

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 974 of 2024**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Jitendra Nishad

APPLICANT

VERSUS

State of Uttar Pradesh

RESPONDENT

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(Filed by Adv. Atif Suhrawardy)
On behalf of Central Pollution Control Board

Place: Delhi

Dated: 02.11.2024

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT**IN THE MATTER OF**

Jitendra Nishad Vs State of Uttar Pradesh

in

(Original Application No. 974/2024)

1. Background:

Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi passed an order on 27.09.2024 in the matter of Jitendra Nishad Vs State of Uttar Pradesh and in Original Application No. 974/2024 for visit the site, obtain a factual report, examine whether any mining activity has been permitted by concerned mining authority in the area in question and if so, whether mining in those matters are carried out by obtaining requisite statutory permissions/no objections/consent from concerned Regulators under Environmental laws and also whether conditions under such statutory permissions/consent etc. are being complied with. Relevant para of the Hon'ble NGT order is as below: -

"3. Allegation made in letter petition, in our view, do give rise to, prima facie, substantial question relating to environment arising due to implementation of Enactments specified in Schedule I to NGT Act, 2010. However, before taking any further action in the matter, we find it appropriate to obtain a factual report for which we constitute a joint Committee comprising:

- i. *District Magistrate, Prayagraj;*
- ii. *Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as 'UPPCB');*
- iii. *Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB') and;*
- iv. *Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Lucknow.*

4. CPCB shall be the nodal authority for coordination and compliance.

5. The above Committee shall visit the site, collect relevant information and submit factual report within one month.

6. We also require the above Committee to examine, whether any mining activity has been permitted by concerned mining authority in the area in question and if so, whether mining in those matters are carried out by obtaining requisite statutory permissions/no objections/consent from concerned Regulators under Environmental laws and also whether conditions under such statutory permissions/consent etc. are being complied with.

7. List on 04.11.2024.

A copy of the referred order of Hon'ble NGT is enclosed in **Annexure No 1**.

In compliance with said order, the following officials were nominated from the concerned Department:

1. Dr. A. K. Gupta, Sc. 'E', MoEF&CC, RO, Lucknow
2. Shri Pradeep Kumar Yadav, ADM (Nazul), Prayagraj
3. Shri Arvind Kumar, Sc. 'C', CPCB, RD, Lucknow
4. Shri Kaushal Kumar, AEE, UPPCB, RO, Prayagraj

2. Inspection of Joint Committee:

Joint inspection of the site was carried out on 22.10.2024 by the joint committee. During visit, the following officials were present along with committee members:

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Yadav, Senior Mining Officer, Prayagraj
2. Shri Karnveer Singh, Sc. 'B', CPCB, RD, Lucknow
3. Shri Kamalakar Singh, Regional Lekhpal
4. Shri Dharendra Singh, Regional Lekhpal

Details of the leases granted in various village mentioned by the petitioner in his petition regarding Environmental Clearance (EC), Consent to Operate (CTO), Mining Plan, Cluster certificate, have been tabulated and attached as **Table A**.

2.1. Inspection of mining activity at Village Vidyapeeth, Mahewa

2.1.1. Observations:

Observations based on Joint inspection and available records with RO-MOEF&CC and RO-UPPCB are as follows:

