING AREA

- Mining activities will be confined to 9.0 m depth .
- All link roads from the mining area to the tar road will be properly sprayed with water for dust suppression.
- Greenbelt and plantation on road side will help in dust suppression and will also reduce noise level.
- Plantation will improve ecology and aesthetic beauty of the area
- Measures will be taken to prevent the workings from extending in safety zones, cutting the banks and exceeding 3.0 m depth limit from the river bed surface.



12.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR DUMPING OVERBURDEN, STACKING OF TOP SOIL AND UTILIZATION OF TOP SOIL

During mining outside the river bed about 8906 MT soil/alluvium per year will be need to be removed and stacked separately. Soil removed and stored will be utilized for reclaiming it from soil stacking yard. Before placing of soil, the mines waste spread on the mined out benches will be adequately consolidated



13.0 MEASURES TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN FOR THE CONTROL OF WATER, NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION

Air Pollution:

Emission of gases and dust takes place due to movement of vehicles. Spraying of water and plantation along the road side prevents the spread of dust. Plantation also acts as barrier for restricting pollution. Impact on air environment has been assessed taking in to consideration the proposed production and increase emissions. The sources of air pollution are given below:

- Operation of mining machinery/ loading operations
- Transportation of mineral
- Wind erosion from barren area and river bed
- Emission of gases and dust due to movement of vehicles

MEASURES FOR DUST SUPPRESSION & CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION:

Control of Air Pollution Due To Dust, Exhaust Emissions or Fumes During Mining or Processing Operations For Minor Mineral & Related Activities and Containing the Same Within Permissible Limits Specified Under : -

1. Plantation road side as it will prevent the spreading of dust.
2. Water spraying will be done twice in a day over the haul road & roads leading to adjoining state roads.
3. Dust respirators will be provided to the operators of the heavy earth moving machineries.
4. Preventive maintenance shall be carried out of equipment.
5. At every work place where, the air borne dust generated, to be sampled and the concentration of the respirable dust will be determined regularly. If any measurement at any workplace and at source, the concentration in excess of 50% or 75% of the available concentration of permissible limit then measurements shall be carried on, at intervals not exceeding 3 months or 1 month respectively.
6. Silencers will be fitted to the dumpers.

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The following table indicates the concentration of Ambient Air as per the CPCB guidelines:

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

S. No.	Pollutants	Time weighted Average	Concentration of Ambient Air	
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by central Government)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO^2), µg/m^3	Annual*	50	20
		24 hours**	80	80
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_x), µg/m^3	Annual*	40	30
		24 hours**	80	80
3	Particulate Matter (Size less than 10 ìm) or PM_{10}, µg/m^3	Annual*	60	60
		24 hours**	100	100
4	Particulate Matter (Size less than 2.5 ìm) or $PM_{2.5}$, µg/m^3	Annual*	40	40
		24 hours**	60	60
5	Ozone (O_3), µg/m^3	8 hours**	100	100
		1 hours**	180	180
6	Lead (Pb), µg/m^3	Annual*	0.50	0.50
		24 hours**	1.0	1.0
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/ m^3	8 hours**	02	02
		1 hours**	04	04
8	Ammonia (NH_3), µg/m^3-	Annual*	100	100
		24 hours**	400	400
9	Benzene (C_6H_6), µg/m^3	Annual*	05	05
10	Benzo(O) Pyerene Particulate Phae only ng/ m^3	Annual*	01	01
11	Arsenic (As), ng/ m^3	Annual*	06	06
12	Nickel (Ni), ng/ m^3	Annual*	20	20

* Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be compiled with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on to two consecutive days of monitoring.

(Source: CPCB notification Dated 18th November 2009)

Air pollutants released during production can be checked by:

- Dust suppression system/ water spraying would be adopted at mine working and loading points
- Excavation operations to be suspended during very strong wind conditions
- Afforestation will be carried out for control of dust
- Plantation with wide canopy trees along approach road will help in dust suppression
- Persons to be provided with dust mask and other personal protective equipments, particularly during summer months and dust storm periods

Transportation

- Regular water spraying on haulage roads during mineral transportation by water sprinklers,
- Avoid over loading of tippers & consequent spillage on the roads,
- Mineral carrying trucks will be effectively covered by tarpaulin to avoid escape of fines to atmosphere,
- Air quality shall be regularly monitored both in the core zone and the buffer zone.

Controlling of NOx level

The source of NOx is due to vehicular emission. This can be controlled by proper maintenance and servicing of vehicles. Only P.U.C. certificated vehicles will be permitted

Noise Pollution

There is no drilling and blasting for mineral extraction. Noise pollution due to transportation will not cause any problem to the inhabitants of this area because there is no human settlement in close proximity to the link roads in mining area. Effective steps will be taken to keep the noise level well below the DGMS prescribed limit of 85 dBA.

Noise control is achieved by the following:

- Proper care and maintenance of the equipments will be carried out.
- Personal protective equipments will be provided to the workers.

14.0 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE STUDY AREA

Total number of villages in which mining area falls is 1. Main occupation is agriculture. The details of these and other nearby village and their population are given below:-

Table: Demographic Details

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Name of village	THH	Tot Pop	Tot Male	Tot female
Darwa (78)	108	661	354	307
Mujahidwala (75)	27	158	84	74
Belgarh (73)	43	282	211	71
Beli Bhud (63)	2	8	8	0
Doiwala (69)	61	261	184	77
Bhud Majra (70)	92	541	279	262
Balla Majra (71)	140	839	565	274
Deodhar (72)	466	3011	1538	1473
Bhood Kalan (80)	303	1792	944	848
Bhilpura (200)	152	975	545	430
Shahjahanpur (201)	66	439	236	203
Yakubpur (197)	216	1337	696	641
Hangoli (459)	106	634	347	287
Namdarpur (455)	108	524	261	263
Mali Majra (454)	95	515	263	252
Maghar Pura (446)	64	399	217	182
Sultanpur (445)	171	1058	556	502
Bhagwanpur (447)	175	1014	527	487
Fatehpur (448)	248	1449	744	705
Saran (449)	643	3863	2015	1848



15.0 DETAILS OF HEALTH CHECKUP AND INSURANCE OF ALL THE EMPLOYED PERSONS (FOR EXISTING MINING AREA)

All workers will be subjected to medical examination as per Mines Rule 1955 both at times of appointment and at least once in five years. Medical camps will be organized for this activity. Insurance of all employees as per the rules will be carried out.

15.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

As a corporate responsibility following measures along with budget provision is proposed for improving the conditions of persons in and around the project area:

The Yamunanagar district of Haryana State is relatively less developed in respect of employment and facilities. Thus, it can be seen that the proposed project offers good potential for the local people for employment directly and indirectly. The Project Affected Persons, if any, of the lease area will be provided with compensation or job or indirect employment such as business, contract works etc. With the starting of mining operation, employment/business opportunity will increase and welfare amenities such as free medical facilities, conveyance, school, free education, drinking water supply etc will be available for the area.
The details of benefits to the people in the adjoining villages are discussed here under:

a) Employment

From the study of socio economic environment at the study area it is quite evident that the area is not quite developed as far as job opportunities and living standard of the population is concerned. Apart from cultivation, agriculture, etc mining, industries and ancillary activities play an important source of livelihood in this as well as adjoining districts.

With the start of mining operations, various employment opportunities will be generated. Several persons will be benefited with mining works, employment through contractor, running of jeep and buses, canteens, different kind of shops and transport related business avenues.

The Project Affected Persons, if any, will be provided with either compensation or direct employment or indirect employment. They would be mostly recruited in unskilled, semi skilled categories etc. This will improve the economic condition of the local people. The employment of

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S.M.E.

local people in primary and secondary sectors of project shall upgrade the prosperity of the region.

(b) Educational facilities

Industrial on-job training will be provided to the interested local people and the trained people will be absorbed in jobs as per the requirement of the project. Proponent will also provide full cooperation and monitory assistance for adult education programme. Other activities proposed are :

1. Targeted programmes for primary education for specially girl child
2. Augmentation of infrastructure and equipments, furniture, blackboard, toilets etc in schools
3. Scholarships to meritorious students
4. Adult education & awareness about saving & investment plans.
5. Partnerships in state sponsored education programmes
6. School wall boundary maintenance
7. Existing govt. school strengthening by boundary wall construction, construction of toilets, roof repair, drinking water taps, etc.

Capacity building activities such as following will be undertaken:

1. Scholarship for ITI training outside for 20 persons
2. Sponsorship of land losers / wards for full term courses
3. Short term courses for skill up gradation
4. Vocational training (dairy, poultry, bee keeping, sericulture)
5. Specific Programmes for Ladies (stitching, embroidery, tailoring etc)

(c) Medical facilities



Project shall provide aid to improve the existing medical facilities in the villages and also improve awareness and provide sufficient training in hygiene, sanitation and proper diet. Some of the activities that can be carried out are as follows:

1. Mobile Clinic with testing and diagnostic facilities
2. Health Camps for Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.
3. Addressing local health related issues through audio visuals and group meetings
4. Subsidized treatment in hospital with which tie-up will be there
5. Specific Programmes for hygiene and sanitation
6. Helping aids to each category of physically challenged as per requirement
7. Eye camps to address the issue of cataracts specially

(d) Infrastructure facilities

Infrastructure facilities like road, Post & Telegraph, Telephone, Banks etc are basics for each and every area. These facilities are already well developed in the surrounding areas. The lessee will take various steps for upliftment of the basic amenities of the area by providing drinking water, communication facilities, etc. Construction of roads, drainage, community halls, school buildings, health centers, street lighting, equipments to educational institutions, public utilities, sanitation facilities, etc in nearby area will be undertaken.

As a corporate responsibility following measures along with budget provision is proposed for improving the conditions of persons in and around the project area:



Sr No	Description	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1	Health check up camps	1.50	1.5	1.75	1.75	1.75
2	Insurance cover of workers	2.0	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3	Assistance to local schools, scholarship to students	1.50	1.00	1.75	2.00	2.00
4	Sanitations and drinking water facilitites	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
5	Vocational training to persons for income generation	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
6	Assistance to self help groups	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total		**8.5**	**8.5**	**10**	**10.25**	**10.25**

15.2 Fund Provision for Environmental Management

It is proposed to create an Environment Management Fund. The contractor shall deposit/pay an amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with installments towards the **'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation fund.**

15.3 Fund Provision for EMP Measures: following provisions are proposed to be taken for improving, control and monitoring of environment protection measures

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in lacs)
1	Pollution monitoring – Air, Water, Noise	1.0
2	Pollution monitoring – Water sprinkling	3.0
3	Wire fencing at plantation sites	0.5
4	Plantation including maintinance	0.75
5	Rainwater harvesting	2.0
6	Haul road and other roads repair and maintinance	2.0
	Total	9.25



PART –II

PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

1.0 Introduction

(A) Name & address of the Mining Contractor

M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd, Shop No.12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-24712 (UP)

(B) LOCATION OF THE MINING AREA

Mining Contract of Boulder, Gravel & Sand (Minor Mineral) over an area of 15.00 ha is located in District – Yamunanagar Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 unit.

(C) EXTENT OF THE MINING AREA

15.00 ha in Mandewala village, Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 as explained at 2.0 in the main mining plan

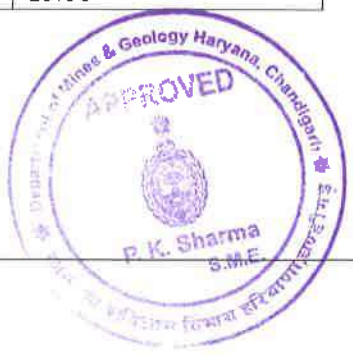
(D) PRESENT LAND USE PATTERN and At the end of lease period

Table: PRESENT LAND USE PLANING

Sr.No.	Particulars	Present Land Use (ha)
1	Restricted Safety Zone 7.5m mining area boundary,/roads etc	0.75
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.00
3	Area available for mining	14.25
		15.00

Table: LAND USE PLANING AT THE END OF lease period

Sr.No.	Particulars	AT THE END LEASE PERIOD
1	Safety Zone7.5m mining area boundary,	0.75
2	Infrastructure (Office, temp. Shelters etc.	0.02*
3	Reclaimed area	12.23
6	Un-worked	0.00
7	Plantation*	2.00*
	Total	15.00



*Plantation in 2.0 ha land will be done under social forestry on land available from Panchayat by the end of mine life

* Plantation & infrastructure In restricted area only

(E) METHOD OF MINING:

Mining activity will be carried out by open cast semi-mechanized method.

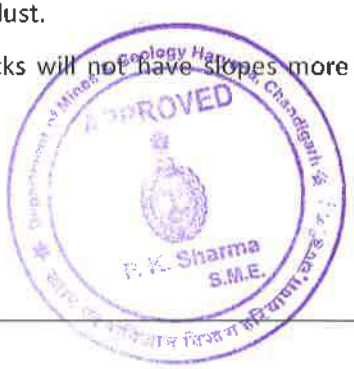
The average permitted depth of mineral is around 9.0 m. Out of which there is overburden of about 1.00 m thick soil and remaining 8 m depth is of mineral boulder, gravel & sand. The top soil (1.00 m depth) is proposed to be scraped in advance for each hectares of land of the mining and will be stacked separately. The same will be used for reclamation purpose as soon as the mineral is mined in that area. This process of simultaneous reclamation will continue till the mining is over.

- Bench height in mineral shall be of 8.00 mt.
- Width of the bench shall not be less than height of the bench or 3 times the width of widest machine (Heavy earth moving machinery), whichever is more.
- Hydraulic excavators (2.0 cubic m) shall be deployed for excavation of loose sand and loading into the dumpers having 25 MT capacities.
- Angle of repose of mine benches shall be less than 45 degrees to ensure the safety of benches from side fall etc.
- A safety barrier of 7.5 m but not less than depth of pit (8 m) will be left from the mining area boundary.
- A proper and safe road net work i.e. from mine haul road to Kachcha road to adjoining permanent tar roads shall be followed up for transportation of mineral to final destinations in case of both river bed and outside river bed area.

Total production envisaged is 800 MT per day i.e. 32 trips@25Mt/trip). Activities will be carried out as per the production schedule given earlier. The mining quarry will be working as self sustained units with all facilities like site office, rest shelter, first aid and drinking water etc. All these mines will be connected suitably with communication system.

Roads will be properly made and sprayed by water for suppression of dust.

Roads in the mining area for the movement of loaded trippers/ trucks will not have slopes more than 1 in 20.



(F) MINERAL PROCESSING OPERATION:

No mineral processing is envisaged for Boulder, Gravel & Sand (minor mineral) produced during the mining activity.

1.1 Reasons for closure:

The progressive mine closure plan has been prepared in compliance of Haryana Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2012 under MMCR 1986. No immediate closure is planned as sufficient reserves are available to carry on the activities. There is market potential in domestic demands.

1.2 Statutory Obligations:

The mining contractor is bound to submit the Progressive mine closure plan either with Mining plan or Scheme of Mining.

Mining contractor is bound to follow the terms and conditions as will be stipulated in the mining contract.

In addition to it the rules pertaining to the Protection of Environment i.e Environment Act. Environment Rules and other associated rules for the protection of environment will have to be followed.

During the course of mining the rules stipulated in Mines Act, Mines rules Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1961 and HMMCR.2012 will be followed.

All other rules pertaining to the mining existing at that time will be followed during the course of mining activities.

1.3 Closure plan preparations

Name, address and registration number of the recognized persons who prepared the progressive closure plan and name and address of the executing agency who is involved in the preparation of progressive mine closure plan.

S.N.S Sharma

Regd. No RQP/DDN/0135/2001/A **(Annexure-III)**

Lessee will himself implement the closure plan; no outside agency will be involved.



2.0 MINE DESCRIPTION

2.1 General Geology and Local Geology

2.1.1 Regional Geology

The north-eastern part of Haryana is predominantly characterized by sedimentary lithology in the Sub-Himalayan zone comprising Subathus, Dagshais, Kasaulis and Siwaliks. A general Regional stratigraphic sequence in the area is given in Table. Tertiary sequence of Haryana

Age	Super group	group	Formation	litho logy
Holocene			Newer alluvium and Newer Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, Sand, silt, clay, limestone, gypsum
Lower to upper Pleistocene			older alluvium and Older Aeolian Deposits	Gravel, grey sand, silt, clay, brown sand, calcrete
Lower to Middle Pleistocene	SIWALIK	Upper Siwalik	Boulder Conglomerates formation	Conglomerate, sandstone, silt, clay
Upper Pliocene			Pinjore Formation	Coarse grit,red sand stone and clay, conglomerate
			Tatrot Formation	Friable Sandstone and variegated clay
		Middle Siwalik	Dhokpathan Formation	Brown sandstone and orange clay
Middle Miocene			Nagri Formation	Hard grey sand stone, mudstoneand minor shale
		Lower Siwalik	Nahan Formation	Coarse grity ,clay and red sandstone often calcareous, brownish shale with lignite lenticles, greenish white Quartzite
Lower Miocene		Sirmur	Kausauli Formation	Grey and green stone,green shale and grey clay
			Dagsai Formation	Purple and green sand stone, deep red gritty,clay,white andstone with ferruginous concretions
Upper Eocene			Subathu formation	Sandstone with gritu clay. Impure fossiliferous limestone calcareous slate,greenish shale and dark brown quartzite
Pre-proterozoic			Tunda pathar	Thickly bedded ,sstromatolite limestone with carboniferous shale and quartzite

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2.1.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The litho units encountered in the riverbed and surrounding areas belongs to the Shivalik super groups. The sediments are river borne and has deposited in the riverbed and the flood plains. The different formations of the area belong to Shivalik Super group and are a mixture of boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay. The following sequences have been observed in the area.

Soil/Alluvium

Sand

Gravel

Boulder

There is no clear demarcation between the litho units. They have been deposit in a mixed form. The Litho- units exposed around the riverbed belong to Shivalik Super- Group. The mineral Boulders, Gravel and sand have formed by weathering of rocks and then deposition on the flood plains of the rivers originated from the Shivaliks. These have been washed by rainwater during rainy season and deposited in river bed in the form of boulders, gravels and sand of different sizes and shapes. These minerals are sorted by screening. The max depth of the minerals is not known.

Soil/ alluvium varying in thickness from 2-4m constitute the top horizons in the flood plain area suitable for agriculture. Yamuna River meanders through the area exposing the alluvium and soil at the banks. Boulder, gravel & sand is found in the river bed. Boulder, gravel &sand is deposited up to great depths. This bed is presently dry and water flows only during the rainy season The Sand exposed in the River bed of Yamuna and surrounding areas is the product of the deposition of the sediments brought and deposited in the flood plains of River Yamuna. These sediments are of recent geological formation. The litho-units exposed within the river and surrounding areas have formed as water borne sediments brought by flood water during rainy season every year and deposited in riverbed. Geological map and section are enclosed as **Plate – 03)**

2.2 Reserves

The reserves of Boulder, Gravel & Sand calculated by volumetric method and are summarized here below:



Sr no.	Nature of land	Lease area In ha	Total proved Geological reserves MT=Area x depth x BD (A)	Blocked area /restricted area	Blocked Geological Reserves in blocked area (B)	Total Mineable reserves A-B=C	Planned production (Per Year)
1	Outside river bed	15.00	24,00,000 MT	0.75	1,20,000 MT	12,80,000 MT	2,40,000 MT

A) GEOLOGICAL PROVED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (111)

Total Reserves = 24,00,000 MT

B) BLOCKED RESERVES AS PER UNFC CODE (211 & 222) = 1,20,000 MT

C) MINEABLE RESERVES = A-B = 22,80,000 MT

D) TARGETED PRODUCTION

2, 40,000 MT per Year

E) Life of the mine

At the proposed rate of production the life of the mine is 8 years

2.3 Mining Method

Mining method to be followed is described in chapter of mining at 7.0 in Mining Plan.

2.4 Mineral Beneficiation

No mineral beneficiation is envisaged.

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3.0 Review of implementation of mining plan including five years progressive closure plan up to the final closure plan

Mining Plan and Progressive mine closure plan are being submitted for the first time. It will be reviewed after five years and review of implementation will be given with next mining scheme.

4.0 CLOSURE PLAN

4.1 Mined - out land

About 11.358 hectare area is available for mining. Land use at various stages is given in the table below:

Table: PRESENT LAND USE PLANING

Sr.No.	Particulars	Present Land Use (ha)
1	Restricted Safety Zone 7.5m mining area boundry,/roads etc	0.75
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.00
3	Area available for mining	14.25
		15.00

Table: LAND USE PLANING AT THE END OF lease period

Sr.No.	Particulars	AT THE END OF 5th YEAR (ha)
1	Safety Zone7.5m mining area boundry,	0.75
2	Infrastructure (Office,temp. Shelters etc.	0.02*
3	Reclaimed area	12.00
6	Unworked	0.00
7	Plantation*	2.00*
	Total	15.00

*Plantation in 2.0 ha land will be done under social forestry on land available from Panchayat by the end of mine life

* Plantation & infrastructure In restricted area only



4.2 Water quality management

The area constitutes almost alluvial plain without any conspicuous topographical features and forms a part of the vast Indo-Gangetic plain. The elevation of the area above mean sea level ranges from 298 mamsl in the north to 297 m.amsl in the south with an average elevation of 297.5 m.a MSL. The general slope of the area is southwards. There is little flow of water in the river bed in post monsoon period. Area is having 1076 mm rainfall in a year. During rainy season, catchment water flows in the river. During dry period the Boulder, Gravel & Sand is excavated which gets replenished to some extent during this period. No mining activities will be carried out during rainy season when there is water flowing in the working area.

There will be no intersection of water table as working will be carried out upto 3.0 m depth only from surface of river bed .

4.3 Air Quality Management:

The proposed mining method is not likely to produce much of dust and fugitive emissions to cause damage to ambient air quality of the area. Workers will be provided with personnel protective equipment like face mask, ear plug/ muffs.