1. The mining department has granted a mining lease of 8 Hectares total area for sand mining from the River Yamuna at Khand-16 near Village—Madauka, Mirakpur and Mahewa (West) Shri Ravishankar Shukla, S/o Shri Pramanand Shukla, Resident—Saraykaji Kadan Urf Miyanpur, Thana—Line Bazar, District- Jaunpur.
2. Notice for e-tendering along with e-auction for the lease was issued by the District Magistrate, Prayagraj on 30.05.2020. (A copy of the e-auction notice is annexed as **Annexure No. 2**)
3. Letter of Intent (LoI) for the lease was issued by the District Administration to the Project Proponent (PP) on 11.08.2020. The LoI was issued for 8-hectare mine lease area (Quantity- 92973 m³ per year) for 5 years. (A copy of LoI is annexed as **Annexure No. 3**)
4. The public hearing for the said mining project was conducted on 20.10.2021.(Copy of MoM of public hearing is annexed as **Annexure No. 4**)
5. Environmental Clearance (EC) has been granted for sand mining in the lease area by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh on 08.03.2018 to Smt. Sunita Singh w/o Shri Raviraj Singh, Allahabad, vide letter no. 222/Parya/SEAC/3987/2018 dated 08.03.2018, which was further transferred on 15.10.2020 to Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla S/o Shri Pramanand Shukla, Resident- Saraykaji Kadan Urf Miyanpur, Thana- Line Bazar, District-Jaunpur for period **up to 07.03.2023**. Further EC was granted/renewed to the Project Proponent on 09.10.2023 for a period **up to 30.11.2026**. (A copy of EC is annexed as **Annexure No. 5**)
6. The above-mentioned mining lease has been granted by District Magistrate, Prayagraj (Mining Department) for the duration of 01.12.2021 to 30.11.2026.
7. The PP was granted Consent to Operate (CTO) under the Water (PCP) Act, 1974, and the Air (PCP) Act, 1981 on 17.11.2023, which is valid from 17.11.2023 to 31.12.2027. (Copy of CTO is annexed as **Annexure No. 6**)
8. As per the mining department, Prayagraj's total of 174744 m³ of River Bed Material (RBM) has been excavated by the project proponent (from December 2021 to June 2024). Year wise quantity of mining details is as below:

| Year | Quantity excavated (m ³) | Permitted quantity (m ³) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dec-2021-Dec 2022 | 56236 | 92973 |
| Jan-2023 -Dec- 2023 | 58691 | 92973 |
| Jan-2024-June 2024 | 59817 | 92973 |

9. During the visit, it was observed that the mining operation had not started post-monsoon and preparation for carrying out the mining operation was going on. The representative of the project proponent has informed us that the mining process will begin as soon as the water level on the river banks decreases. Also, no mining operation was observed beyond the lease area at this site.
10. However, the satellite image shows that mining was conducted within and near the above lease area of 8 ha on 09.06.2024 in an unsaturated zone by river boats etc, which is against the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2020 and Mining plan, etc. **A related satellite image is enclosed as Annexure-7.**
11. During the visit, all machinery was found removed from the site. Construction of a temporary camp office was under process. No weighing bridge and display board with mining lease information was available on site.
12. During the visit, following violation with respect to EC & CTO conditions, Mining Plan, Mining guideline etc were observed:
 - a) No PTZ camera was found installed at the mining site. It is informed by the representative of the Project Proponent that the PTZ camera will be installed when the mining operation starts.
 - b) During the visit, no pillar was found in the lease area. It was informed by the representative of the project proponent that all pillars have been removed due to the monsoon and will be reinstalled when the mining operation starts. Necessary action may be taken by the Mining Department to ensure the installation of a pillar within the lease area.
 - c) The project proponent (PP) has been irregular in the submission of the six monthly compliance reports to the Regional Office, SEIAA-UP.
 - d) The PP has not carried out adequate plantation in compliance with CTO & EC conditions.

- e) The PP has not carried out the hydro-geological study.
- f) The PP has not conducted a replenishment study of the area.
- g) The PP has not conducted third-party monitoring of various parameters including ambient air quality etc.
- h) The PP has yet not set up a solar power-mediated lighting system in their site office.
- i) The PP has yet not constructed two toilets and one hand pump in the mine office.
- j) During the visit, it was observed that roads used for the transportation of sand were unpaved and no dust control measures such as water sprinkling, plantation on both sides of the road, etc have been carried out.
- k) The PP has yet not conducted the digital processing of the entire lease area so far.