For air pollution management at the progressive mine closure of mine, green belt will be developed to prevent and control air pollution.

4.4 Waste Management:

As stated in mining method, there will be no waste of any kind. Therefore no waste management s required.

4.5 Top Soil Management

About 16187 M3 top soil will be needed to be handled every year. It will be use for reclamation purpose.

4.6 Tailing dam management

There is no proposal of beneficiation of mineral. No tailing dam is envisaged.

4.7 Infrastructure:

The infrastructure facilities like site office, first –aid station, rest shelter/ store, drinking water etc. will be established temporarily. At the time of closure there will be no problem to remove the same from the lease area..

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4.8 Disposal of mining machinery:

Machinery is proposed on hire basis. Hence no decommissioning of mining machinery is proposed.

4.9 Safety & Security:

Safety measures will be implemented to prevent access to excavation area by un-authorized persons as per Mine Act 1952, MMR 1961.

i. Safety measures will be implemented as per Mine Act 1952, MMR 1961, Mines Rules 1955.
ii. Provisions of MMR1961 shall be followed strictly and all roads shall be 10 m wide and have a gradient of not more than 1 in 20.
iii. Width of bench will be kept around 20.0 m for ease of operations and provide sufficient room for the movement of equipments.
iv. Protective equipment like dust masks, ear plugs/ muffs and other equipments shall be provided for use by the work persons.
v. Notices giving warning to prevent inadvertent entry of persons shall be displayed at all conspicuous places and in particular near mine entries.
vi. Danger signs shall be displayed near the excavations.
vii. Security guards will be posted.
viii. In the event of temporary closer, approaches will be fenced off and notice displayed.

4.10 Disaster Management and Risk Assessment:

This should deal with action plan for high risk accidents like landslides, subsidence, flood, inundation in underground mines, fire, seismic activities, tailing dam failures etc. and emergency plan proposed for quick evacuation, ameliorative measures to be taken etc. The capability of lessee to meet such eventualities and the assistance to be required from the local authorities should be described.

- The shallow depth of activities outside the river bed mining will not involve any high risk accident due to side falls/collapse.
- There will be no mining whenever there is flow of water.
- The complete mining operation will be carried out under the Management and control of experienced and qualified Mines Manager having Certificate of Competency to manage the mines granted by DGMS.



- All the provisions of Mines Act 1952, MMR 1961 and Mines Rules 1955, Haryana Minor Mineral Rules, 2012 and other laws applicable to mine will strictly be complied with.
- During heavy rainfall the mining activities will be closed in the river bed.
- All persons in supervisory capacity will be provided with proper communication facilities. Competent persons will be provided FIRST AID kits which they will always carry.

4.11 Care and Maintenance during Temporary Discontinuance:

In case of any temporary discontinuance due to court order or due to statutory requirement or any other unforeseen circumstance following measures shall be taken for care, maintenance and monitoring of conditions.

- Notice of temporary discontinuance of work in mine shall be given to the DGMS as per the MMR 1961.
- All the mining machinery shall be shifted to a safe place.
- Entrance to the mine or part of the mine, to be discontinued shall be fenced off. Fencing shall be as per the circular 11/1959 from DGMS.
- Security Guards shall be posted for the safety and to prevent any unauthorized entry to the area.
- Carry out regular maintenance of the facilities/area detailed below in such a way as would have been done as if the mines were operation:

  Mine roads and approach roads,

  Fencing on approach roads,

  Checking and maintenance of machines and equipment,

  Drinking water arrangements,

  Mine office, first aid stations etc.

- Competent persons shall inspect the area regularly.
- Air, water and other environmental monitoring shall be carried out as per CPCB and IBM Guideline.
- Care and upkeep of plantation shall be carried out on regular basis.
- Status of the working and status monitoring for re-opening of the mines shall be discussed daily.

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In case of discontinuance due to any natural calamities/abnormal conditions, mining operation will be restarted as early as possible after completing rescue work, restoring safety and security, repairs of roads etc.



5.0 ECONOMIC REPERCUSSION OF CLOSURE OF MINE AND MANPOWER RETRENCHMENTS

Mining contract area will be granted for a period of 8 years only. As per the production programme envisaged, at the end of contract period, still sufficient un-worked area would be left available for continuing production activities further. Hence, no closure is planned. There will be no affect on the man power as the persons belong to nearby villages and will have an option either to be available for employment for the next contract or do the agriculture in their fields.



6.0 TIME SCHEDULING FOR ABANDONMENT

The mining area has enormous potential for continuance of operations even after the expiry of the awarded period. The details of time schedule of all abandonment will be given at the time of final closer plan. Mining activities are confined 9.0m. depth, relatively shallow depth of workings. Simultaneously reclamation of the mined out area will be used or agriculture purpose as is being done before mining.



7.0 ABANDONMENT COST

As at present mining is not going to be closed so abandonment cost could not be assessed. However based on the progressive mine closure activities during the plan period, cost is assessed as given below:

Abandonment Cost

ACTIVITY	YEAR					Rate	Amount (in Lakhs)
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
Plantation (in no.)	400	400	400	400	400	@ 20 Rs per sapling+30 Rs maintenance cost	1.00
Plantation cost in Rs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		
Wire fencing (meter)	250	250	250	250	250	@ of 120Rs per meter	1.50
Wire fencing cost	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000		
Land used for mining outside river bed (ha) /year	1.618	1.618	1.618	1.618	1.618		
Cost of land leveling and/ reclamation in Rs	3,23,600	3,23,600	3,23,600	3,23,600	3,23,600	@ 2,00,000/hect	16.18
	373600	373600	373600	373600	373600		18.68



8.0 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Total 11.358 ha area will be put in use upto the end of the plan period. Details of area put to use as given below (As per circular No.4/2006 issued by CCOM, Nagpur following table has been considered for calculation for financial assurance).

Calculation for Financial Assurance

S. No.	Item	Area put on use at start of plan (Ha) (A)	Requirement at the end of plan period (Ha)	Total area put to use (Ha) (B)	Area considered as fully reclaimed & rehabilitation (Ha) (C)	Net area considered for calculation (Ha) D = (B-C)
1.	Area to be excavated	0.0	14.25	14.25	0.0	14.25
2.	Storage for topsoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Overburden/ dumps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Mineral storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Infrastructure *(Workshop, Adm. Building & Road)	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.0
6.	Green belt*	0.0	2.00	2.0	2.0	0.0
7	Tailing pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Effluent treatment plan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Mineral separation plant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Township area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Others to specify	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total						**14.25**

Total 14.25 ha area will be put in use. Against this mined out area the total financial assurance (@15000/- per ha. Comes out to Rs 2, 13,750/ which is part of the 'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation fund.



9.0 CERTIFICATE

It is enclosed with the report.

10.0 PLAN AND SECTION

Plan and section are prepared and enclosed with the Mining Plan.

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29TH MARCH 2021

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

Certificate

I, S.N.Sharma, duly Recognized Qualified Person to prepare Mining Plan under Rule 22 C of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (Revised 1987) has prepared the Mining Plan & Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Boulder, Gravel &Sand (Minor Mineral) mine over an area of 15.00 hectares in Mandewala Block/YNR B-38 of M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd, Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur-247121 (UP). The various data and write up enclosed have been complied and verified by us. The working plan and all other details given in the plan have been prepared under my guidance and duly verified by me. The Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan complies all statutory Rules, Regulations, orders made by the Central or State Government, statutory organizations etc. have been taken into consideration and wherever any specific permission is required the lessee will approach the concerned authorities

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29TH MARCH 2021

S.N. Sharma

RQP/DDN/0135/2001-A.

Director of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
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S.M.E.

Annex-1

Director General, Mines and Geology Department Haryana
30-Bays Building, Sector-17, Chandigarh.

Registered
From

The Director General,
Mines & Geology Department, Haryana
30 Bays building, Sector-17,
Chandigarh.

To

Saharanpur Mines Management Services Private Limited,
Shop No. 12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk,
Saharanpur-247121 (Uttar Pradesh).

Memo No. DMG/HY/Cont/Mandewala Block/YNR B 38/2015/3937
Dated Chandigarh, the **19.06.2015**

Subject: **Acceptance of the highest bid/ in respect of the Boulder, Gravel and Sand minor mineral mines of "Mandewala Block/YNR B 38" having Tentative Area of 15.00 hectares in the district Yamuna Nagar, offered in e- auction held on 10.06.2015 and 11.06.2015 and issue of Letter of Intent (LoI) – regarding.**

You participated in the in the **e- auction held on 10.06.2015 and 11.06.2015 on the State Government web portal https://haryanaeprocurement.gov.in after accepting the terms and conditions of the auction notice DMG/HY/e Auction/YNR/2015/2150 dated 27.04.2015 and Corrigendum DMG/HY/e-Auction/YNR/Corr./2015/3358 dated 19.05.2015 in order to obtain mining contracts of minor mineral mines of the district Yamuna Nagar.** You offered the highest bid of **Rs. 16,55,50,000/-** [Rs. Sixteen crore fifty five lakh fifty thousand only] per annum, against the Reserve Price of **Rs. 07,10,00,000/-** per annum, for obtaining the Mining Contract of Minor Mineral Mines namely **'Mandewala Block/YNR B 38'** for extraction of Boulder, Gravel and sand having tentative area of **15.00** hectares. The details of the khasra numbers of the tentative area under above said Mining Block is attached as **Annexure 'A'**.

2. You are hereby informed that the State Government has accepted the highest bid of **Rs. 16,55,50,000/-** [Rs. Sixteen crore fifty five lakh fifty thousand only] offered by you in respect of the above said minor mineral mines of **'Mandewala Block/YNR B 38'** under the provisions of the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals & Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules-2012 (State Rules). Accordingly, you have become the successful bidder in respect of **Mandewala Block/YNR B 38** of the district Yamuna Nagar.

3. The State Government having accepted the aforementioned highest bid offered by you, the Department is pleased to issue this Letter of Intent (LoI) in your favour in respect of the Mining Block/area namely **'Mandewala Block/YNR B 38'** subject to the following terms and conditions:

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(i) The period of contract shall be **08 years** and the same shall commence with effect from the date of grant of environmental clearance by competent authority or on expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of this communication of acceptance of highest bid/ issuance of "**Letter of Intent**", whichever is earlier;

(ii) You may note that the detail of the area of the mining blocks is tentative and was notified "on as is where is basis" (**refer condition no. 4 of the notice**). In case of any inadvertent mistake, if any, the same would be rectified/ corrected before execution of the agreement (**refer condition no. 3 of the notice**).;

(iii) No request regarding reduction in bid amount on account of reduction in land/area of the Mining block, including due to change in description of khasra numbers/location etc. at any stage will be entertained on any ground including loss/reduction of area for mining on account of compliance of applicable laws/restrictions. Needless to state that this also includes the changes, if any, as per condition no. 3 of auction notice.

(iv) The amount of the highest successful bid i.e. **Rs. 16,55,50,000/-** [Rs. Sixteen crore fifty five lakh fifty thousand only] per annum shall be the "Annual Contract Money" payable by you as the contractor in the manner prescribed in the contract agreement to be executed on form MC-1 appended to State Rules;

(v) The above said annual contract money shall be increased at the rate of 25% on completion of each block of three years. Accordingly, the year-wise amount of the annual contract money shall be as per details given below:

Sr. No.	Year of the Contract Period	Annual contract Money
1	First Year	Rs. 16,55,50,000/-
2	Second Year	Rs. 16,55,50,000/-
3	Third Year	Rs. 16,55,50,000/-
4	Fourth Year	Rs. 20,69,37,500/-
5	Fifth Year	Rs. 20,69,37,500/-
6	Sixth Year	Rs. 20,69,37,500/-
7	Seventh Year	Rs. 25,86,71,875/-
8	Eighth Year	Rs. 25,86,71,875/-

(vi) As per the terms and conditions of the grant, you are liable to deposit **Rs. 04,13,87,500/-** i.e. equal to 25% of the annual bid amount as "security deposit" out of which you have already deposited an amount of **Rs. 01,65,55,000/-** (Rs. One crore sixty five lakh fifty five thousand only) i.e. equal to 10% of the annual bid amount as 'initial bid security' after the conclusion of e-auction. The balance amount of **Rs. 02,48,32,500/-** of the bid security i.e. 15% of the annual bid amount alongwith one month's advance contract money shall be deposited before

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commencement of the mining operations or before expiry of the period of 12 months, whichever is earlier;

(vii) You shall execute an Agreement Deed in Form MC-I appended to the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Mineral & Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules-2012 (the State Rules 2012) within a period of 90 days from the date of issuance of this communication/ grant of LoI;

(viii) It may be pointed out that as per existing applicable rates the contract agreement had to be executed on **Non Judicial Stamp papers worth Rs. 61,30,600/- (Rs. Sixty one lakh thirty thousand six hundred fifty only)**. However, you are aware that M/s Om Minerals, one of the LoI holders (who participated in the auctions held in December 2013) has filed a CWP No.7991 of 2014, before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court. Further a few other similarly situated LoI holders have also filed separate CWP's before the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court challenging demand/ levy of Stamp Duty on execution of 'Contract Agreement'. The said matter is still pending for adjudication. Accordingly, the present auction was conducted subject to outcome of said cases. **Therefore, the charging of stamp duty for the execution of contract agreement shall be as per final outcome of the said CWP's.**

(ix) The Contract Agreement would also be required to be got Registered on payment of the applicable Registration fee;

(x) In case you fail to execute the Agreement Deed within the prescribed period of 90 days, this LoI shall be deemed to have been revoked and the amount of initial bid security deposited at the time of auction shall be forfeited. Further, the balance amount of 15% towards the bid security, amounting to **Rs. 02,48,32,500/-** being the 15% of the annual bid amount, shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and, you, as the LoI holder/ defaulter, shall be debarred from participation in any future auctions for a period of 5 years;

(xi) You shall also furnish a solvent surety for a sum equal to the amount of the annual bid for execution of the Agreement. In case the surety offered by the contractor(s) during the subsistence of the contract is not found solvent, the contractor(s) shall offer another solvent surety and a supplementary deed shall be executed to this effect;

(xii) After execution of Agreement, either before commencement of the mining operation or before expiry of the period of 12 months from the date of issuance of this LoI, whichever is earlier, in case of failure to deposit the balance 15% amount towards

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security [as required under clause (v) above] the acceptance of bid/issuance of LoI/execution of agreement shall be deemed to have been revoked and 10% amount deposited towards as initial bid security at the time of auction shall stand forfeited. Further, un-paid 15% amount towards security shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and you shall debarred from participation in any subsequent bids for a period of 5 years;

(xiii) You shall be liable to deposit the contract money in advance at monthly intervals as per provisions of Contract Agreement i.e. from the date of commencement of the contract Agreement;

(xiv) You shall also deposit/ pay an additional amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with the monthly installments towards the **'Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund'.**

(xv) You shall also be liable to pay advance income tax as per provisions of Section 206(c) of income tax act in addition to contract money, payable as per terms and conditions of contract agreement.

(xvi) On enhancement of the contract money with the expiry of every three years period, you shall deposit the balance amount of security so as to upscale the security amount equal to 25% of the revised annual contract money as applicable for one year with respect to the next block of three years. No interest, whatsoever, shall be payable on the security amount deposited under the prescribed security head of the government;

(xvii) You shall prepare a Mining Plan along with the Mine Closure Plan (Progressive & Final) as per chapter 10 of the State Rules for the "Mining Block" and shall not commence mining operations in any area except in accordance with such Mining Plan duly approved by an officer authorised by the Director, mines & Geology, in this behalf.

(xviii) Further, the actual mining will be allowed to be commenced only after prior Environmental Clearance is obtained by you as the LoI holder/mining contractor for the Mining Block from the Competent Authority as permitted by the competent Authority required under EIA notification dated 14/9/2006, as amended from time to time by the MoE&F, GoI and guidelines/ circulars issued in this behalf;

(xix) The Mining contractor to whom mining rights have been granted through this contract would also be liable to pay the following to the landowners to undertake mining operations:



(a) Annual rent in respect of the land area blocked under the concession but not being operated, and

(b) Rent plus compensation in respect of the area used for actual mining operations.

(xx) The amount of annual rent and the compensation shall be settled mutually between the landowner and the mining contractor. In case of non-settlement of the rent and compensation, the same shall be decided by the District Collector concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 9 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, and Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012";

(xxi) The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time;

(xxii) The Mining Contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid license as per provisions contained in Chapter 14 of the State Rules;

(xxiii) The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/ protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account;

(xxiv) Following are the general/ special conditions applicable for excavation of minor mineral(s) from river beds in order to ensure safety of river-beds, structures and the adjoining areas:

(a) No mining would be permissible in a river-bed up to a distance of five times of the span of a bridge structure on up-stream side and ten times the span of such bridge structure on down-stream side, subject to a minimum of 250 meters on the up-stream side and 500 meters on the down-stream side;

(b) There shall be maintained an un-mined block of 50 meters width after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be directed by the Director or any officer authorised by him;

(c) The maximum depth of mining in the river-bed shall not exceed three meters from the un-mined bed level at any point in time with proper bench formation;

(d) Mining shall be restricted within the central 3/4th width of the river/ rivulet;

(e) No mining shall be permissible in an area up to a width of 500 meters from the active edges of embankments in case of river Yamuna, 250 meters in case of Tangri, Markanda and Ghaggar and 100 meters on either side of all other rivers/ rivulets. (This clause is applicable for mining outside river bed area);

(f) Any other condition(s), as may be required by the Irrigation Department of the state from time to time for river-bed mining in consultation with the Mines & Geology Department, may be made applicable to the mining operations in river-beds.

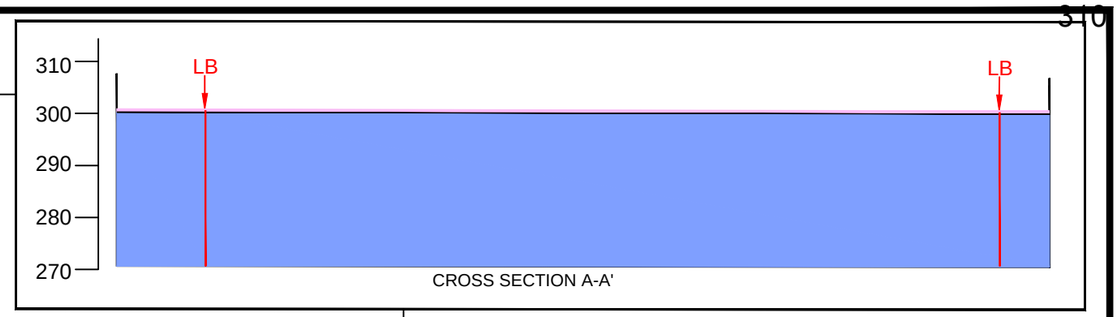
(xxv) A safety margin of two meters (2m) shall be maintained above the ground water table while undertaking mining and no mining operations shall be permissible below this level unless a specific permission is obtained from the competent authority in this behalf. Further, the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point of time.(This clause is applicable for mining outside river bed area);

(xxvi) The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws;

(xxvii) The contractor shall be under obligation to carry out mining in accordance with all other provisions as applicable under the Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Indian Explosives Act, 1884, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;

4. Accordingly, for the time being you are advised to submit the Draft Contract Agreement on Form MC-I (in Five copies) appended to the State Rules-2012, on plain papers along with other requisite documents including a solvent surety(s) for a sum equal to the amount of the annual bid for execution of the agreement, within a period of 90 days from the date of issue of this bid acceptance letter and the LoI. You should also furnish an affidavit to the effect that you will immediately deposit the requisite stamp duty as per out of the related Court cases as stated under para 3(viii) above.