2.2. Inspection of sand mining activity at Village Baswar

2.2.1. Observations:

Observation based on Joint inspection and available records with RO-MOEF&CC and RO-UPPCB is as follows:

1. Mining lease of total area 4.69 Hectare has been granted for sand mining from River Yamuna at Khand-14 near Village- Baswar, Tehsil-Karchhana, District-Prayagraj to Shri Surendra Kumar S/o Shri Shivmurti Bharatiy, Resident-village-Berui, Post- Garapur, Thana- Tharwai, Tehsil- Phulpur, District-Prayagraj by Mining department.
2. Notice for E- tendering along with E- auction for the lease was issued by the District Magistrate, Prayagraj on 07.09.2017. (E- auction notice is annexed as **Annexure No. 8**)
3. Letter of Intent (LoI) for the lease was issued by the District Administration to the Project Proponent (PP) on 11.05.2022. The LoI was issued for 4.69 hectares mine lease area (Quantity- 70454 m³ per year) for the period of 5 years. (Copy of LoI is annexed as **Annexure No. 9**)
4. Environmental Clearance (EC) has been granted for mining in the lease area by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh on 08.03.2018 as amended on 21.12.2022. Further, EC is extended on 29.05.2023 for a period up to the revised LoI/ approved mining plan whichever is earliest. (A copy of EC is annexed as **Annexure No. 10**)

5. The PP was granted Consent to Operate (CTO) under the Water (PCP) Act, 1974, and the Air (PCP) Act, 1981 on 24.04.2023, which is valid from 24.04.2023 to 31.12.2027. (Copy of CTO is annexed as **Annexure No. 11**)
6. The above-mentioned mining lease has been granted by District Magistrate, Prayagraj (Mining Department) for the duration of 09.01.2023 to 08.01.2028.
7. As per the mining department, Prayagraj, total of 108517 m³ of minerals has been excavated by the project proponent (from January 2023 to October 2024). Year-wise quantity of mining details are as below:

| Year | Quantity excavated (m ³) | Permitted quantity (m ³) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Jan, 2023-Dec, 2023 | 70453 | 70454 |
| Jan, 2024-Oct, 2024 | 38064 | 70454 |

8. During the visit, no pillar was found in the lease area. It is informed by the representative of the project proponent that all pillars have been removed due to the monsoon and will be reinstalled when the mining operation starts. Necessary action may be taken by the District Mining Department to ensure the installation of a pillar within the lease area.
9. During the visit, it was observed that the mining operation had not started post-monsoon and preparation for carrying out the mining operation was going on. It is informed by the representative of the project proponent that the mining process will begin as soon as the water level on the river banks decreases. Also, no mining operation was observed beyond the lease area at this site.
10. However, the satellite image on dated 09.06.2024 shows that mining was conducted within and near the above lease area of 4.69 ha, which is against the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2020 and Mining plan, etc. **A related satellite image is enclosed as Annexure-7.**
11. Satellite image dated 09.06.2024, clearly reflected that the mining was conducted within the lease area and outside of the lease area (within the river) by using large number of river boats, etc., which is against the mining plan.
12. During the visit, all machinery was found removed from the site except the weighing bridge. Temporary camp office was installed at the site with a computer. A display board with the name of Project Proponent was available on camp office.

13. During the visit, following violation with respect to EC & CTO conditions, Mining Plan, Mining guideline etc were observed:

- a) No PTZ camera was found installed at mining site. It is informed by the representative of the Project Proponent that the PTZ camera will be installed when the mining operation starts.
- b) The project proponent (PP) has been irregular in the submission of the six monthly compliance reports to the Regional Office, SEIAA-UP, and UPPCB.
- c) The PP has not carried out adequate plantation in compliance of CTO & EC conditions.
- d) The PP has yet not carried out the hydro-geological study so far.
- e) The PP has not conducted a replenishment study of the area.
- f) The PP has not conducted third-party monitoring of various parameters including ambient air quality etc.
- g) Roads used for the transportation of sand were unpaved and no dust control measures such as water sprinkling, plantation on both sides of the road, etc have been carried out.
- h) As per the EC 2018, it is stated that the "...A CSR plan with a minimum Rs 5 Lakh work to be executed with the installation of five hand pump, solar light in the village of street and construction of the two toilets at the primary school, etc." No such work has been done so far.
- i) The PP has yet not conducted the digital processing of the entire lease area so far.