5. Please note that one Sh. Rajbir Singh had filed a CWP bearing No. 27700 of 2013 before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court challenging (i) commencement of contract



CROSS SECTION A-A'

BHOOD KALAN

NAINAWALA

MANDEWALA

A'

A

302.20

302.10

302.0

301.90

301.8

302

301.90

301.80

301.80

301.75

BM302

302

302

MANDEWALA

KOLIWALA

NORTH

W

E

S

600

400

200

0

0

200

400

600

800

INDEX

LEASE BOUNDARY	A B C D
VILLAGE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M

SCALE

PLATE NO. 3

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE
OUT SIDE RIVER BED

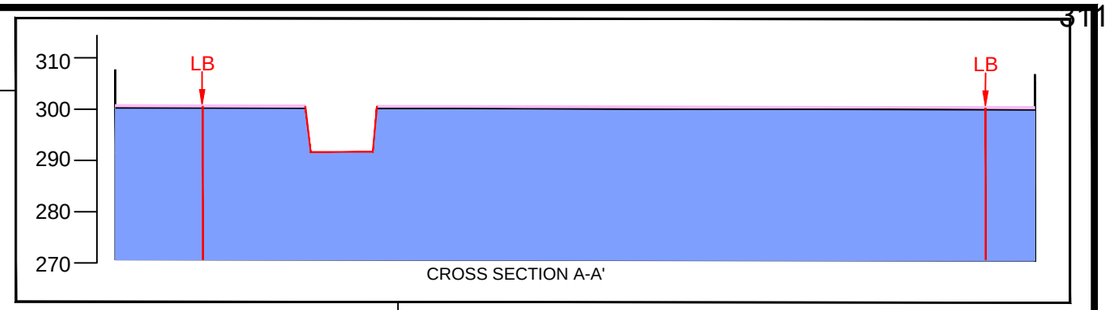
OWNER:–M/S SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

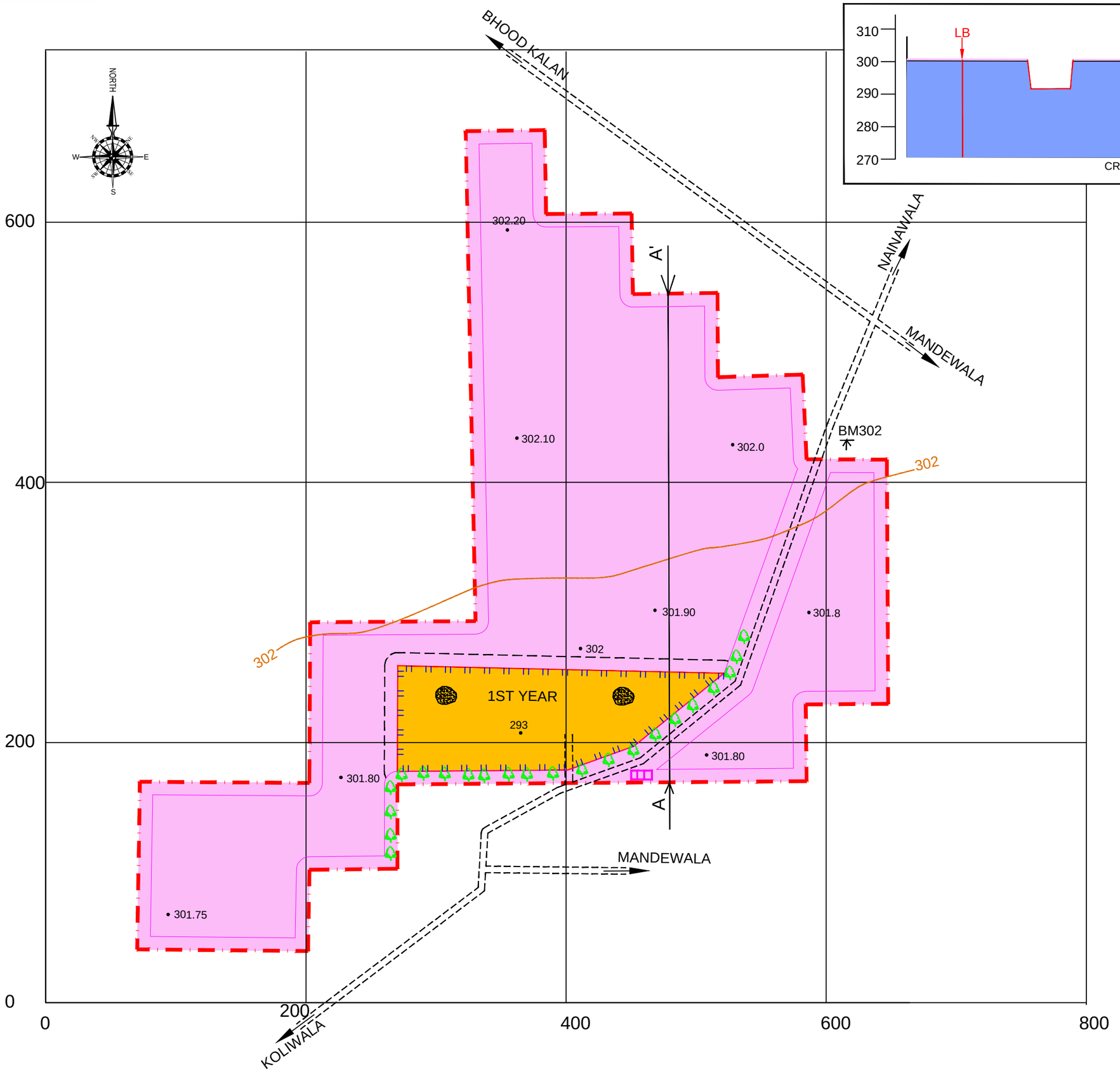
SURFACE GEOLOGICAL PLAN AND SECTION

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 DATE : JULY–2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORR

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021





INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	B C A D
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
MINE WORKING AT THE END OF 1ST YEAR	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 4

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE
OUT SIDE RIVER BED

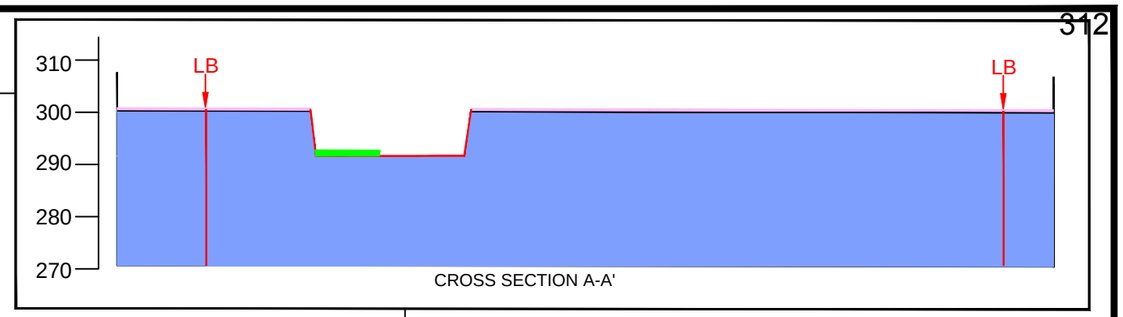
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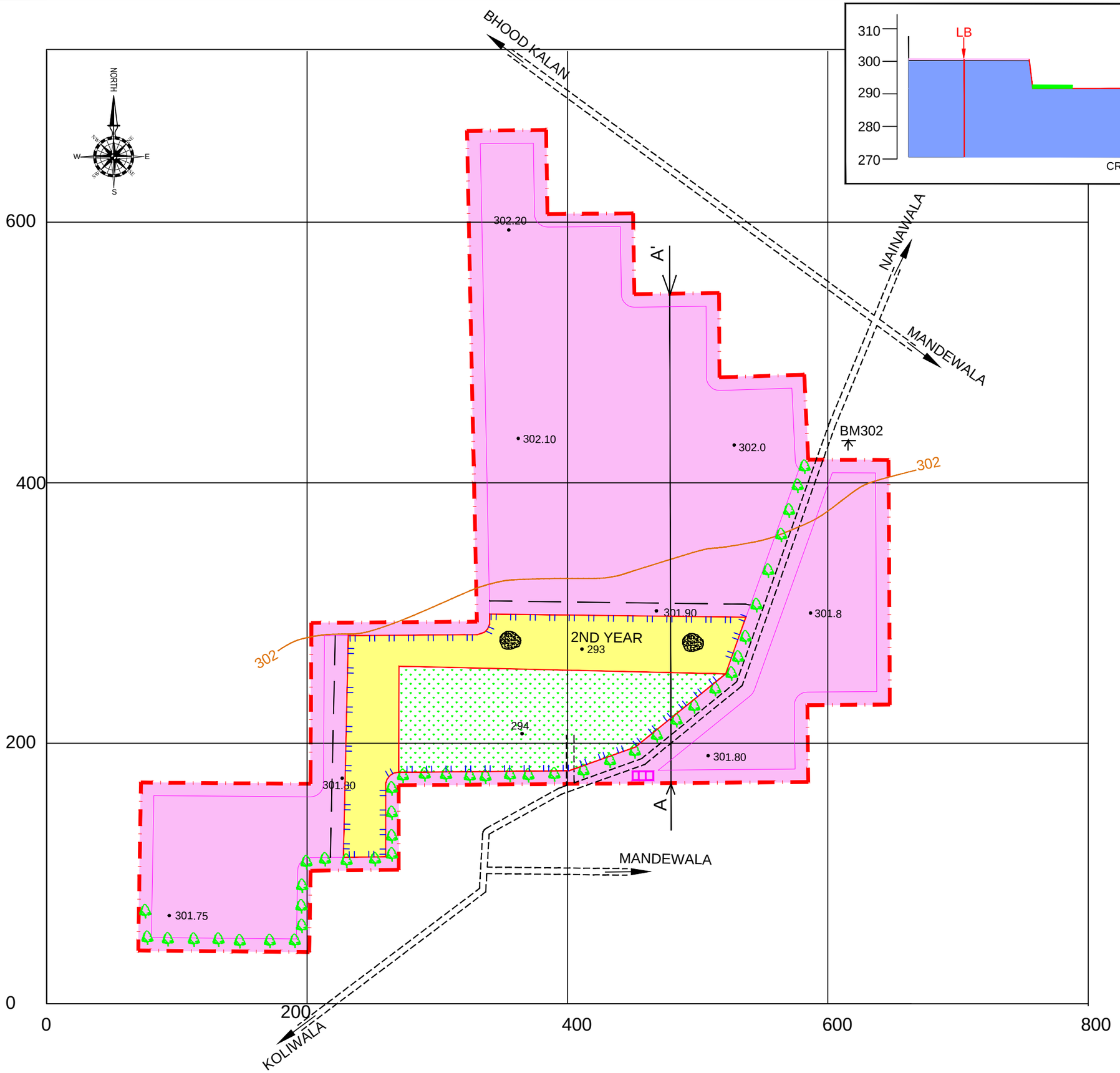
PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSTION OF MINE WORKINGS AT THE END OF 1ST YEAR

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 DATE : JULY-2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORRECT

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021





INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	B C A D
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
MINE WORKING AT THE END OF 2ND YEAR	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 5

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE OUT SIDE RIVER BED

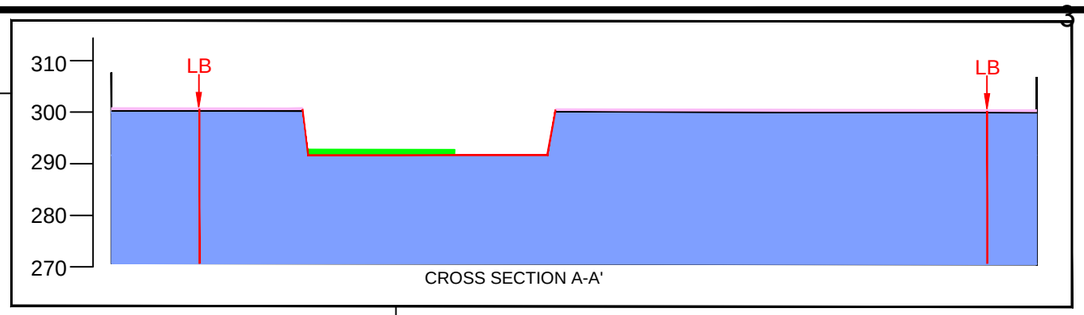
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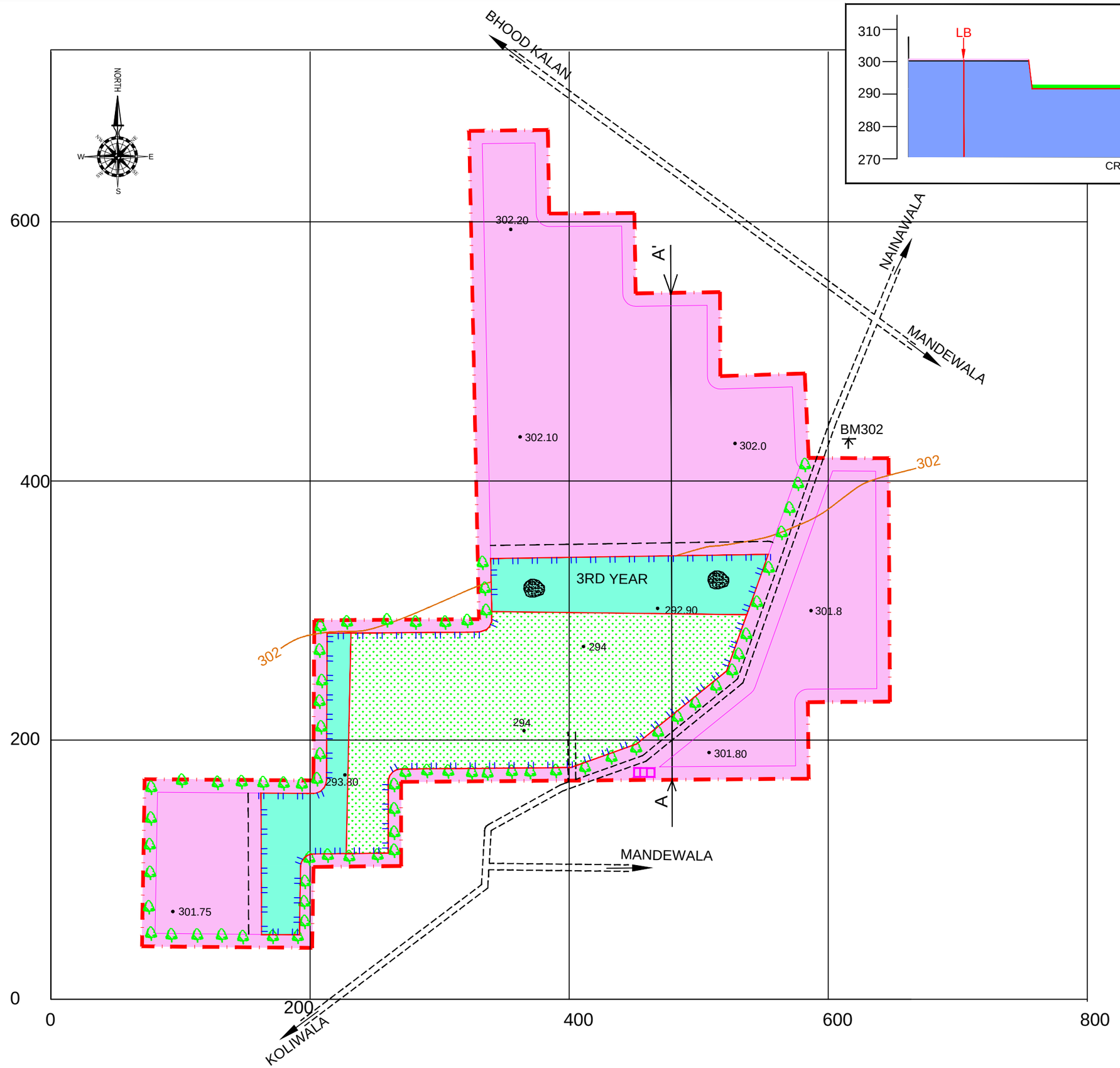
PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSTION OF MINE WORKINGS AT THE END OF 2ND YEAR

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 DATE : JULY-2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORREC

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021





INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
MINE WORKING AT THE END OF 3RD YEAR	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 6

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE
OUT SIDE RIVER BED

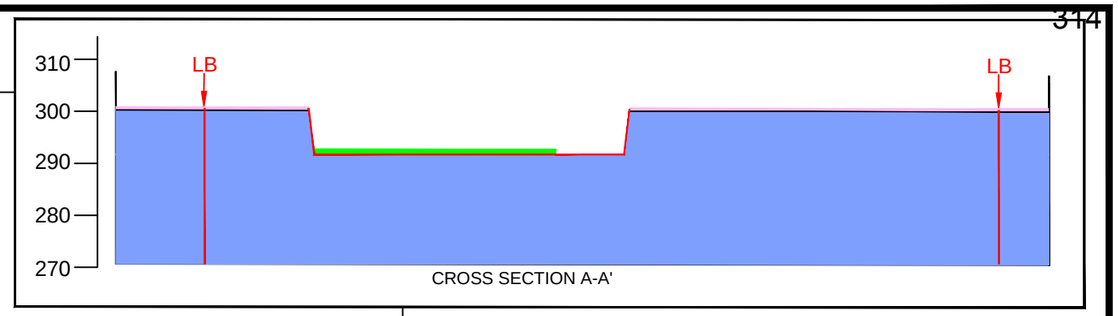
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PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSTION OF MINE WORKINGS AT THE END OF 3RD YEAR

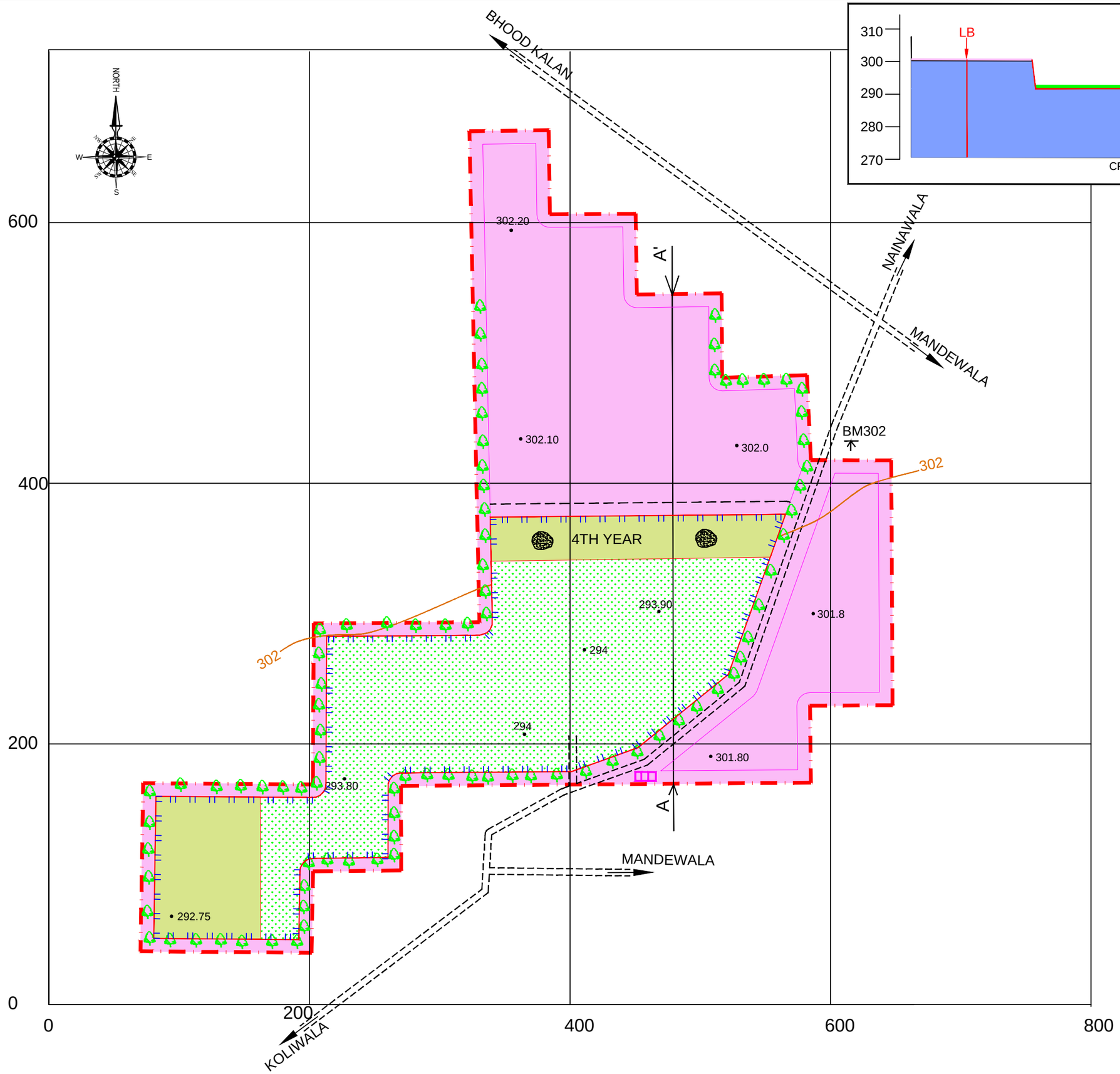
SCALE : 1 : 2,000 DATE : JULY–2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORREC

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021



CROSS SECTION A-A'



INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	B C A D
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
MINE WORKING AT THE END OF 4TH YEAR	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M

SCALE

PLATE NO. 7

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE OUT SIDE RIVER BED

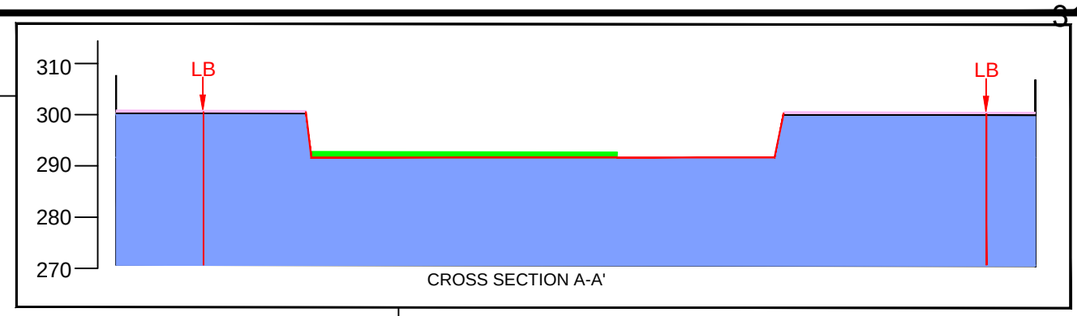
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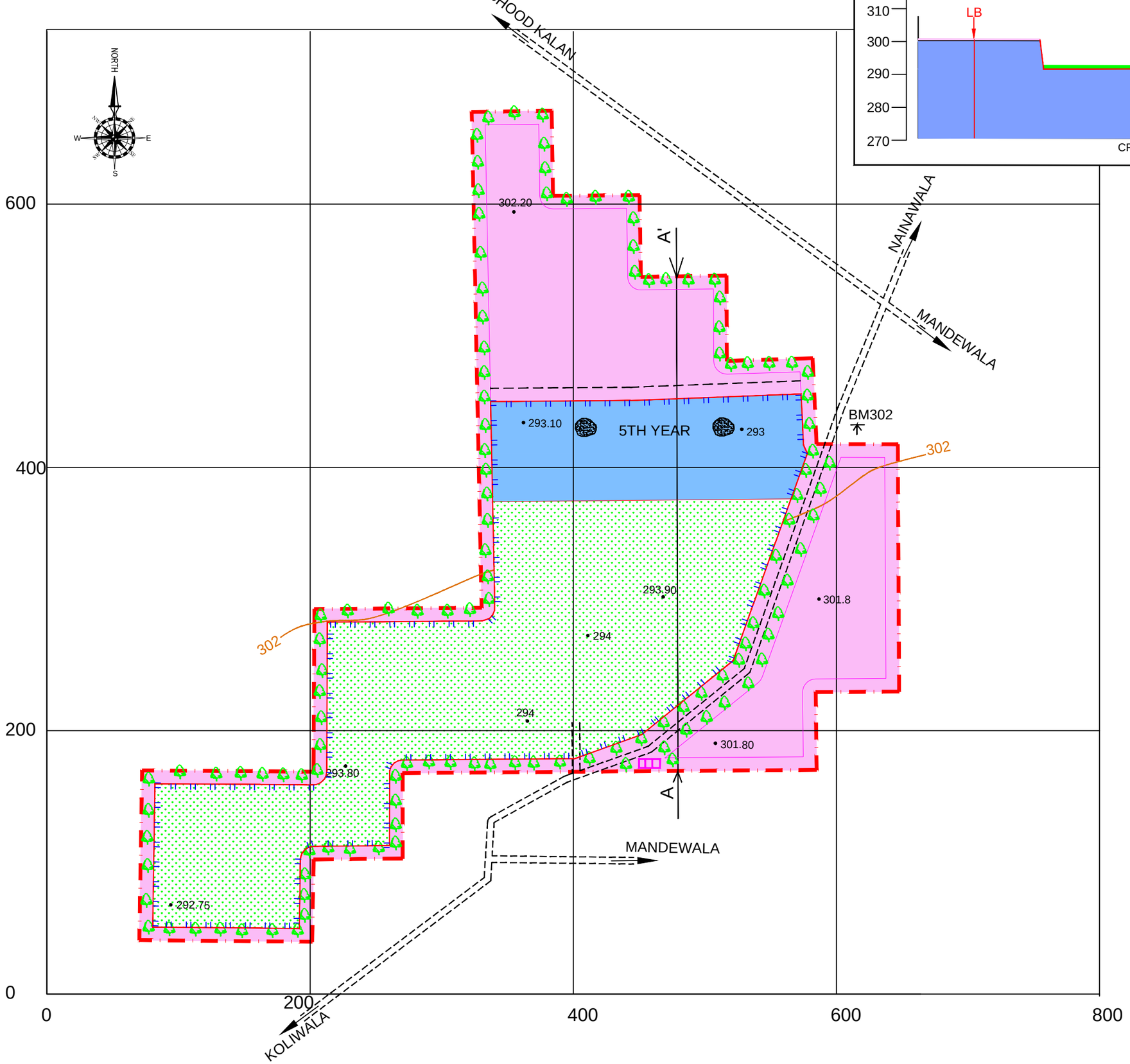
PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSTION OF MINE WORKINGS AT THE END OF 4TH YEAR

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 DATE : JULY-2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORREC

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021





INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	B C A D
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
MINE WORKING AT THE END OF 5TH YEAR	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 8

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE
OUT SIDE RIVER BED

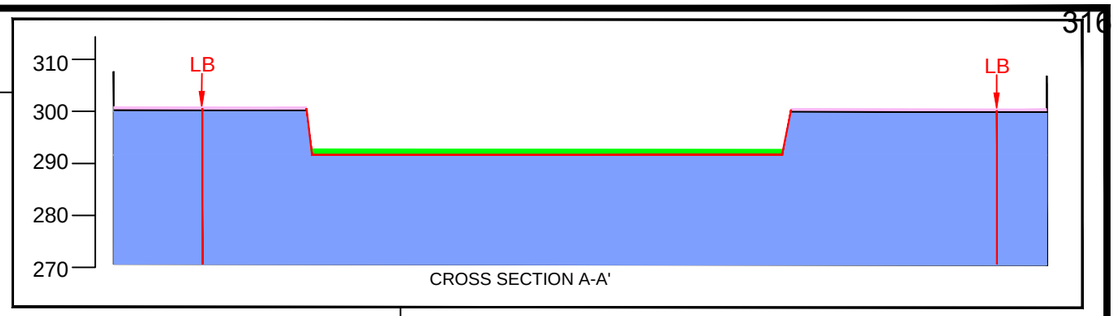
OWNER:–M/S SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

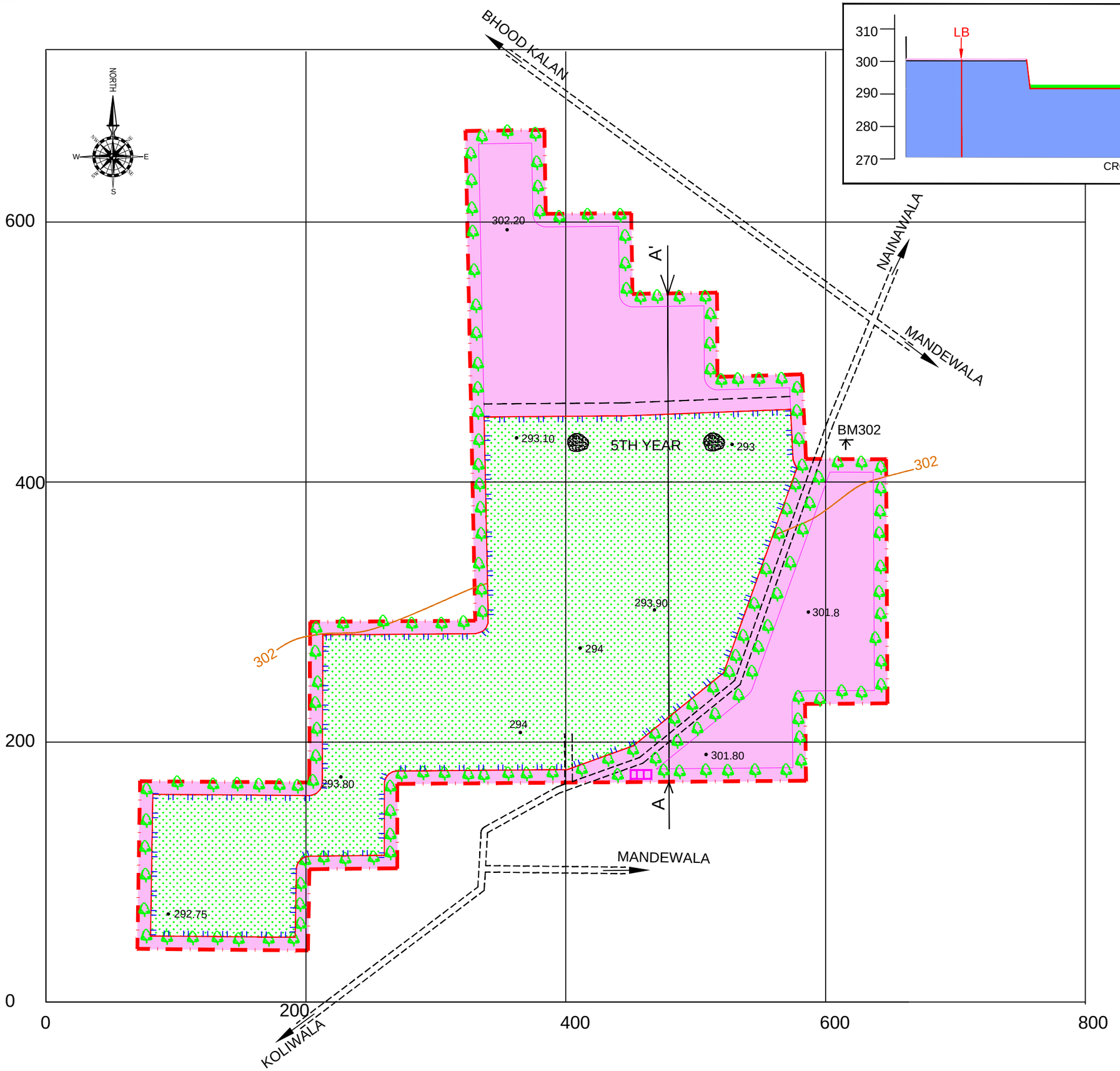
PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSTION OF MINE WORKINGS AT THE END OF 5TH YEAR

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 | DATE : JULY–2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORRECT

S.M. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021





INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	B C A D
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
M.M.E.

0 50 100 150M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 9

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE OUT SIDE RIVER BED

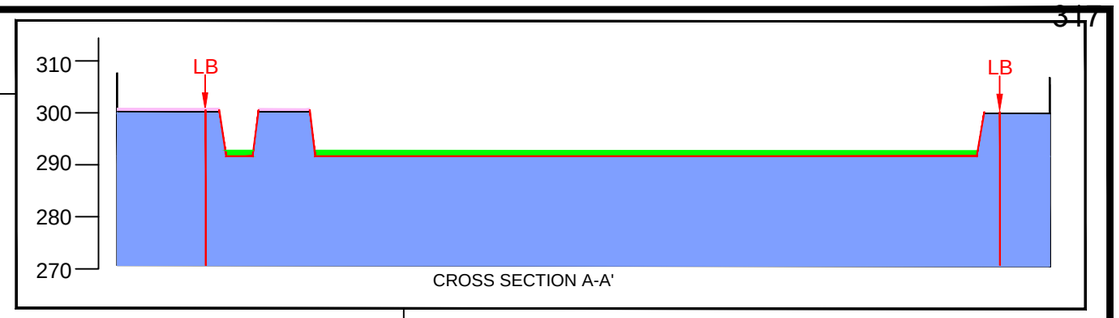
OWNER:–M/S SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

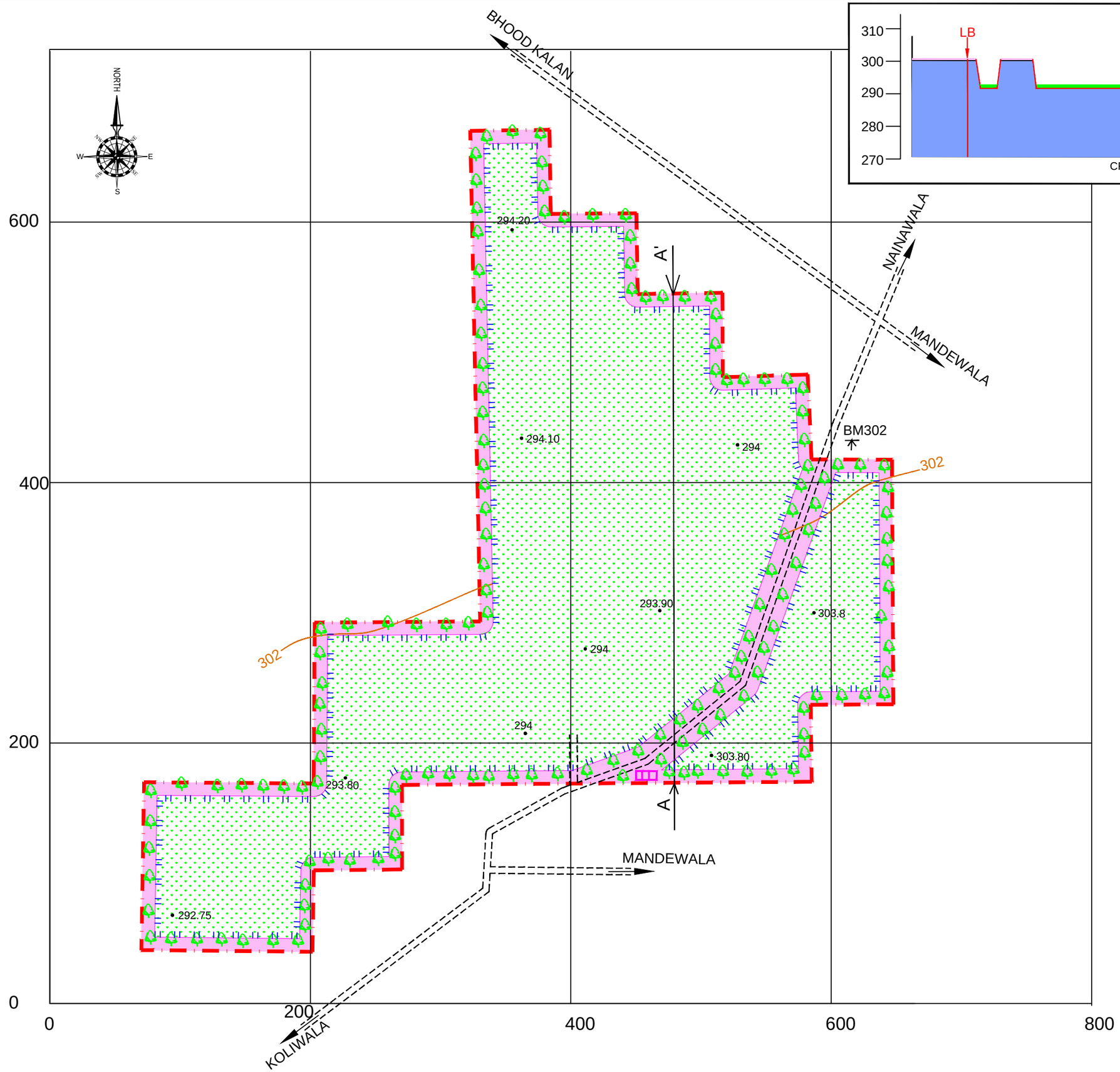
PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 | DATE : JULY-2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORREC

S.N. SHARMA
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INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021





INDEX

MINE BOUNDARY	B C A D
SITE SERVICE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
SOIL / ALLUVIUM	
SAND	
TEMPORARY SOIL STACK YARD	
PLANTATION	
BUFFER ZONE	
RECLAIMED AREA (AGRICLTURE CROP)	

Department of Mines & Geology Haryana, Chandigarh
APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 50 100 150M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 10

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE OUT SIDE RIVER BED

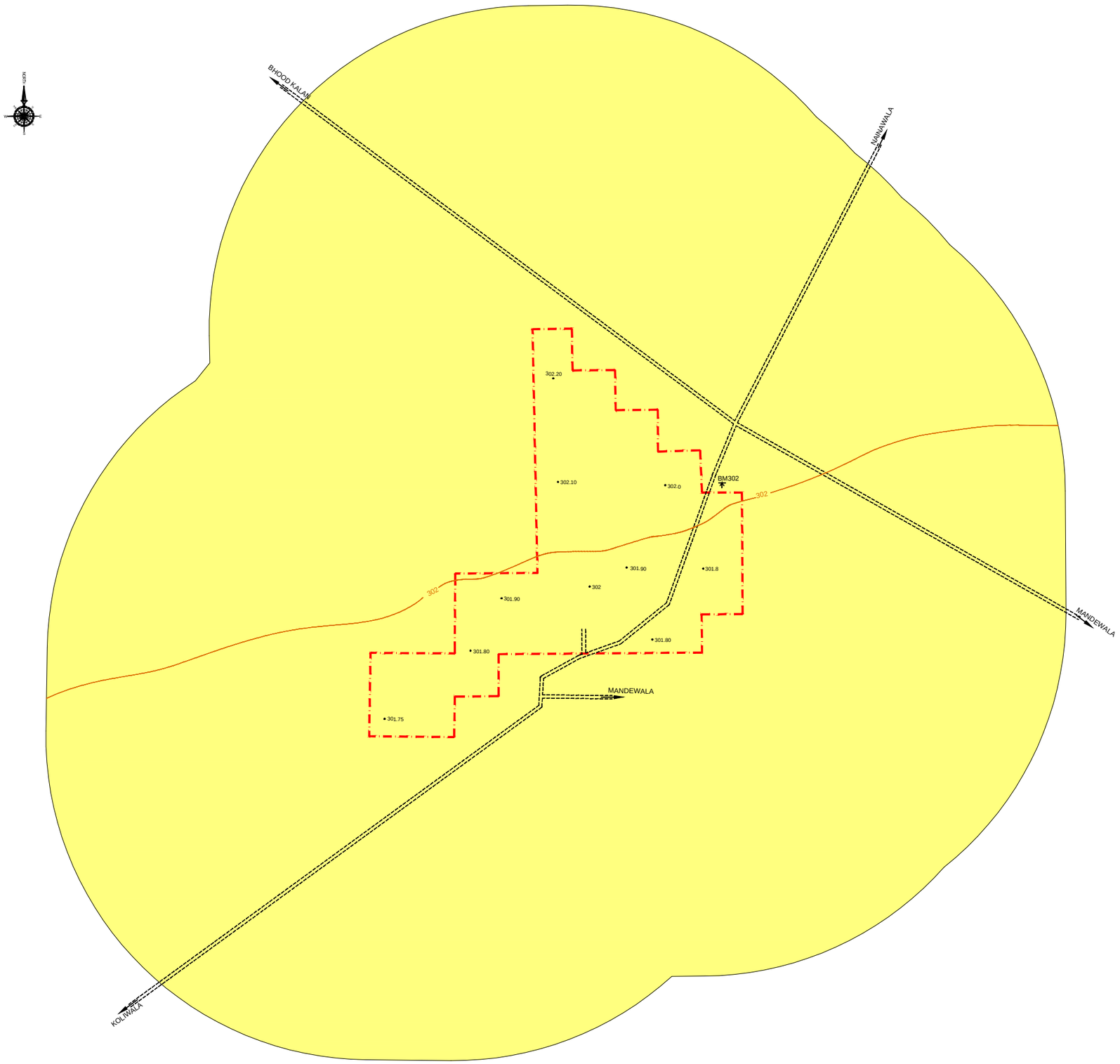
OWNER:—M/S SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

CONCEPTUAL PLAN AND SECTION

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 DATE : JULY 2015

CERTIFIED TO BE CORRECT

S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021



INDEX

LEASE BOUNDARY	A D B C
VILLAGE	
ROAD	
BENCH MARK	BM 302
CONTOUR	302
WASTE LAND	
AGRICLTURE LAND	

APPROVED
P. K. Sharma
S.M.E.

0 100 200 300M
SCALE

PLATE NO. 11

MANDEWALA BLOCK/YNR-38 SAND MINE
OUT SIDE RIVER BED

OWNER:–M/S SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

SCALE : 1 : 2,000 | DATE : JULY–2015

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S.N. SHARMA
RECOGNISED QUALIFIED PERSON (RQP)
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES (IBM)
RQP No. RQP/DDN/135/2001/A
VALID UPTO : 29th MARCH 2021

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99 REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-18012021-224513
CG-DL-E-18012021-224513

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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No. 201] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 2021/PAUSHA 28, 1942

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2021

का.आ. 221(अ).— केंद्रीय सरकार, तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) और उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) के अधीन अपनी शक्तियों के प्रयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिसूचना, 2006 (जिसे इसके बाद उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) संख्या का. आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है, उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में सभी संबंधित सूचीबद्ध नई परियोजनाओं या क्रियाकलापों के लिए उनके विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण और/या उत्पाद मिश्रण में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है यथास्थिति, भूमि को अभिप्राप्त करने के सिवाय, परियोजना प्रबंधन द्वारा किसी भी संनिर्माण कार्य या भूमि को तैयार करने से पूर्व संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरण से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति अपेक्षित होगी ।

और कोरोना वायरस (कोविड-19) के प्रकोप को देखते हुए और तत्पश्चात इसके नियंत्रण के लिए घोषित लॉकडाउन (कुल या आंशिक) ने , क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं या क्रियाकलापों के कार्यान्वयन को प्रभावित किया है। पर्यावरण और वन जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय उक्त अधिसूचना में अनुज्ञात अधिकतम अवधि से परे पूर्व पर्यावरणीय अनापत्तियों की विधिमान्यता के विस्तार के लिए अनुरोधों की संख्या प्राप्ति में है, क्योंकि कोविड 19 महामारी अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुई है। मामले की उक्त मंत्रालय में समीक्षा की गई है और चिंता इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए है कि लॉकडाउन (कुल या आंशिक) के कारण, क्षेत्र में क्रियाकलापों को जारी रखना कठिन हो सकता है।

अत: अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के (4) खंड के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, लोक हित में उक्त नियमों के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (क) के अधीन नोटिस की अपेक्षा अभिमुक्ति के पश्चात भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण, भाग- II, खंड 3, उपखंड (II), में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार की तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय अधिसूचना का.आ.1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006, में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्: -

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

(i) उप शीर्ष II "चरण (2)_विस्तारण", के अधीन पैरा 7 के उप पैरा 7(i) में, खंड (viii) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित खंड अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा अर्थात्: -

"(ix) उपरोक्त में अंतर्विष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए, 1 अप्रैल 2020 से 31 मार्च 2021 की अवधि में कोरोना वायरस (कोविड-19) के प्रकोप को देखते हुए और तत्पश्चात इसके नियंत्रण के लिए घोषित लॉकडाउन (कुल या आंशिक) की दृष्टि में इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधो के अधीन मंजूर संदर्भ की शर्तों की विधिमान्यता की अवधि की गणना के प्रयोजन के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाएगा ,तथापि उक्त संदर्भ की शर्तों के संबंध में इस अवधि के दौरान अपनाए गए सभी क्रियाकलाप विधिमान्य समझे जाएंगे ।";

(ii) पैरा 9 क के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित पैरा रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् : -

"9 क. इस अधिसूचना में अंतर्विष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए, 1 अप्रैल 2020 से 31 मार्च 2021की अवधि में कोरोना वायरस (कोविड-19) के प्रकोप को देखते हुए और तत्पश्चात इसके नियंत्रण के लिए घोषित लॉकडाउन (कुल या आंशिक) की दृष्टि में इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधो के अधीन मंजूर पूर्व पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति की विधिमान्यताकी अवधि की गणना के प्रयोजन के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाएगा ,तथापि उक्त पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति के संबंध में इस अवधि के दौरान अपनाए गए सभी क्रियाकलाप विधिमान्य समझे जाएंगे ।";

[फा. सं. 22-25/2020-आईए.III]

गीता मेनन, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण : मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी और अधिसूचना अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4254 (अ),तारीख 27 नवंबर, 2020 द्वारा अंतिम बार संशोधन किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2021

S.O. 221(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, in exercise of its powers by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has published the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the said notification) *vide* number S.O.1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006, making the requirement of prior environmental clearance from the concerned regulatory authority mandatory for all new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the said notification, their expansion and modernisation and/or change in product mix, as the case may be, before any construction work or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land;

And whereas, in view of the outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) and subsequent lockdowns (total or partial) declared for its control, implementation of projects or activities in the field has been affected. Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change is in receipt of number of requests for extension of the validity of prior environmental clearances beyond the maximum period allowed in the said notification, as the COVID-19 pandemic has not yet come to an end. The matter has been examined in the said Ministry and the concern is genuine keeping in view the fact that due to lockdowns (total or partial), continuation of activities in the field has been difficult.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government, after having dispensed with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the said rules in public interest, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (II), namely:-

In the said notification, -

(i) in paragraph 7, in sub-paragraph 7(i), under sub-heading II. "Stage (2) – Scoping", after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(ix). Notwithstanding anything contained above, the period from the 1st April, 2020 to the 31st March, 2021 shall not be considered for the purpose of calculation of the period of validity of Terms of Reference granted under the provisions of this notification in view of outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) and subsequent lockdowns (total or partial) declared for its control, however, all activities undertaken during this period in respect of the said Terms of Reference shall be treated as valid.";

(ii) for paragraph 9A, the following paragraph shall be substituted namely:-

"9A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, the period from the 1st April, 2020 to the 31st March, 2021 shall not be considered for the purpose of calculation of the period of validity of Prior Environmental Clearances granted under the provisions of this notification in view of outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) and subsequent lockdowns (total or partial) declared for its control, however, all activities undertaken during this period in respect of the Environmental Clearance granted shall be treated as valid.".

[F.No.22-25/2020-IA.III]

GEETA MENON, Joint Secy.

Note: The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) *vide* number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and was last amended vide the notification number S.O. 4254(E), dated the 27th November, 2020.

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SURENDER MAHADASAM Digitally signed by SURENDER MAHADASAM Date: 2021.01.18 16:16:43 +05'30'

Minutes of 137th meeting of State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Haryana held in the office of SEIAA, Haryana, Bay's No. 55-58, Sector-2, Panchkula on 24th to 26th March, 2022 under the Chairmanship of Sh. Sameer Pal Srow, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, SEIAA, Haryana.

All the items of 136th ***meeting are confirmed. The Project Proposals as recommended by SEAC for Environmental Clearance or otherwise and listed in the Agenda were discussed and following decisions were taken:-***

Dated: 24.03.2022

Item No.[1] EC for Expansion cum Modification of Group Housing Project at Village Palra, Sector 70A, Gurgaon by M/s Haamid Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case along with EIA/EMP to the SEIAA vide online proposal no. SIA/HR/MIS/61220/2021 dated 04.10.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining EC under category 8(b) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The TOR was granted vide letter dated 08.07.2021.

The case was considered in 224th, 227th, 228th, 232th & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 29.10.2021, 30.11.2021, 04.12.2021, 07.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 228th meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

- The recommendation is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A".

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[2] EC for Proposed "Affordable Group Housing Colony" at Village Ullawas, Sector 62, Gurugram, Haryana of land measuring 5.7875 acres by M/s Gulmohar Finance Ltd. in Collaboration with Synergy shine Infra LLP

The project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online proposal no. SIA/HR/MIS/233253/2021 on dated 28.12.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(a) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was lastly taken up in 232nd & 234th meeting of SEAC held 06.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 228th meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

- The recommendation of case for EC is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A".

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[3] EC for Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony on land measuring 8.75 acres in the Revenue Estate of Village Tikampur, Sector-103, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Care Realtech Pvt Ltd.

The Project Proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/225771/2021 dated 22.10.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining EC under category 8(a) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 233rd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 17.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 233rd meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

- The recommendation is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A".

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No. [4]EC for Expansion cum Modification of Group Housing Colony at Village Garauli Kalan, Sector 37-D, Gurugram, Haryana of land measuring 13.156 acres by M/s Ramprastha Promoters& Developers Pvt. Ltd.

The PP submitted the final EIA/EMP report for the project vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/68492/2021 on dated 02.11.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(b) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 232nd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 06.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the Authority observed that the details provided by the PP regarding total water requirement in form 1A& conceptual plan and subsequent request to reduce the requirement doesn't go harmoniously with the recommendations made by the expert committee. In-fact contrary to the request to reduced water requirement, SEAC has recommended 54 KLD in addition to earlier granted Environmental Clearance and no justification has been provided in this regard. This seems to be a glaring gap between the requirement conveyed by PP and recommended by expert appraisal committee.

Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back this case to SEAC and the committee is advised to relook into this aspect and submit case accordingly.

Further PP should update in form 1A and should make compliance in this regard.

Item No.[5] EC for Revision and Expansion of Warehouse/Logistic/Industrial Storage Project at Revenue Estate of Village Sehsaula, Taluka Tauru, Mewat (Nuh), Haryana by M/s ERPL Warehouse Park Private Ltd.

The case was submitted on dated 22.11.2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8 (a) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was lastly considered in 232nd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 06.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 228th meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

- The recommendation is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A"

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[6] EC for Crystal City Logistic Park-1 (Warehouse/ Industrial Storage/ Logistic/ Assembling Park) Project located at 60 Milestone, Village Rathiwas, Bhudka, Manesar, Village Bhodakalan, Tehsil Pataudi, District Gurugram, Haryana, National Highway-48, Haryana by M/s Crystal City Developers Private Limited.

The proposed project is for EC for Crystal City Logistic Park -1 (Warehouse/ Industrial Storage/ Logistic/ Assembling Park) Project.

The case was lastly considered in 232nd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 06.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 228th meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

- The recommendation is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A.

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[7] EC for Residential Plotted Colony Project (under DDJAY) located at Village Gadauli, Sector 37 D, Gurugram, Haryana by Signature Global Developers Pvt. Ltd.

The Project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/69732/2021dated 08.12.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(b) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The ToR has been granted vide letter No. SEIAA/HR/2021/972 dated 26.10.2021.

The case was considered in 229th, 233rd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 17.12.2021, 18.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 respectively and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance with the standard and specific conditions as earlier recommended vide 229th MoM of SEAC.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the Authority agreed with the recommendations & appraisal of SEAC to grant "EC" subject to the condition that PP will comply with permission allowed by Municipal Corporation vide letter dated 14.03.2022 for laying services in the Revenue Rasta no.156 and 340.

Item No.[8] EC for Affordable Group Housing Colony Project located at Revenue Estate of Village Dhanwapur, Sector 104, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Czar Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.

The Project was submitted to SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/226216/2021 dated 08.10.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(a) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was lastly considered in 232nd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 06.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 229th meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

The recommendation is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A".

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[9] EC for Project Expansion of Commercial Office Complex "Signature Tower III" at Sector 15 Part-II, Gurugram by M/s Unitech Limited.

The EIA/EMP was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana under violation vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/226633/2021 dated 05.03.2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(a) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 228th & 231st meeting of SEAC held on 01.12.2021, 29.12.2021 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of EC under Violation Category.

The recommendations of SEAC was taken up in the 134**th** meeting of SEIAA held on 18.01.2022 and the Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC to submit recommendations as per the notification of MoEF& CC dated 7th July, 2021 recalculating the penalty & damage assessment and clearly mentioning the methodology used in arriving at the final figure. The Remedial & Resource Augmentation plan should be apart from the Environment Management plan & the various statutory obligations of project & PP under various "Environment protection acts". The Remedial & Resource Augmentation plan is to be sustainable, verifiable & quantifiable and the PP submitted the reply dated 07.02.2022.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 234th meeting of SEAC, Haryana held on 09.03.2022.

The PP submitted the following reply raised in 134th MOM of SEIAA:-

S.No	Observation	Reply
1	Revised Damage Assessment Report with 1-% Additional penalty Cost, complying to SOP dated 07.07.2021.	The revised Damage Assessment report is attached as **Annexure 1.**

2	LULC impact to be revised to Rating 5.	The land use and land cover impact has been revised and revised Damage Assessment report is attached as **Annexure 1.**
3	Self- Contained note	The self- contained note is attached as **Annexure 2.**
4	Details of green cover existing, proposed, along with photographs and Landscape Plan.	The details of green developed and proposed along with photographs and landscape plan is attached as **Annexure 3.**
5	Video of Site with Latitude and Longitude for current activity.	Video of Site with Latitude and Longitude is provided in CD. Attached as **Annexure 4.**

The discussion was held on the observations raised by SEIAA in its MOM on damage assessment report, SOP dated 07.07.2021, Green cover, LULC impact to be revised to Rating 5 and certain observations were raised.

1. The PP shall submit the revised Damage assessment report including the additional 1% penalty cost as per SOP dated 07.07.2021.
2. The PP shall submit the revised damage assessment report in view of the LULC impact, self- contained note details of Green cover and existing proposed green cover along with photographs.
3. The PP shall submit the video of the site with latitude and longitude of the site with current activity.
4. The PP shall submit the Environment Component vide assessment methodology.

The PP submitted reply of above said observations vide letter dated 10.03.2021.

The PP also submitted the self-contained note duly signed by PP and consultant as following:

- The project is the Expansion of the Commercial Office Complex “Signature Tower-III” located at Sector 15, Gurugram, Haryana developed by M/s Unitech Ltd.
- The project has already been granted Environmental Clearance vide letter no. SEIAA/HR/2012/128 dated 11th July, 2012 for plot area 30958.45 m^2 (7.65 Acres) and built-up area 86802.00 m^2
- The project proponent has already completed the structural construction which is more than built-up area of the project increased from 86802.0 m^2 to 1,05,500.0 m^2 as per prior Environment Clearance, hence the project falls under Violation Category as per Environment Protection Act 1986 under MoEF& CC

Notification No.S.O.804(E) dated 14.03.2017.

- The ToR has been granted vide: TOR Letter No. : SEIAA(1255)/HR/2020/490 dated 28.10.2020. under violation category.
- The development comprises 4 Towers with 4 (3B + LG) Basement + Ground floor + 12 floors on a plot area of 30958.45 m^2 with total built-up area 105,500 m^2. The activities in the development are only offices.
- Construction has been done i.e. 4 No. of towers are already constructed. The CTO has already been taken as per Earlier EC i.e for Built up area 86802.0 m^2. Only Tower A is operational.
- Cost of the project is Rs. 190 Crores.
- Area constructed without permission is 18698 Sqm. Hence, the cost of construction of this area is approx. 24 Crores. Hence Damage has been assessed on the violated area and cost.
- The EIA Report was submitted to SEIAA on 01.09.2021.
- **Green Development Details:** Green Area as per environmental clearance granted was 9356.05 m^2 (30.22%) out of which approximately 70 % of green area has been developed at site.
- **No of Trees required:** Net Plot area/80 = 30958.45/80 = 386.9 = 387 no. of trees.
- **Trees already planted** = 238 no.
- **Trees to be planted**= 149 no.
- As per earlier granted Environmental Clearance, Fresh water demand was 319 KLD and now it is reducing to 130 KLD because earlier fresh water usage was shown in HVAC cooling and that is being replaced by treated water in present expansion. Hence, fresh water demand is reduced.

The PP also submitted the 1% additional penalty cost as per SOP dated 07.07.2021.

After due deliberations, the committee considered the reply submitted by PP and unanimously decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for EC under violation along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 231st meeting.

Additional Stipulations:-

The PP shall submit the 1 % penalty Cost (Rs. 24 cr.) in addition to already recommended Rs. 43.58 cr. for total damage cost recommended vide 231st MoM of SEAC.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and after having gone through the record and recommendations of Expert committee; it was observed that the penalty calculations made by Expert appraisal committee appears to be erroneous and incorrect with reference to provision provided in SOP dated 07.07.2021.

Accordingly, Authority decided to refer back this case to SEAC and the committee is advised to re-look into this aspect and re-calculate amount strictly with reference to guidelines provided in SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[10] EC for the project "Affordable Plotted Housing Colony under Deen Dayal Jan Awas Yojana (DDJAY)" over land area measuring 26.957 acres in Sector 93, Village Hayatpur, Sub Tehsil Hasaru, District Gurugram, Haryana by M/s DLF Limited.

The Project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/63304/2021 dated 07.12.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8 (b) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 229**th**, 233rd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 17.12.2021, 17.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 respectively and recommended to SEIAA for grant of EC with the standard and specific conditions as earlier recommended vide 233th MoM of SEAC along with additional stipulations as given below:-

Additional stipulations

- The recommendation is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated
- The PP shall submit the undertaking for installing the DG set of 4000KVA and reduce the power backup undertaking.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A".

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[11] EC for Proposed New Establish 5000 TCD Sugar Mill Crushing Capacity at Village Dahar, Tehsil Israna, District Panipat, Haryana by M/s Panipat Cooperative Sugar Mills Limited.

The project Proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA vide online proposal no. SIA/HR/IND2/63957/2019 dated 22.07.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining EC under category 5(j) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The TOR was granted vide letter dated 03.10.2019

The case was lastly considered in 234th meeting of SEAC held on 10.03.2022 and after detailed deliberations on ETP, Methodology for Bio-methanation, Water quality, existing trees, Green plan, Drainage plan, Haul roads, crushing capacity, it was decided to recommend to **SEIAA for approval of TOR in violation** of the provision of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 that the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with additional Terms of Reference along with **Public Consultation.**

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve the "Terms of Reference" under violation category in accordance with SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI and directed the project proponent to prepare the EIA/EMP report by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with additional Terms of Reference along with Public Consultation as recommended by SEAC.

Further authority decided to delist this application of EC and advised PP to proceed as per due procedure applicable.

Item No.[12] TOR for manufacturing of Formaldehyde, Resin/Glue at Plot No. 238, Phase-II, Sector-30A, Industrial Estate, Manakpur, Tehsil & District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana by M/s Mak Leon Organics Private Limited.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online proposal no. SIA/HR/IND3/70128/2021 on dated 02.12.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining terms of reference under Category 5(f) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 234th meeting of SEAC held on 10.03.2022 .The discussion was held on boilers, stack height, SWH, hazardous waste, STP, ETP, Water balance and certain observations were raised which were replied by PP vide letter dated

10.03.2021. After deliberations, it was decided by the committee to recommend the case to SEIAA for **approval of TOR and the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC w**ith additional Terms of Reference**.**

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve the "Terms of Reference" and directed the Project Proponent to prepare EIA/EMP Report by using Model Terms of Reference as per MoEF & CC with alongwith additional Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

Item No.[13] ToR for Proposed Expansion of "Mapsko Garden Estate" Plotted Township Project at Sector 26 & 27 Village Ahamadpur, Sonepat, Haryana by M/s Mapsko Builders Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 08.11.2019. The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for approval of ToR under category 8(b) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 234th meeting of SEAC held on 10.03.2022 and the committee to recommend the case to SEIAA for approval of TOR and the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with following additional Terms of Reference

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve the "Terms of Reference" and directed the Project Proponent to prepare EIA Report by using Model Terms of Reference as per MoEF& CC with alongwith additional Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

Item No.[14] EC of Revision and Expansion of Logistic Park Project at Village Aurangabad, Mitnol & Deeghot, Tehsil Hodal, District Palwal, Haryana by M/s Topline Logistics Park Private Limited.

The Project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online proposal no.SIA/HR/MIS/240332/2021 on dated 28.12.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance for expansion under Category 8(a) of EIA Notification14.09.2006.

The case was lastly considered in 232nd & 234th meeting of SEAC held on 06.01.2022 & 09.03.2022 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance with the following specific and general stipulations:

Additional Stipulations:-

- The recommendation of case for EC is subject to the submission of updated form I, IA on the Parivesh Portal and accordingly ADS will be generated.

SEAC has issued following corrigendum received through email on 16.03.2022.

"The Agenda item no. 234.01, 234.02, 234.03, 234.06, 234.07, 234.09, 234.13, 234.19 in the minutes to be read as deferred (for additional information) instead of recommended to SEIAA subject to submission of updated form 1, 1A".

The recommendation of SEAC and corrigendum was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the after due deliberations; it has been decided to refer back this case to SEAC in view of corrigendum issued.

Item No.[15] EC for the Residential cum Commercial Complex located in Sector-79, District- Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Robust Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.

The Authority in its 129th meeting held on 14.10.2021 decided to refer back all these cases to SEAC to take all such cases where there is increase in "Pollution Load" under the "Expansion" category and should be thoroughly studied to ascertain whether the project can be allowed for further expansion or not; considering the incremental pollution load, vehicular activities, increase in power demand or the available public utilities.

The case was taken up taken up in 228th minutes of meeting held on 03.12.2021. The PP submitted the case before the committee.

The PP has submitted the copy of DD for Rs. 2.0 lakh in favour of MS, SEIAA along with affidavit.

The discussion was held on reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA and PP submitted the reply of observations of 129th meeting of SEIAA as following:-

S. No.	Queries	Reply
1.	Whether the case has been applied during the stipulated time period for applying the cases under the "Violation category" as per Violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018.	Yes, the EC application was submitted to SEIAA, Haryana dated 13.04.2018 under violation category notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018.
2.	The proof of credible action taken under the EPA, 1986.	The screen shots showing the submission details are enclosed as Annexure-I(Placed on record) The proof of Credible action is attached as Annexure-II (Placed on record)

Recommendation of SEAC:

The case was taken up in 234th meeting of SEAC held on 10.03.2022. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised by SEIAA in its 132nd MOM .After due deliberation the committee considered the reply submitted by PP and decided to forward the case to SEIAA as committee has already submitted with full facts vide SEAC MOM of 210th meeting with **Additional Stipulations:-**

- Damage assessment report including 1% additional penalty cost as per SOP dated 07.07.2021.

Observation:-

1. The case was referred back to SEAC for recommendation of the case in view of SOP dated 07.07.2021. SEAC has recommended this case to SEIAA along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 228th meeting.
2. SEAC has raised the observation that "PP shall submit an affidavit w.r.t "the penalty amount and its submission as per the SOP of MoEF & CC for violation." and the PP has submitted "as per SOP of MoEF & CC for violation the penalty amount is INR 51.4 Lakhs and we will submit the same to the concerned department".
3. SEAC has imposed Additional Condition i.e. Damage assessment report including 1% additional penalty cost as per SOP dated 07.07.2021

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022 and the Authority having gone through the recommendations of SEAC gathered that penalty amount calculated and recommended doesn't seem to be as per methodology provided in the SOP.

Accordingly, Authority decided to refer back this case to SEAC with an advice to relook into this aspect and recalculate amount strictly with reference to guidelines provided in SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[16] Violation ToR for project Expansion of Corporate Office Complex located at Plot No.13, Sector-32, Urban Estate, Gurugram-II, Haryana by M/s Padmini Technologies Ltd.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 08.10.2021; after detailed deliberations, the Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC to find out that:

a) Whether the case has been applied during the stipulated time period for applying the cases under the "Violation category" as per the notification 14/03/2017 & subsequent notification 08/03/2018 or not?

b) The proof of credible action taken under the EPA, 1986.

Thereafter**,** the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

1. PP submitted the proposal to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No.SIA/HR/MIS/154294/2020 dated 20.08.2020.
2. PP has submitted a request letter dated 02.02.2018 submitted on 05.02.2018 to SEIAA Haryana asking the clarity of applicability/ requirement of Environmental Clearance on our project.
3. The State Environment Impact assessment Authority, Haryana has written to the Chairman, HSPCB vide a letter no. SEIAA/HR//478 dated 12.05.2021 for initiating credible action against M/s Padmini Technologies Ltd, 101-,ist floor, kundan Niwas, Hari Nagar Ashram, New Delhi-110014 under section 15 of the Environment (protection) Act, 1986 for commencing construction of "Corporate office complex" located at plot no.13, Sector 32, Urban Estate Gurugram-II Haryana without obtaining Environment clearance under EIA notification 14.09.2006.

The request letter dated 02.02.18 submitted on 05.02.18 by PP was also placed before the Committee.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 1st December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After extended deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[17] EC for w.r.t Expansion of Ware House at Village Behrampur, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s P. D. Enterprises.

The project proponent has submitted the Form-1, Form-1A and Conceptual Plan to the SEIAA, Haryana on 15.06.2018 with reference to the Notification No. S.O.804 (E) dated the 14th March, 2017 and subsequent Notification No. S.O.1030 (E) dated 08th March, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The case was taken up in 129th SEIAA meeting held on 11.10.2021 and Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC to verify & clearly state whether the case has been submitted during the "Time Window" for "Violation Cases" and the credible action taken report.

Authority further asked SEAC to look into the following too;

i) Damage assessment to be done as per the guidelines of NGT /guidelines of CPCB issued in this regard.
ii) Budget for Remediation & Augmentation Plan to be calculated as per the norms of NGT/CPCB (Guidelines issued).
iii) Green area shown is 819.219 sq. mt. out of the Plot area 14,973.36 Sq.mt, approx. 5.47% which is very less considering the norms & type of Project.This aspect to be considered while assessing the "Environmental Damage".
iv) If unit is in operation, submitted data should be verified.
v) Public consultation required.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021 & SEAC again sent to case SEIAA for grant of TOR along with public hearing under violation category.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 1st December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After extended deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 24.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

25.03.2022

Item No.[18] EC for Expansion of Warehouse (For Storage of Commercial Goods) planned at Village Binola, & BhoraKalan, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Skymettle Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.

The project was earlier submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 27.07.2018 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(a) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The present case is for approval of "ToR under Violation category".

The case was taken up in 219th SEAC meeting & the committee forwarded the following recommendations to SEIAA for approval.

a) For clubbing the 2 files submitted vide letter dated 27.07.2018 and 30.07.2021 respectively.

b) For Grant of Terms of Reference subject to outcome of Hon'ble Madras High Court Case along with public consultation and additional terms of reference for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 13.10.2021; after detailed deliberations, decided to refer the case back to SEAC with the following directives:

- Damage assessment & the budget for remediation plan to be carried out as per Hon'ble NGT/CPCB guidelines issued in this regard
- The timeline must be factored in since when the Damage to environment has been done with the quantum to damage.
- Remediation & Resource Augmentation plan to be verifiable, sustainable and should additional to what PP is supposed to do under the conditions of CTO/EC.
- Budget for Remediation & Resource augmentation plan to be checked & verified by, after taking all the details needed from the record/PP/Consultant.
- To check whether the case has been applied during the "Time Window" provided for such cases.
- Credible action report as per EPA, 1986.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 1st December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After extended deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[19] EC for Proposed Integrated Residential Colony Plotted and Group Housing Sushant City Royale at Sector 35/36 Karnal Haryana by M/s Ansal Landmark (Karnal).

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana vide online proposal no SIA/HR/MIS/56727/2017.The Project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 10.10.2016.

The case taken up 129th meeting of SEIAA dated 13.10.2021 decided to refer back it to SEAC with the following directives:

- Damage assessment & the budget for remediation plan to be carried out as per Hon'ble NGT/CPCB guidelines issued in this regard
- The timeline must be factored in since when the Damage to environment has been done with the quantum to damage.
- Remediation & Resource Augmentation plan to be verifiable, sustainable and should additional to what PP is supposed to do under the conditions of CTO/EC.
- Budget for Remediation & Resource augmentation plan to be checked & verified thoroughly, after taking all the details needed from the record/PP/Consultant.
- To check whether the case has been applied during the "Time Window" provided for such cases
- Credible action report as per EPA,1986

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021.The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129thmeeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 1st December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After extended deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and the Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back this case to SEAC for appraisal in the light of SoP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[20] EC for Warehouse Project at Village Binola, Manesar, Gurgaon Haryana by India Land and Space Logistics Pvt. Ltd.

The project pertains to the development of "Ware-house" in Manesar, Gurugram. The project has been started & completed without seeking the prior "Environmental Clearance" as per EIA, 2006.

The case has been submitted to SEIAA with reference to the Notification No. S.O.804 (E), dated the 14th March, 2017 and subsequent Notification S.O.1030 (E) dated 08th March, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The case was considered in 129th SEIAA meeting held on 09/10/2021, Authority observed the following:

- As per the submission of PP in front of SEAC "the construction work started without obtaining the Environment Clearance due to unawareness of EIA Notification, 2006, after its building plans were approved by DTCP Haryana in 2012, therefore "Environmental damage" started with the start of construction. Volume & Quantum of construction/damage to environment should be assessed as per the guidelines of CPCB/Hon'ble NGT.
- Recalculate the "Budget for Remedial & Augmentation Plan" considering time line/volume of construction/Location of project etc. as per the guidelines of CPCB/Hon'ble NGT. PP & consultant to submit the various input factors needed for calculations under the oath of its authenticity.
- Submitted is 60 mt. wide "Green Belt" as part of total "Green area", is this "Peripheral or inside", if peripheral; is it part of total land mass meant for project?

- Plot area mentioned 50,408.23 sqm, net plot area 32412.52 sqm & total no. of "RWH Pits" 4 pits (Diameter: 3.5 m and Depth: 4m), mentioned in MoM. Even considering the net plot area the no. & volume of RWH pits seems to be lesser.

Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC with the direction to look into the proof of credible action taken as per EPA, 1986 and whether the proponent applied during the window period as per Violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021.The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021 and SEAC decided again to send the proposal to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance along with 9 no. of RWH pits instead of 4 RWH Pits whereas specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects will remain same as recommended vide 216th meeting held on 30.06.2021 with additional stipulation.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2nd December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and the Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back case to SEAC for appraisal in the light of SoP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[21] EC of project Institutional Office Building located at Plot No. 6, Sector 32, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Focus Energy Ltd.

The case pertains to grant of "EC" under "Violation Category". The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 23.04.2018 received in the SEAC on 27.04.2018.

The case was taken up in 129th SEIAA meeting held on 08/10/2021, Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back the case with the following observations:

The amount for Remediation & Augmentation plan to be calculated as per the guidelines of CPCB/Hon'ble NGT issued in this regard. The input data required to be submitted by consultant & PP.

- Remediation & Augmentation plans to be sustainable, verifiable & in addition to what is as such mandatory in compliance of "environmental Laws & Conditions".

- Proof of credible action taken by State/HSPCB under the provision of section-19, of EPA, 1986 to MoEF & CC prior to grant of "EC".

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021 as following:-

1.	The amount for Remediation & Augmentation plan to be calculated as per the guidelines of CPCB/Hon'ble NGT issued in this regard. The input data required to be submitted by consultant and PP.	CPCB/Hon'ble NGT guideline is regarding Environmental Compensation may be levied under Section 25 -Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 This is under polluter pay principle which means it is applicable to the projects which are already under operation and when it is proven that physically damage to environment done like disposal of untreated water, emissions in air with pollution control devices and solid waste disposal in open. CPCB/Hon'ble NGT has issued an report for assessing environment compensation and action plan to utilize funds (and not regarding Remediation & Augmentation Plan) whereby it consists of 4 chapters namely; **1. Chapter I: Environment compensation to be levied on industrial units-** The said project is a commercial complex and hence it is not applicable. **2. Chapter II: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violation of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi- NCR-** Not applicable **3. Chapter III- Environmental Compensation to be levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules-** wastewater from the project will be treated in the in-house STP and solid waste- biodegradable waste will be treated in the in-house Organic Waste Converter and non-biodegradable will be given to approved recycler. Hence no failure in waste management will be there.

		Chapter IV- Environmental Compensation in case of illegal extraction of Groundwater- No extraction of Groundwater is envisaged in the project. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification number S.O.804(E), dated the 14th March, 2017 has notified the process for appraisal of projects for grant of Terms of Reference and Environmental Clearance, which have started the work on site, expanded the production beyond the limit of environmental clearance as mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 [S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006] As per Notification The collection and analysis of data for assessment of ecological damage, preparation of remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan shall be Prepared in all aspects CPCB guideline as placed in record.

SEAC has again sent the proposal to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance whereas specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects will remain same as recommended vide 215thmeeting held on dated 18.06.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st Meeting of SEIAA and decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and the Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back case to SEAC for appraisal in the light of SoP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[22] EC for Expansion of Residential Project "Lavanya Apartment" located at Sector-81, Village Nawada Fatehpur, Gurgaon by M/s Graphic Research Consultants (India) Private Limited.

The case was considered in the 127th meeting of SEIAA held on 17.03.2021 and the Authority observed that the PP has submitted proof of "Bank Guarantee" for a sum of Rs. 38.70 Lakhs; further the Authority directed the PP to explain & submit the following

documents:

a) Latest Status Report of the Project duly verified by the RO, MoEF& CC/ RO, HSPCB;

b) Confirmation of the land use as per the 'Master-Plan' of the area from DTCP.

Accordingly, the Authority decided to defer this case till the next meeting.

The case was again considered in 128th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.05.2021 and the Authority observed that the Project Proponent has not submitted the reply of the above raised observations.

The Authority considered the case in 129th SEIAA meeting dated 14.10.2021 and Authority decided to refer back this case to SEAC for further verification of documents submitted by Project proponent.

The case was again taken up in 226thmeeting of SEAC held on 18.11.2021 and the committee discussed the reply of PP.

1. Along with copy of latest status report of RO Gurugram indicating that case has been filed against the unit in Faridabad Environment Court
2. Copy of license granted by DTCP and final development plan of Gurugram-Manesar Urban Complex 2031AD for confirmation of the land use.

The Committee has again sent the case to SEIAA for EC under Violation Category as recommended vide minutes of 199th meeting of SEAC held on 22.06.2020.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2nd December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and the Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back case to SEAC for appraisal in the light of SoP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[23] Extension of ToR Validity for one year of project Expansion of Residential Plotted Colony" at Sector 81, 82, 82A, 83, 84 & 85 at Village Sihi, Sikhopur, Badha, Sikandarpur Badha & Kherki Daula, District Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Vatika Limited.

The file pertains to validity of ToR in view of Notification dated 18.01.2021 issued by MOEF & CC, GOI and the TOR was issued by SEIAA vide letter dated 28.08.2018.

The case was taken up in 226th meeting of SEAC held on 18.11.2021 & was seen in light of "MoEF & CC Notification dated 18.01.2021 i.e.in view of outbreak of COVID-19, 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 period shall not be considered for the purpose of calculations of period of validity of TOR granted" and MoEF notification dated 12.01.2017 as given below:-

"***This period of validity could be extended by the Regulatory Authority concerned by a maximum period of one year provided an application is made by the application to the Regulatory Authority before the expiry of validity period, together with an updated Form-I, based on proper justification and also recommendation of the EAC/SEAC".***

The committee discussed that the PP has not submitted the updated form-I in reference of notification dated 12.01.2017 and after deliberation in view of the above SEAC decided to recommend to SEIAA for extension in validity of TOR for further 1 year in reference to 18.01.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2nd December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th Meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and following facts on record were considered:

1. ***The PP had applied for EC vide Proposal No. SIA/HR/NCP/17683/2014 through PARIVESH Portal.***
2. ***Thereafter, the project had been granted TOR under Violation Category on 28.08.2018.***
3. ***The PP had submitted request vide letter dated 16.08.2021 for extension in period of TOR as per MOEF & CC, GOI Notification dated 18.01.2021***

After detailed examination, the Authority decided to accede the request of PP in view of Notification dated 18.01.2021 issued by MOEF & CC, GOI and Proposal No. SIA/HR/NCP/17683/2014 is hereby de-listed.

Item No.[24] EC under violation notification dated 14.03.2017 for Group Housing Residential Colony Project "Vipul Gardens" located in Sector-1, village Dharuhera (NH-8), District-Rewari, Haryana by M/s Mudra Finance Ltd

Earlier the committee recommended budget for "Remediation & Augmentation Plan" of Rs.60,00,000 /-(Rupees Sixty Lakhs Only).

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in 128th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.05.2021 and the following queries were raised:

- The PP should recalculate the budget as per the guidelines of CPCB.
- Remediation & Augmentation plan should be sustainable, verifiable and apart from what PP is supposed to do under its "Environment management plan", should be community based.

After detailed deliberations; the Authority decided to defer this case to the next meeting.

The case was again taken up in 129th SEIAA meeting held on 14/10/2021, Authority deliberated on the observations raised in 128th SEIAA meeting and decided to refer back the case to SEAC to take cognizance of raised observations &SEAC and to find out that:

a) Whether the case has been applied during the stipulated time period for applying the cases under the "Violation category" as per Violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018.

b) The proof of credible action taken under the EPA, 1986.

Then, the case was taken up in 226th meeting of SEAC held on 18.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129thmeeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

1. The TOR has been issued by SEIAA vide TOR letter dated 07.08.2018 under violation category
2. The PP submitted the copy of letter issued by HSPCB dated 25.08.2020 stating that credible action has been initiated by HSPCB in Environment Court Faridabad.

SEAC has discussed & noted that the application received in SEIAA on 17.04.2018, ToR issued dated 07.08.2018 applied under violation category, prosecution filed in Environment Court Faridabad and decided to send the case again to SEIAA for EC under Violation Category as recommended vide minutes of 210th meeting of SEAC held on 18.02.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2nd December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and the Authority after due deliberations decided to refer back case to SEAC for appraisal in the light of SoP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Item No.[25] EC for Expansion of Commercial Project "AIPL Joy Street" at Sector-66, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Landmark Apartments Pvt. Ltd.

The case has been considered during the 129thSEIAA meeting held on 14/10/2021 and Authority observed that the case pertains to "Violation", Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC to check the validity of application to apply during the stipulated "Time Window" as per the Violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018 and the proof of credible action under section-15 of EP Act, 1986.

Then the case was taken up in 226th meeting of SEAC held on 18.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021 as following:-

- Initially the unit has not applied for Environmental Clearance in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated 14th March 2017.
- Further the proposal was submitted on 17.05.2021 after reopening of window for violation category projects.
- There are number of proposals that have been granted ToR under violation from MoEF & CC. One such ToR dated 08.07.2021 under violation from MoEF & CC as per record for ready reference.
- Minutes of Meeting of 129th SEIAA meeting held on 14.10.2021 states "Committee recommended to SEIAA for Grant of Terms of Reference under violation along with public consultant." We would like to inform that Public Hearing to be conducted only for those categories of projects for which the EIA Notification, 2006 itself requires public hearing to be conducted as per Office Memorandum vide F.No. 22-28/2020-IA.III dated 12th Nov, 2020, as per record. As per EIA Notification, 2006 our project falls under item 8(a) for which public consultation is exempted.

SEAC deliberated on the reply of PP, credible action, window period of violation cases, the receipt of violation application on 17.05.2021, no credible action initiated against

the unit and decided to send the case again to SEIAA for approval of ToR under Violation Category.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2ndDecember, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[26] EC of Proposed Development of Sector 37 at Karnal, Haryana by M/s HSIIDC Karnal.

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 13.10.2021; after due deliberations; the Authority decided that:

a) Regional Officer, HSPCB of concerned region to visit the site and submit the report with pictures & other evidences.
b) Complaint no. 624 dated 16/09/2021 received by the office of SEIAA to be sent to MD.HSIIDC for comments.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 3rd December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After deliberations, Authority decided to defer this case till the legal opinion from Ld. LR, Haryana is received.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF

& CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[27] ToR for Existing Project for Manufacturing of Formaldehyde 90 M.T per day at Plot No. 54, HSIIDC, Manakpur Chhachhrauli Road, Jagadhri District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana -135003 by M/s Synochem Organics Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA on 13/07/2021. The auto ToR was generated for expansion on 15.06.21 for preparation of EIA report.

PP requested to consider the proposal for approval of Terms of Reference under Violation in reference to OM dated 07.07.2021 and case was forwarded to SEAC for appraisal and additional ToR if required under the mandate of 07.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 217th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 20.07.2021.The Project proponent, unanimously decided to recommend to SEIAA for Grant of Terms of Reference and additional terms of reference (under violation) for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 11.10.2021; after detailed discussion the authority intended to know whether the unit qualifies and has applied in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated 14th March, 2017 and Authority asked SEAC to verify the credible action taken under EPA, 1986.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021.The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

PP has submitted the following:

1. Initially the unit has not applied for Environmental Clearance in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated14th March 2017.
2. Further the proposal was submitted on 14.05.2021 after reopening of window for violation category projects.
3. There are number of proposals that have been granted ToR under violation from MoEF & CC. One such ToR dated 08.07.2021 under violation from MoEF & CC.

4. Minutes of Meeting of 129th SEIAA meeting held on 11.10.2021 states "SEAC recommend the case to SEIAA for approval of ToR with directions to the Project Proponent to prepare EIA Report by using Model Terms of Reference as per MoEF& CC with the additional Terms of Reference along with Public hearing." We would like to inform that Public Hearing to be conducted only for those categories of projects for which the EIA Notification, 2006 itself requires public hearing to be conducted as per Office Memorandum vide F.No. 22-28/2020-IA.III dated 12th Nov, 2020. Being "B" category project (as the plant is located within the industrial area), Public Hearing is not required for the project.

SEAC again decided to send the proposal to SEIAA for grant of TOR under violation category whereas specific TOR in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects, auto TOR will remain same as recommended vide 217th meeting held on dated 20.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 1st December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After discussion, the Authority decided to seek clarifications from MoEF & CC, GoI in regards to the said project and deferred this case till the clarification is received from MoEF & CC, GOI.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve Terms of Reference "TOR" under violation category in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects and directed the project proponent to prepare the EIA/EMP report by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with additional Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

Item No.[28] ToR for Capacity Expansion of Formaldehyde Manufacturing Unit in existing facility from 100 TPD to 120 TPD at Plot No. M-28 & E-57, Industrial area Yamunanagar, Haryana by M/s Globe Panel Industries India Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA dated 13/07/21. The auto ToR was generated for expansion on 15.06.21 for preparation of EIA report.

PP requested to consider the proposal for approval of Terms of Reference under Violation in reference to OM dated 07.07.2021 and case was forwarded to SEAC for appraisal and additional ToR if required under the mandate of 07.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 217th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 20.07.2021.The Project proponent, unanimously decided to recommend to SEIAA for Grant of Terms of Reference and additional terms of reference (under violation) for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 11.10.2021; after detailed discussion the authority intended to know whether the unit qualify and has applied in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated 14th March, 2017 and Authority asked SEAC to verify the credible action taken under EPA, 1986.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

PP has submitted the following:

1. Initially the unit has not applied for Environmental Clearance in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated14th March 2017.
2. Further the proposal was submitted on 14.05.2021 after reopening of window for violation category projects.
3. There are number of proposals that have been granted ToR under violation from MoEF & CC. One such ToR dated 08.07.2021 under violation from MoEF & CC.
4. Minutes of Meeting of 129th SEIAA meeting held on 11.10.2021 states “SEAC recommend the case to SEIAA for approval of ToR with directions to the Project Proponent to prepare EIA Report by using Model Terms of Reference as per MoEF & CC with the additional Terms of Reference along with Public hearing.” We would like to inform that Public Hearing to be conducted only for those categories of projects for which the EIA Notification, 2006 itself requires public hearing to be conducted as per Office Memorandum vide F.No. 22-28/2020-IA.III dated 12th Nov, 2020. Being “B” category project (as the plant is located within the industrial area), Public Hearing is not required for the project.

SEAC again decided to send the proposal to SEIAA for grant of TOR under violation category whereas specific TOR in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects, auto TOR will remain same as recommended vide 217thmeeting held on dated 20.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 1st December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After discussion, the Authority decided to seek clarifications from MoEF& CC, GoI in regards to the said project and deferred this case till the clarification is received from MoEF& CC, GOI.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve Terms of Reference "TOR" under violation category in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects and directed the project proponent to prepare the EIA/EMP report by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with additional Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

Item No.[29] ToR for Manufacturing of Formaldehyde 80 TPD at Plot No. 83, Sec-1, Phase-I, Growth Centre Saha (Approved Industrial Area), Ambala, Haryana by M/s Gayatri Industries.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA dated 13/07/21. The auto ToR was generated for expansion on 15.06.21 for preparation of EIA report.

PP requested to consider the proposal for approval of Terms of Reference under Violation in reference to OM dated 07.07.2021 and case was forwarded to SEAC for appraisal and additional ToR if required under the mandate of 07.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 217thmeeting of SEAC Haryana held on 20.07.2021.The Project proponent unanimously decided to recommend to SEIAA for Grant of Terms of Reference and additional terms of reference (under violation) for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 11.10.2021; after detailed discussion the authority intended to know whether the unit qualify and has applied in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated 14thMarch, 2017 and Authority asked SEAC to verify the credible action taken under EPA,1986.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021.The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

PP has submitted the following:

1. Initially the unit has not applied for Environmental Clearance in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated14th March 2017.
2. Further the proposal was submitted on 14.05.2021 after reopening of window for violation category projects.

3. There are number of proposals that have been granted ToR under violation from MoEF & CC. One such ToR dated 08.07.2021 under violation from MoEF&CC.
4. Minutes of Meeting of 129th SEIAA meeting held on 11.10.2021 states "SEAC recommend the case to SEIAA for approval of ToR with directions to the Project Proponent to prepare EIA Report by using Model Terms of Reference as per MoEF & CC with the additional Terms of Reference along with Public hearing." We would like to inform that Public Hearing to be conducted only for those categories of projects for which the EIA Notification, 2006 itself requires public hearing to be conducted as per Office Memorandum vide F.No. 22-28/2020-IA.III dated 12th Nov, 2020. Being "B" category project (as the plant is located within the industrial area), Public Hearing is not required for the project.

SEAC again decided to send the proposal to SEIAA for grant of TOR under violation category whereas specific TOR in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects, auto TOR will remain same as recommended vide 217thmeeting held on dated 20.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2ndDecember, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After discussion, the Authority decided to seek clarifications from MoEF& CC, GoI in regards to the said project and deferred this case till the clarification is received from MoEF& CC, GOI .

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve Terms of Reference "TOR" under violation category in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects and directed the project proponent to prepare the EIA/EMP report by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with additional Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

Item No.[30] ToR for Capacity Expansion of Formaldehyde Manufacturing Unit in Existing Facility from 80 TPD to 250 TPD at Plot No. 211, HSIIDC Industrial Estate, Manakpur, Jagadhri, Distt. Yamuna Nagar (H.R) by M/s Sanwaria Polymers Industries Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA dated 13/07/21. The auto ToR was generated for expansion on 15.06.21 for preparation of EIA report.

PP requested to consider the proposal for approval of Terms of Reference under Violation in reference to OM dated 07.07.2021 and case was forwarded to SEAC for appraisal and additional ToR if required under the mandate of 07.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 217th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 20.07.2021.The Project proponent, unanimously decided to recommend to SEIAA for Grant of Terms of Reference and additional terms of reference (under violation) for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 11.10.2021; after detailed discussion the authority intended to know whether the unit qualifies and has applied in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated 14thMarch, 2017 and Authority asked SEAC to verify the credible action taken under EPA,1986.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 225th meeting of SEAC held on 10.11.2021.The PP submitted the reply of observations raised in 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.10.2021.

PP has submitted the following:

1. Initially the unit has not applied for Environmental Clearance in the violation window as per the Notification S. O. 804 (E) dated14th March 2017.
2. Further the proposal was submitted on 14.05.2021 after reopening of window for violation category projects.
3. There are number of proposals that have been granted ToR under violation from MoEF & CC. One such ToR dated 08.07.2021 under violation from MoEF & CC.
4. Minutes of Meeting of 129th SEIAA meeting held on 11.10.2021 states “SEAC recommend the case to SEIAA for approval of ToR with directions to the Project Proponent to prepare EIA Report by using Model Terms of Reference as per MoEF & CC with the additional Terms of Reference along with Public hearing.” We would like to inform that Public Hearing to be conducted only for those categories of projects for which the EIA Notification, 2006 itself requires public hearing to be conducted as per Office Memorandum vide F.No. 22-28/2020-IA.III dated 12th Nov, 2020. Being “B” category project (as the plant is located within the industrial area), Public Hearing is not required for the project.

SEAC again decided to send the proposal to SEIAA for grant of TOR under violation category whereas specific TOR in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects, auto TOR will remain same as recommended vide 217th meeting held on dated 20.07.2021.

The case was taken up in 131st SEIAA meeting held on 2nd December, 2021 & Authority deliberated on the reply submitted by PP & recommendations of SEAC.

After discussion, the Authority decided to seek clarifications from MoEF & CC, GoI in regard to the said project and deferred this case till the clarification is received from MoEF& CC, GOI.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to approve Terms of Reference "TOR" under violation category in addition to all standard TOR applicable for such projects and directed the project proponent to prepare the EIA/EMP report by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF & CC with additional Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

Item No.[31] EC for construction of "Five Star Hotel" at Village Prithla, District Palwal, Haryana by M/s SRS Retreat Services Pvt. Ltd.

The SEAC in its 143rd meeting held on 27.10.2016 unanimously decided that the case be sent to SEIAA for de-listing as the project proponent fails to comply the observations within a period of six months. It is further recommended that SEIAA may inform the concerned Authorities for taking appropriate action as per law.

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in 98th meeting of SEIAA held on 05.12.2016 in the light of guide lines of MoEF issued vide OM No. J-11 013/5/2009-IAII (Part) dated 30-10-2012. It was noticed that the project proponent vide letter dated 22.07.2014 submitted application for Environmental Clearance for the proposed "Five Star Hotel" at Village Prithla, District Palwal, Haryana. It was decided to defer this case with the decision that Shri Hitender Singh and Shri Raj Kumar shall visit the site for inspection. The term of the Authority was lapsed on 20.08.2018 but site visit report was not received till 20.80.2018.

Sh. R.K. Sapra, Member, SEAC inspected the project site on dated 20.04.2019 and submitted report on dated 30.04.2019 and conclude that "Directors of Company accept that the construction of five star hotel has been done. It led to violation of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Hence, it is clearly evident from the above facts that this is a case of EC violation, hence PP needs to be prosecuted."

The project was again considered in 117th meeting of SEIAA 18.04.2019 and it was decided that Chairman, SEIAA would take the final view at his own level. Thereafter, a show-cause notice was served to the project proponent but he has failed to submit his reply.

The case was considered in 129th meeting of SEIAA dated 09.10.2021; after due deliberations, the Authority decided to issue Final Show-Cause Notice to Project Proponent

for violating the norms of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 stating to reply within 15 days of the receipt of the said Notice. Thereafter, a reminder letter has been issued by letter dated 06.01.2022. \

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[32] Environmental Clearance for Construction of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, Manesar, Haryana by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

The case was appraised in the 75th Meeting of SEAC held on 11.02.2013 and file sent to SEIAA on 22.02.2013 for grant of Environment Clearance. The case was taken up by SEIAA in its 54th meeting held on 28.06.2013, wherein it was decided that the Principal Secretary, Environment may be requested to provide the evidence of credible action taken against the Project Proponent so that further needful action may be taken by the Authority in this case.

The case could not be taken up in the SEAC as the term of SEIAA/SEAC was elapsed on 21.03.2015. Therefore, the case was transferred to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India in the month of March, 2015. This case could not taken by the MoEF and was again transferred to SEIAA on 18.05.2018 in view of the Notification dated 08.03.2018.

The Project Proponent neither attended the meeting nor circulated the documents to the Member and not applied for Environment Clearance with reference to the Notification No. S.O.804 (E) dated 14th March, 2017 and subsequent Notification S.O.1030 (E) dated 08th March, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The MoEF& CC has prescribed the process for appraisal of projects for grant of Terms of Reference and Environment Clearance, which have started the work on site, expanded the production beyond the limit of Environmental Clearance or changed the product mix

without obtaining prior environment clearance as mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (S.O.1533 (E) dated the 14th September, 2006.

As per Notification dated 14.03.2017, the Projects or activities which are in violation as on date of this notification only will be eligible to apply for environment clearance under this notification and the project proponent can apply for environment clearance under this notification only within six months from the date of this notification.

During Discussion, it was revealed that SEIAA has already initiated legal proceedings against the project proponent.

In view of above, the Committee is of the unanimous view that case be referred to SEIAA for taking further necessary action in view of Notification dated 14thMarch, 2017.

The case was again taken up in the 117th meeting of SEIAA held on 18.04.2019 and the authority decided that Chairman, SEIAA would take the final view at his own level.

Now, the matter is again taken up in 129th meeting dated 11.10.2021 of SEIAA and the Authority deliberated and decided to get the Action taken report & further details from HSPCB.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[33] EC for the construction of Ware House Project located at Village Khantawas, District-Gurgaon, Haryana by Sh. Narinder Rana & others.

The case was again taken up in the 117th meeting of SEIAA held on 18.04.2019 and the authority decided that Chairman, SEIAA would take the final view at his own level.

During 129th SEIAA Meeting held on 11.10.2021, it was revealed that SEIAA has already initiated legal proceedings against the Project Proponent as per the findings of the SEAC in its 173rd Meeting held on 27.07.2018.

The Authority deliberated and decided to get the Action taken report & further details from HSPCB.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[34] EC for the Adesh Haryana University located at Village Mohri, Distt. Kurukshetra, Haryana by M/s Adesh Welfare Society

The recommendations of SEAC were taken up for consideration in the 117th Meeting of SEIAA held on 18.04.2019. The Project Proponent has already started construction before the grant of Environment Clearance which is a clear violation of the EIA Notification 14.09.2006.

The case was again taken up in the 117th meeting of SEIAA held on 18.04.2019 and the authority decided that Chairman, SEIAA would take the final view at his own level.

Now, the matter is again taken up in 129th meeting dated 11.10.2021 of SEIAA and the Authority observed that a Show-Cause Notice dated 18.04.2019 has been sent to the Project Proponent and reply has not been received so far. Therefore, Authority decided to ask RO, HSPCB of the concerned region to visit the site to get the facts. Regional Officer, HSPCB, Kurukshetra has submitted the report vide letter no. HSPCB/KKR/2021/275 dated 26.11.2021 and violation was reported.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

26.03.2022

Item No.[35] Extension of EC validity for Mining of Boulder, Gravel and Sand Minor Mineral at Mandewala Block/ YNR B-38" village Mandewala, Tehsil Chhachhrauli, District Yamunanagar, Haryana over an area 15.00 Ha with total production capacity of 2,40,000 TPA by M/s Saharanpur Mines Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

The Project Proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/217849/2021 on 16.08.2021for obtaining Extension in EC under category 1(a) EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006.

The case was considered in 222nd meeting of SEAC held on 12.10.2021 and it was intimated in the meeting that a complaint regarding the project has been received in the office with the copy marked to the ACS Environment & Climate Change Department and copy endorsed to Chairman HSPCB, Chairman SEIAA, Member Secretary SEIAA, and Chairman SEAC. The complaint was discussed in the Committee wherein issues raised that mining is not being carried out as per approved mining plan and hydal channel tazewal is approximately 150 meters and regarding replenishment study.

After discussion on the complaint, it was decided that the case along with complaint dated 04.10.2021 be sent back to SEIAA to seek the comments from DG Mining, Irrigation and concerned departments.

The recommendation of SEAC was considered in the 130th Meeting of SEIAA held on 15.11.2021 and the Authority decided to seek the comments from DG Mining, Irrigation, Forest and concerned Departments.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 after due deliberations, Authority decided to issue reminder letters to the concerned departments and further, Authority decided to refer back this case to SEAC for recommendations based on the comments received from concerned departments.

Item No.[36] Environmental Clearance for Revision & Expansion of the Group Housing Project located at Sector-68, Badshahpur, Gurgaon by M/s Soni Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 09.07.2018. The Project Proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA. Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 174th meeting of the SEAC held on 08.08.2018. The case was again taken up for appraisal in the 184th, 187th & 188th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019, 30.08.2019 & 16.09.2019 and recommended the case to SEIAA for the grant of Environment Clearance.

The recommendation of SEAC were considered by SEIAA in its 121st/ 122nd meeting held on 25.11.2019 & 22.01.2020 and found that the Project Proponent failed to circulate & submit the required documents each and every time; therefore, the case was deferred.

The case was again taken up in the 127th meeting held on 17.03.2021 and the Authority observed that despite repeated opportunities; the PP has not submitted the authenticated documents; hence, it seems that the Project Proponent is not interested to get Environment Clearance.

After due deliberations; the Authority decided to de-list this case; in the meanwhile the Authority further decided to get a factual report of the Project Site from concerned Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chairperson of District Level Monitoring Committee.

The matter was taken up in the 129th meeting of SEIAA held on 13.10.2021; after detailed deliberations, the Authority decided to send a request to concerned Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chairperson of District Level Monitoring Committee to send the report at the earliest but report is awaited.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 and the Authority decided to request Member Secretary, HSPCB to nominate concerned RO, HSPCB (RO will assist sub-committee members) along with Dr. Sandeep Gupta, Member SEAC to carry out the spot inspection to get the current status of project & submit report at the earliest.

Item No.[37] Environment Clearance for proposed 03 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plan (CETP) HSIIDC, Industrial Estate, Village Kutana, Tehsil Rohtak, Haryana by M/s HSIIDC, Site Office, I.M.T. Rohtak, (Near Village Kheri Shad), Haryana.

The case was considered in 157th meeting held on 30.08.2017 for Approval of terms of Reference. The TOR has been granted to the project on 08.11.2017. Thereafter, the PP submitted the EIA/EMP report on 14.12.2020.

The EIA/EMP report was considered in 209th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 29.01.2021 and observed that CETP has already been constructed without taking prior EC and recommended to SEIAA for taking Action under Section 15 of EP, Act, 1986.

The recommendation of SEAC was considered by SEIAA in its 127th meeting held on 17.03.2021 and it was decided to issue show-cause notice to the PP.

Reply of Show-cause Notice was not received.

The matter was again taken up in 128th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.05.2021 and it was decided to defer this case till next meeting in order to have deeper look at the facts of the case.

The matter was placed before the 130th Meeting of SEIAA, Haryana held on 16.11.2021 and the Authority decided to ask RO, HSPCB, Bahadurgarh to conduct a spot inspection and send the visit report at the earliest possible. Authority further asked the PP to make the presentation before the Authority to understand the case.

In view of Opinion received from Ld. LR, Haryana file may be referred back to SEAC for recommendation as per SOP dated 07.07.2021**.**

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 25.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[38] ToR for Proposed Project of Manufacturing of Formaldehyde 160 M.T per day at Plot no. 299, Sector 30A, Phase II, Industrial Estate Manakpur, Jagadhri, District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana by M/s Salasar Industries.

The Project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/IND3/61783/2021 on dated 15.03.2021 for approval of TOR under Category 5(f) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006. The Auto TOR granted on 15.03.2021.

The case was taken up in 214th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 28.05.2021 but the PP requested vide letter dated 27.05.2021 for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 216th meeting of SEAC held on 29.06.2021 but the PP requested vide letter dated 29.06.2021 for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Then, the case was taken up in 219th meeting of SEAC held on 12.08.2021 but the PP requested in writing vide letter dated 12.08.2021 for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Then, the case was taken up in 222nd meeting of SEAC held on 11.10.2021 but PP requested for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC. Thereafter, the case was again taken up in 227th meeting held on 30.11.2021.

Thereafter, the case was again taken up in 227th meeting held on 30.11.2021 and PP submitted written request for deferment of the case.

The committee deliberated the project in view of MoEF& CC guidelines J-11 013/5/2009-IA-II (part) dated 30.10.2012 and 18.11.2020. The Discussion was held on the point no. 2(e) of MoEF& CC OM dated 18.11.2020 i.e.

> *"In case a Project Proponent or his consultant did not attend the meeting or does not reply to the queries raised for more than six month, the MS should write to the Regional Office of the Ministry to carry out a site inspection so as to check if construction/operation of the project has started".*

It was deliberated that in the above project received on dated 23.04.2021 and in spite of taking up in meeting of SEAC no reply has been received even after lapse of more than six months and the committee unanimously decided to send the case to SEIAA and recommended that in accordance of the MoEF& CC OM Dated 18.11.2020, the MS should write to the Regional Office of the Ministry to carry out a site inspection so as to check if construction/operation of the project has started.

Case was taken up in 132nd Meeting and the Authority decided to request MS, HSPCB to direct RO, HSPCB, Yamuna agar to carry out the spot inspection and submit its report at the earliest possible.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary, HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Item No.[39] EC for "Proposed Affordable Goup Housing Colony" at Village Badha and Sikanderpur Badha, Sector 85, District Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Conmin Projects India Private Limited.

The project Proponent applied for seeking Environment vide proposal no. SIA/HR/MIS/219795/2021 dated 12.01.2021 Category 8(a) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006. During the appraisal of the case, the project proponent submitted a written request for withdrawal of the case in view of the change in planning, accordingly they had submitted application to DTCP for migration of License no. 26 of 2021 from Affordable group housing to Affordable Plotted colony under DDJY scheme.

SEAC recommended this case to SEIAA for withdrawal the case in view of their application for migration of license.

Case was taken up in 132nd Meeting and the Authority decided to request MS, HSPCB to direct RO, HSPCB of the concerned area to carry out the spot inspection and submit its report at the earliest possible

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary, HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Item No.[40] EC for Revision/Expansion of Residential Plotted Colony "Sushant City" at Village Rasoi, District Sonepat, Haryana by M/s Ansal Properties and Infrastructure Ltd.

The case was lastly taken up in 132nd meeting of SEIAA and decided to issue SCN regarding non-existence of valid EC in the light of visiting team of SEIAA. Authority further decided to send this case to State Government, SPCB to initiate credible action under provision of 19 of EPA, 1986.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF

& CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[41] EC for Expansion of Group Housing Project "Preston" at Village Shahpur Turk, Sector- 9 & 18, Sonipat, Haryana by M/s Parsvnath Developers Ltd.

The case was lastly taken up in 132nd meeting of SEIAA and decided to issue Final Notice for de-listing the project.

Accordingly, a Show-cause Notice was issued to the Project proponent vide letter dated 11.01.2022 and PP submitted his reply stating that they has de-licensed the land area and the Group Housing shall be developed in 10.83 Acres and they will seek fresh EC with the revised licenses and approvals.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 and after due deliberations; the Authority decided to delist this case.

Item No.[42] EC for the project "Auria" Group Housing Colony measuring land area of 11.925 Acres at Sector 88, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s RPS Infrastructure Ltd.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 134th meeting of SEIAA held on 18.01.2022 and the Authority observed that Scrutiny fee has not been submitted by the PP and SEAC has also not take cognizance on the same.

Further, the Authority observed the following:

- Compliance report dated 07/10/2021 has shown non-compliance of certain specific as well as general conditions, annexure-IX & PP has submitted the "Action Taken report" to be attached in the same annexure.
- Annexure-XVII, Reply to SEAC, Water balance :
- Out of 356 KLD of Domestic water 206 KLD (57.87% only) of Waste water generation is shown.
- 95/114/124 KLD of excess treated water for near-by areas for Horticulture or sprinkling purposes

- 5KLD for filter back-wash, 2 KLD shown to be recovered where would remain 3 KLD go?
- 5 KLD miscellaneous, what about the rest of 3 KLD?
- 19 KLD for cooling, for what purposes (HVAC or DG cooling), not mentioned? The residual water would be having high concentration of salts. PP should achieve "ZLD" by installing the required equipment like RO/SO, MEE etc.
- Capacity of STP to be increased proportionately as the quantity of waste water to be recalculated.
- Page no. A-10, pt. 3.1, PP has submitted that "High sulphur Diesel" (HSD) will be stored, under 7.3 page no. A-17, mentioned is "The only source of emission from combustion of fuel (High Sulphur Diesel) will be from DG sets".

After detailed deliberations; the Authority decided to refer the case back to SEAC to examine the observations of SEIAA and submit recommendations accordingly.

The PP submitted the reply dated 10.03.2022.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 234th meeting of SEAC, Haryana held on 09.03.2022. The PP submitted the reply of observations raised by SEIAA in its 135th MOM as following:-

Sr. No.	Observation	Reply
1.	Authority observed that Scrutiny fee has not been submitted by the PP and SEAC has also not take cognizance on the same.	Scrutiny fee has been submitted by the PP in the name of Member Secretary vide DD no. 337795 dated 27.12.2021 Receiving of Scrutiny fee submission is attached as **Annexure-I.**
2.	Compliance report dated 07/10/2021 has shown non-compliance of certain specific as well as general conditions, annexure-IX & PP has submitted the "Action Taken report" to be attached in the same annexure.	The Earlier EC was granted by SEIAA Haryana vide letter: no. DEH/09/SEIAA-/287 dated on 04.05.2009. Earlier EC issued has Specific as well as General conditions both, which are given as under in EC letter: **Part A:** Specific conditions which include construction phase as well as operation phase both. **Part -B - General Condition** Compliance report issued by RO Chandigarh has non compliance of both General as well as specific conditions. We have submitted the non compliance of both the conditions (Specific and General). Non compliance letter issued by Regional office and the reply submitted for the same is enclosed as **Annexure-II**

3.	Out of 356 KLD of Domestic water 206 KLD (57.87% only) of Wastewater generation is shown.	Revised water management & water balance is attached as **Annexure-III**
4.	95/114/124 KLD of excess treated water for near-by areas for Horticulture or sprinkling purposes.	Revised water management & water balance is attached as **Annexure-III**
5.	5 KLD for filter back-wash, 2 KLD shown to be recovered where would remain 3 KLD go?	Revised water management & water balance is attached as **Annexure-III**
6.	5 KLD miscellaneous, what about the rest of 3 KLD?	Revised water management & water balance is attached as **Annexure-III**
7.	19 KLD for cooling, for what purposes (HVAC or DG cooling), not mentioned? The residual water would be having a high concentration of salts. PP should achieve "ZLD" by installing the required equipment like RO/SO, MEE etc.	19 KLD of treated water will be used for DG cooling. Therefore, the residual water would not have a high concentration of salts. Equipment like RO/SO, MEE etc. is not required.
8.	Capacity of STP to be increased proportionately as the quantity of waste water to be recalculated.	Quantity of waste water generated is 479 KLD. Therefore, we have increased the capacity of STP from 470 KLD to 580 KLD.
9.	Page no. A-10, pt. 3.1, PP has submitted that "High sulphur Diesel"(HSD) will be stored....., under 7.3 page no. A-17, mentioned is "The only source of emission from combustion of fuel (High Sulphur Diesel) will be from DG sets".	There are DG sets of 3 Nos (2 x 1010 & 1 x 750 KVA). Following measures shall be taken : 1. Diesel Conforming to BS VI with 10 ppm Sulphur will be used [Ultra low sulphur diesel as per guidelines of NCAP and GRAP.] 2. Anticipated emission from individual DG sets will comply with CPCB-II norms. 3. Through periodical inspection and maintenance procedures, the emission levels will be controlled to remain within CPCB-II 4. In addition to that the project will install Retrofit emission control devices approved by CPCB to further reduce the emission by intervening the exhaust as and when required .

The discussion was held on Compliance report, ATR, STP, ZLD, water details etc. and certain observations were raised as following:-

1. The PP shall submit the Self contained Note on the project

2. The PP shall submit the Affidavit stating that excess treated water will be discharged into the sewer only after taking permission from the competent authority.
3. The PP shall submit the Used oil disposal agreement.
4. The PP shall submit the Fire SOP along with an Approved fire plan
5. The PP shall submit the tangible EMP
6. The PP shall submit the Mitigation measures for air pollution and Dust Mitigation

   The PP submitted the reply of above said observations vide letter dated 10.03.2022 vide letter dated 10.03.2022 along with affidavit that the DG Set will be based on multi fuel injection system and capacity will be 2*1000 and 1*750 kVA

The PP also submitted the self contained note duly signed by PP and consultant as following:-

- *The 19 KLD of treated water will be used for DG cooling.*
- *The 2 KLD water will be treated in STP itself as the 2 KLD water will be diluted in 479 KLD of Total waste water. Hence, no RO /MEE is required for the same. Calculator for the same is given below:*
- *Waste water from DG cooling = 2 KLD*
- *Other Water = 477 KLD*

$$\frac{[2\ m^3 \times 10{,}000\ g/m^3\ ] + [477\ m^3 \times 1{,}000\ g/m^3\ ]}{479}$$

$$= 1037.578 \approx 1040\ mg/l$$

As per Mirbolooki, H., et al. Treatment of high saline textile wastewater by activated sludge microorganisms. Journal of Applied Research and Technology (2017), According to the results, increasing the TDS concentration of wastewater up to 5000 mg/L did not affect COD removal efficiency of the activated sludge microorganisms in the treatment system.

- *Earlier the waste water generation was not calculated as per NBC of India 2016 norms, now we have followed NBC of India 2016 to recalculate waste water generation.*
- *Total water requirement will be 616 KLD. Total wastewater generation will be 479 KLD which will be treated in STP of capacity 580 KLD based on MBBR Technology. 431 KLD of treated water will be generated from STP out of which 260 KLD will be*

reused for flushing, gardening, Filter backwash, DG cooling and miscellaneous purposes.

Detailed water management is given below:

Water management:

	Population	***Factor in LPCD***	***Requirement in KLD***	***DOMESTIC in KLD***	***FLUSHING in KLD***	***WASTE WATER in KLD***
Resident	*3,868*	*135*	*522*	*348*	*174*	
Primary, Nursery school and Support & recreational, Staff	*245*	*45*	*11*	*6*	*5*	
Visitor	*387*	*15*	*6*	*2*	*4*	
Total	*4,500*		***539***	*356*	***183***	
waste water generation				***285***	***183***	***468***
Gardening	*5 l/sqm (9675 m2)*		*48*			*-*
Filter backwash			*5*			*5*
DG cooling			*19*			*2*
Misc			*5*			*4*
Total			*616*			*479*

The documents were placed before the committee. The committee agrees that 19 KLD of treated water will be used by PP for DG cooling and the residual 2 KLD water will be treated in the STP. After due deliberation the committee considered the reply submitted by PP and unanimously decided to recommend the case for EC to SEIAA along with additional stipulation and other standard and specific condition which committee has already submitted vide SEAC MOM of 231st meeting.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 and the Authority decided to carry out the spot inspection to get the current status of project by constituting a team comprising of Dr. Rajbir Singh Bondwal, IFS (Retd.) Member SEAC, Professor R. Baskar, FGS (Ind), (IGNOU), Member, SEIAA & Sh. Vinay Gautam (Joint Director Tech., SEIAA) and concerned RO, HSPCB (RO will assist members of SEIAA/SEAC) to be nominated by Member Secretary, HSPCB and will submit report at the earliest.

Accordingly, the case is deferred till the receipt of the report.

Item No.[43] Environment Clearance for proposed Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF), at Plot no. 66, Roz Ka Meo Industrial area, Sohna, Mewat, Haryana by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

The matter was placed before the 130th Meeting of SEIAA, Haryana held on 16.11.2021 and the Authority decided to finally ask the Project Proponent to appear in person to represent their case.

The matter was again taken up in the 132nd meeting of SEIAA held on 21.12.2021.

The Project proponent has been directed to appear in person before the Authority on 22.12.2021 at 11:30 AM**.**

Sh. Manoj Kumar, authorized representative has appeared before the Authority on 22.12.2021 and submitted written and oral submissions. He has stated that PP had applied for establishment of new CBWTDF and during course of hearing representative sought the time for submission of additional information desired by Authority regarding number of beds available for coverage in view of proposed project excluding that of Faridabad and Gurugram.

After due deliberations, following decisions were taken;

- Authority granted time of 10 days to the representative to submit the desired information and will be verified from the concerned agency after receipt of the same.
- Authority deferred the case till the receipt of report from PP and concerned agency.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 and the Authority decided to de-list the case as per the orders passed by State Government, Environment Department bearing no. 16/17/2016-3Env. dated 18.07.2016.

Item No.[44] Environment Clearance for Group Housing Colony project at Sector-82 A, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Vatika Ltd.

The matter was taken up in 129th meeting on 11.10.2021 of SEIAA after detailed discussion authority found out that more time is needed to study the case in details, therefore case has been deferred till next meeting.

The matter was placed in 130th meeting of SEIAA dated 16.11.2021; the Authority observed that adequate opportunity has been given to PP but on one or the other pretext PP kept on dragging the issue.

The Authority in its 132nd meeting held on 22.12.2021 decided to issue a last final notice to PP stating that, " In view of recent Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment dated 09.12.2021 in Civil Appeal No. 7576-7577, why not the violation be considered as liable to be demolished". PP is, therefore, given 15 days reply or otherwise it will be thought PP does not have anything to say & case will be decided ex-partie and Issued Final Show-Cause Notice to PP dated 23.12.2021 and pp submitted reply.

The PP appeared before the Authority and made his submissions. The date of hearing was fixed for 24.03.2022.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 and Authority decided to convey next date of hearing to PP shortly.

Item No.[45] EC for Affordable Group Housing Project Village Khera&Bhatauli, Sector 20, Yamunanagar- Jagadhri, District Yamunanagar, Haryana by M/s Pandit Land & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

The recommendation of SEAC was placed in 126th meeting of SEIAA held on 11.12.2020 and a letter was written to Regional Office, MoEF & CC, GoI, Chandigarh to conduct site visit of the Project but no response has been received so far.

The case was again taken up in the 128th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.05.2021 and after going through the communication from MOEF & CC, GOI OM dated 18.11.2020; so, it has been revealed that guidelines of EAC at Ministry Level. Hence, it is decided that the case be sent back to SEAC for getting the project inspected by their members and take a final view after that.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 217th meeting of SEAC held on 20.07.2021.The discussion was held on the MoEF Notification 18.11.2020 and the decision of SEIAA in its meeting regarding the projects to be get inspected by the members of SEAC. As per the orders of SEIAA vide its 128th MOM dated 26.05.2021. A Committee was formed comprising of the following:-

1. Sh. S.K. Mehta , Member SEAC
2. Sh. R.K. Sapra, Member SEAC

The Committee shall visit the project site and submit the report regarding the status of the project in view of the details as mentioned above within 30 days positively.

The sub-committee submitted the report of site visit and thereafter, the case was taken up in 229th meeting of SEAC.

- As per the site shown which lies inside the gate of Ansal Housing Complex Jagadhari, no construction was found there.
- The affidavit was sought from PP for verification of site but has not given the Affidavit.
- Hence no proper inference may be drawn regarding the status of construction at the site due to non-cooperation by PP.

It was deliberated that in the above project received on dated 17.07.2019 and in spite of taking up in various meeting of SEAC no reply has been received even after lapse of more than six months and further non-cooperation by PP during the site visit of sub-committee, the committee unanimously decided to send the case to SEIAA and recommended that in accordance in the MoEF & CC OM Dated 18.11.2020, the MS should write to the Regional Office of the Ministry to carry out a site inspection so as to check if construction/operation of the project has started.

Lastly, the case was taken up in 133rd meeting of SEIAA and the Authority decided to request MS, HSPCB to direct RO, HSPCB, Yamuna Nagar to carry out the spot inspection and submit its report at the earliest possible but the report is awaited.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary, HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Item No.[46] EC for Proposed Residential Plotted Colony Project at Sector 92, 93 and 95 at Village Wazirpur, District Gurgaon by M/s Ramprastha Estates Private Limited, Haryana

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana vide online proposal No. SIA/HR/ MIS/57409/2018 dated 26.05.2020 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8(b) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006. The TOR was granted to the project on 10.05.2019.

The case was taken up in 205th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 10.11.2020 but the PP requested vide letter dated 10.11.2020 for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 210th meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 18.02.2021. The case was again taken up in the 212th meeting held on 26.03.2021 and

Consultant but the PP requested vide letter dated 18.02.2021 for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC appeared and requested for deferment as the PP is not unable to attend the meeting. The committee deliberated the request and decided to defer the case for the last time and next time the case will be dealt as per the existing notification/OM of MOEF&CC.

A sub committee comprising of Sh. Mehar Chand and Dr. S. N. Mishra was constituted by SEIAA vide order dated 1.07.2021 and they have submitted the report to SEIAA, However, the copy is submitted to SEAC (placed on record).

The Committee inspected the site on 27.08.2021. Following were present from PP side:

1. Mr. Anup Kaul (General Manager)
2. Mr. Suresh Kaul (Sr. Project Manager)
3. Mr. Aman Sharma Vardan Environet (Consultant)

The case was presented by PP giving the details of area in possession (Annex 1) which is less than 50 hectares. Brief of details submitted by the project proponent is as follows:

- That the project has been granted license N. 44 of 2010 with Endst. No. 5DV-V-2010/LC-2098-Vol-III/7533 dated 11.06.2010 for a total area of 128.594 acres.
- That we have sold 2 acres area of commercial complex to JMS BuildtechPvt. Ltd. and conveyance deed was done through Vasika no. 1073 dated 14.10.2015
- That as per information obtained M/s JMS Buildtech Pvt. Ltd. has already got EC from SEIAA, Haryana. EC was issued in the name of Ramprastha
- That we have sold 1 acres area of school site to Ms. Himani W/o Sh. Yogesh Bansal and Ms. Sangeeta W/o Sh. Karan Singh and Conveyance deed was done through Vasika No. 1925 dated 18.10.2017
- Further we have surrender 5.025 acres of Land from our possession and got the permission for delicensing from DTCP through Endst. No. LC-1634/Asstt (AK)/2020/10538 dated 22.06.2020.
- At present net land in possession with us is 120.5687 acre (48.792 Ha).

The committee also observed that laying of sewerage services and road is being carried out by project proponent in approximately 5-6 acres of land (see attached photographs). It appears that laying of services started just in recent past. Presently, the total licensed area in the name of Ramprastha is 123.5687 acres that including the area of JMS Buldtech and School also.

The committee deliberated on the report of sub-committee constituted and decided to recommend to SEIAA for following:-

The State Government/SPCB to take action against the project proponent under the provisions of the section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and further no Consent to Operate or Occupancy Certificate to be issued till the project is granted EC.

Facts of the case:

1. The project proponent applied for seeking Environment Clearance for proposed Residential Plotted Colony of 128.594 acres.
2. Shri Shashank Gupta S/o Laxmi Narayan Gupta filed a complaint dated 09.04.2021 and intimated that the project proponent has started construction activity at the project site without obtaining environment clearance.
3. A show-cause Notice was served to PP vide letter dated 25.05.2021 and a team was also constituted vide letter dated 01.07.2021.
4. PP has submitted his reply vide letter dated 16.08.2021 and denied to the allegations raised regarding violations.
5. Thereafter, constituted sub-committee submitted its report as also referred by SEAC.

Observations:

Case was taken up in 134th meeting of SEIAA and the Authority decided to get the request of PP verified by constituting a committee of two ROs of HSPCB to be nominated by HSPCB for site inspection to submit the report at the earliest.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary, HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Item No.[47] EC for Expansion of Group Housing Colony planned at Village Nangli Umarpur, Sector 62, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Emaar MGF.

The Project Proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA vide online Proposal No. SIA/HR/MIS/66969/2019 dated 04.10.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining EC under category 8(b) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The TOR has been granted to the project vide letter dated 03.10.2019. Thereafter, the case was taken up in

224th meeting of SEAC held on 29.10.2021 but the PP requested for the deferment of the case vide letter dated 26.0.2021 which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Then, the case was taken up in 231st meeting of SEAC held on 28.12.2021 but PP submitted a letter of withdrawal dated 28.12.2021 stating that due to the change in planning, they will not be going for the expansion of our group housing project, at present & will apply for EC for expansion of group housing, once the change in planning is finalized.

The PP submitted the Affidavit cum undertaking dated 29.12.2021 (placed on record)

- That construction has been carried out as per the condition of EC granted.
- No violation of condition has been done
- That due to the change in planning, they will not be going for the expansion of our group housing project, at present & will apply for EC for expansion of group housing, once the change in planning is finalized.

The committee after deliberation decided to recommend to SEIAA for withdrawal of case for EC in view of Affidavit submitted by PP.

Lastly, the case was taken up in 134th Meeting and the Authority decided to request MS, HSPCB to direct RO, HSPCB of the concerned area to carry out the spot inspection and submit its report at the earliest possible.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary, HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Item No.[48] EC for Expansion of Institutional Project "NCR Biotech Science Cluster Phase-II at village Bhankri, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Translational Health Science and Technology.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA vide online proposal no. SIA/HR/MIS/211992/2021 on dated 02.08.2021 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under Category 8 (b) of EIA Notification 14.09.2006. The Auto TOR was granted by SEIAA vide letter dated 07.08.2020.

The case was taken up in 218th meeting of SEAC held on 30.07.2021 but the members informed the committee that they have not received the documents and it was unanimously decided to defer the case as the documents were not circulated to the members and their case will be considered only after the receipt of documents.

The PP shall submit the required information as detailed above within 30 days and it was also made clear to the PP that the project will be considered as received only after the receipt of complete information. In case of non-receipt of information in time the case shall be recommended for rejection/ filing.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 223rd meeting of SEAC held on 21.10.2021 but the PP requested for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

The case was taken up in 226th meeting of SEAC held on 18.11.2021. The PP presented the case before the committee but the PP requested vide letter dated 18.11.2021 for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 231st meeting of SEAC Haryana held on 28.12.2021. The PP attended the meeting and the Discussion was held on the point no. 2(e) of MoEF& CC OM dated 18.11.2020 i.e.

> "*In case a Project Proponent or his consultant did not attend the meeting or does not reply to the queries raised for more than six month, the MS should write to the Regional Office of the Ministry to carry out a site inspection so as to check if construction/operation of the project has started".*

It was deliberated that in the above project received on dated 05.03.2021and in spite of taking up in various meeting of SEAC no reply has been received even after lapse of more than six months and the committee unanimously decided to send the case to SEIAA and recommended that in accordance in the MoEF& CC OM Dated 18.11.2020, the MS should write to the Regional Office of the Ministry to carry out a site inspection so as to check if construction/operation of the project has started.

The recommendation of SEAC was taken up in the 134th meeting of SEIAA held on 18.01.2022 and Authority decided to constitute a sub-committee comprising of Joint Director (Technical), SEIAA & 2 Regional Officers to be nominated by MS, HSPCB to verify the present status of the project & the compliance of the conditions of already accorded "EC", till then decision is deferred.

The Committee submitted its report on 17.03.2022 and was taken on record.

The Committee concluded as under-

1. No construction was found on the land for proposed Expansion for which unit has applied for Environmental Clearance.
2. Director, THSTI vide letter dated 12.03.2022 has intimated that they want to peruse their application of Expansion.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022 and after detailed deliberations, Authority decide to refer back the case to SEAC to appraise the report submitted by the sub-committee and submit recommendations accordingly .

Item No.[49] EC for VSR Mall (Known as 114 Avenue) (Retail Cum Office Complex) at Sector-I14 Gurugram, Haryana M/S VSR Infratech Pvt Ltd.

The case was taken up 130th meeting of SEIAA held on 15.11.2021 and the authority decided to issue Show Cause Notice to PP which vide No. SEIAA/HR/2021/1220 Dated 23.11.2021.

Now the project proponent has submitted reply to the Show Cause Notice vide letter dated nil which is received on 23.12.2021 and they have intimated built- up area mention in EC was 41429 Sq.mt. The total built-up area now would be 45573.7788 sqmt. instead of 41429 sq.mt. to non- consideration of service area in the basement and service floor amounting to that of 4144 Sq.mt (Non FAR). The department of Town and Country planning issued occupancy certificate for 41003sqmt.

The PP has requested to incorporate total built-up area as 45573.7788 sq.mt instead of 41479 sq.mt in the earlier EC letter dated 28.05.2013.

The case was taken up in the 135th Meeting of SEIAA and the authorized person appeared before the Authority and submitted written request for providing another date. Personal Hearing was conducted on 28.01.2022 and PP submitted his Chronology details.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; it was observed by the Authority that PP has violated the norms of EIA Notification 2006.

After due deliberations, the Authority decided to de-list this application submitted for grant of Environment Clearance and advised the PP to apply online as per the current guidelines issued vide letter F. No 22-37/2018-IA.III dated 19.04.2021 by MOEF & CC, GOI, under violation category as per SOP vide F.No.22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI being a case of violation.

Further, the Authority will constitute a sub-committee separately to prepare damage assessment report.

Item No.[50] EC for proposed "Construction of factory, located at Plot No. 10, Sector-5, Growth Centre [Now known as IMT Bawal, District Rewari, Haryana by M/s Pearl Global Industries Ltd.

The case was considered in 129th meeting of SEIAA dated 08.10.2021. After due deliberations, the Authority decided to request RO, HSPCB of that particular region to visit the site to find out the facts; in mean while Authority decided to issue a Show Cause Notice to PP why electricity or other utilities may not be disconnected

The project proponent submitted his reply vide letter dated 24.12.2021 received on 29.12.2021. The project proponent intimated vide letter dated 24.12.2021 that they have constructed industrial shed and provided reference to Office Memorandum dated 05.03.2015 issued by MoEF & CC, GoI vide which it has been clarified that "The projects or activities shall not include industrial shed, school, college, hostel for educational institution, but such buildings shall ensure sustainable environmental management, solid and liquid waste management, rain -water harvesting and may use recycled materials such as fly ash bricks." The PP has requested to withdraw show-cause notice and intimated that they will not pursue their case further and close it.

Case was taken up in the 135th Meeting of SEIAA and the Authority decided to request MS, HSPCB to direct RO, HSPCB of the concerned area to carry out the spot inspection and submit its report at the earliest possible.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary, HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Item No.[51] EC for proposed Expansion of IT Park Complex project at Village Ullahawas, Sector-59, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Nova Realtors Pvt. Ltd.

Case was taken up in 134th meeting of SEIAA held on 17.01.2022 and the Authority decided to request MS, HSPCB to nominate a team to verify the present status & to submit the report positively within a week, till then case is deferred. Report is still awaited.

The case was taken up in the 137th meeting of SEIAA held on 26.03.2022; after deliberations; the Authority decided to issue a reminder letter to Member Secretary,

HSPCB for seeking the report from the concerned Regional Officer and also decided to refer back this case to SEAC to make recommendations after the receipt of report from the concerned agency.

Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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Annexure R-9/9

तहसीलदार, छछरौली ।

सेवा में

उपायुक्त महोदय,

यमुना नगर।

क्रमांक 731/KSz दिनांक 19-10-2021

विषय: Joint Siting Verification report of M/s Saharanpur Mines, Jaidhar (Block B-34).

उपरोक्त विषय बारे आपकी सेवा में अनुरोध हैं कि आपके कार्यालय द्वारा दूरभाष पर प्राप्त आदेशानुसार हल्का पटवारी, माईनिंग अफसर के साथ ग्राम जयधर में माईनिंग के लिए चिन्हित नम्बरों का मौका निरीक्षण करने उपरान्त राजस्व रिकार्ड अनुसार बिन्दुवार रिपोर्ट निम्न प्रकार से है:

Sr.No.	Siting Parameter	Actual Distance (Kilo Meter)
1	The Minumum distance of the mining block from Dadupur Head Works.	01 K.M
2	The Minimum distance of mining block from Bhoruka Power Plant at Dadupur.	01.50 K.M
3	The minimum distance of minig block from WJC MLU which runs from Hathni Kund Barrage to Dadupur Pond	0.300 K.M

खनन अधिकारी यमुना नगर

तहसीलदार, छछरौली
19-10-21

Joint Verification Report

Subject: **Joint siting verification report of M/s Saharanpur Mines, Jaidhar (Block B-34).**

Sr. No.	Siting Parameter	Actual Distance (Kilo Meter)
1.	The minimum distance of the mining block from Dadupur Head Works.	01. K·m
2.	The minimum distance of mining block from Bhoruka Power Plant at Dadupur.	01·50 K·m
3.	The minimum distance of mining block from WJC MLU which runs from Hathni Kund Barrage to Dadupur Pond.	0·300 K·m·

श्रीमान जी,

मौका पर्यवेक्षण के उपरांत खनन के लिये जो क्षेत्र सीमांकित किये गये उनकी दूरी बिंदु नम्बर 01 से 01·km का बिंदु नं० 02 से 01·50 km का बिंदु नम्बर 03 से 0·300 k·m ही रिपोर्ट की गई

(सुनवाणी पत्रावली रिकार्ड)

19/X/2021

रिपोर्ट पटवारी विस्तारपूर्वक दे आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु सेवा में प्रेषित है।

F.R.O
19/10/21

प्रेषक:

नायब तहसीलदार,

प्रतापनगर

प्रेषिक:

Saharanpur Mines Management service Pvt. Ltd.

क्रमांक नम्बर:942 दिनांक 21.10.2021

विषय:– Joint Sitting Verification Report of M/s Saharanpur Mines, Mandewala, (Bloack-38).

उपरोक्त विषय के बारे में हल्का पटवारी व कानूनगो द्वारा माईनिंग अफसर के साथ गांव माण्डेवाला में चिन्हित नम्बरो का मौका निरिक्षण करने के बाद राजस्व रिकार्ड अनुसार बिन्दुवार रिपोर्ट पटवारी व कानूनगो हल्का व माईनिंग आफिसर की साथ सलग्ंन है।

खनन अधिकारी यमुनानगर

नायब तहसीलदार प्रतापनगर
21.10.21

SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN-U14220UP2008PTC034927

Mandewala Block-B-38, Jaidhar Block-B-34 Distt. Yamuna Nagar

Shop No-12, Mukund Market, Janakpur Chowk, Saharanpur UP 247001

Ref. No.

Date 18-10-2021

To

The Tehsildar

Chhachhrauli, Distt. Yamuna nagar

Subject : Joint Verification report of M/s Saharanpur Mines, Mandewala (Block B-38).

Sir

You are requested to give me Joint Verification report of M/s Saharanpur Mines, Mandewala (Block B-38).The detail is as under :-

1. The minimum distance of the mining block from the nearest river bed.

2. The minimum distance of mining block from X-regulator and Head Regulator at RD 2758 of WJC mainline lower for diversion of water supply to Hydel Channel.

3. The minimum distance of mining block from RLDSE band downstream of Tajewala.

4. The minimum distance of mining block from WJC MLU which runs from Hathni Kund Barrage to Dadupur Pond.

Thanking you Sir.

Sincerely

SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Director/Auth. Sign

For SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICE Pvt. Ltd.

(SUSHIL KUMAR)

DATED :18.10.2021

Naib Tehsildar, Pratap-Nagar to submit the report directly to the applicant as mandamata is in the jurisdiction of Pratap Nagar, Submit it as per rule

Naib Tehsildar
Pratap Nagar (Ynr.)

Mailing Add Sushil Kumar S/o Rajbir Singh, Vill. Ganganpur, P.O. Holi, Teh. Barara, Distt. Ambala-133201 Mob. 9050800087

Joint Verification Report

Subject: **Joint siting verification report of M/s Saharanpur Mines, Mandewala (Block B-38).**

Sr. No.	Siting Parameter	Actual Distance (Kilo Meter)
1.	The minimum distance of the mining block from the nearest river bed.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ K.M
2.	The minimum distance of mining block from X- Regulator and Head Regulator at RD 2758 of WJC main line lower for diversion of water supply to Hydel Channel.	6 K.M (ई!)
3.	The minimum distance of mining block from RLDSE bund downstream of Tajewala.	5 K.M (पाँच)
4.	The minimum distance of mining block from WJC MLU which runs from Hathni Kund Barrage to Dadupur Pond.	1 K.M (एक)

माननीय जी,

मांडला – सोडाखला के नए खनन 11/13 से की दूरियां जो उपरोक्त SR 1 से 4 में दिखाई गई है रिमोट ड्राइविंग सेवा के द्वारा है।

Mrs Sakhuja
20/10/14

ये पॉइंट 4 स्थानों इत्यादि विवरणपूर्वक से हमारी जानकारी में है ये लिखते हैं

21/10/2014