2.3. Inspection of sand mining activity at Village Adampur (Madaripur to Sadiyapur)

2.3.1. Observations:

Observation based on Joint inspection and available records with RO-MOEF&CC and RO-UPPCB is as follows:

1. Mining lease of total area 5 Hectare has been granted for sand mining from River Yamuna at Khand -21 in Village- Adampur (Madaripur to Sadiyapur) to M/s Ram Ratan Construction, Shri Ram Ratan Nishad S/o Late Lallu Lal, Resident- 6/41 Nai Jhunsi Bazar, Thana- Jhunsi, Tehsil Phulpur, District- Prayagraj by Mining department.
2. Notice for e-tendering along with e-auction for the lease was issued by the District Magistrate, Prayagraj on 20.08.2020. (e-auction notice is annexed as **Annexure No. 12**)

3. Letter of Intent (LoI) for the lease was issued by the District Administration to the Project Proponent (PP) on 24.12.2020. The LoI was issued for 5-hectare mine lease area (Quantity- 15000 m³ per year) for the period of 5 years. (A copy of LoI is annexed as **Annexure No. 13**)
4. First Environmental Clearance (EC) has been granted for mining in the lease area by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh on 10.01.2018 which was further transferred on 19.10.2021 to M/s Ram Ratan Construction for a period up to one year. Further EC was granted to the Project Proponent on 15.12.2023. (A copy of EC is annexed as **Annexure No. 14**)
5. The Project Proponent has not obtained Consent to Operate (CTO) under the Water (PCP) Act, 1974, and the Air (PCP) Act, 1981.
6. The above-mentioned mining lease has been granted by District Magistrate, Prayagraj (Mining Department) for the duration of 01.12.2021 to 30.11.2026.
7. As per the Mining department, Prayagraj total 15675 m³ of River Bed Material (RBM) has been excavated by the project proponent (from December 2021 to June 2024). Year-wise quantity of mining details are as below:

| Year | Quantity excavated (m ³) | Permitted quantity (m ³) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dec, 2021-Dec, 2022 | 8175 | 15000 |
| Jan, 2023-Dec, 2023 | 6438 | 15000 |
| Jan, 2024-June 2024 | 1062 | 15000 |

8. No mining operation was observed during the site visit. Path preparation for the movement of the vehicle was also observed at the site. It is informed by the representative of the project proponent that the mining process has not started yet. However, a small heap of sand was found stored in the lease area. No mining operation was observed beyond the lease area at this site.
9. However, the satellite image on dated 09.06.2024 shows that mining was conducted within and near the above lease area of 5 ha, which is against the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2020 and Mining plan, etc. **A related satellite image is enclosed as Annexure-7.**

10. During the visit, no machinery was found on site. No temporary camp office was found on site. No weighing bridge and display board with mining lease information was available on site.
11. During the visit, following violation with respect to EC & CTO conditions, Mining Plan, Mining guideline etc were observed:
 - a) No PTZ camera was found installed at the mining site. It is informed by the representative of the Project Proponent that the PTZ camera will be installed when the mining operation starts.
 - b) During the visit, no pillar was found in the lease area. It is informed by the representative of the project proponent that all pillars have been removed due to the monsoon and will be reinstalled when the mining operation starts. Necessary action may be taken by the Mining Department to ensure the installation of a pillar within the lease area.
 - c) The project proponent (PP) has been irregular in the submission of the six monthly compliance reports to the Regional Office, SEIAA-UP, and UPPCB.
 - d) The PP has not carried out adequate plantation in compliance with CTO & EC conditions.
 - e) The PP has not carried out the hydro-geological study as per the EC condition.
 - f) The PP has not accrued out replenishment study of the area.
 - g) The PP has not conducted third-party monitoring of various parameters including ambient air quality etc.
 - h) During the visit, it was observed that roads used for the transportation of sand were unpaved and no dust control measures such as water sprinkling, plantation on both sides of the road, etc have been carried out as per EC condition.
 - i) The PP has yet not conducted the digital processing of the entire lease area so far.

3. Other Observations:

1. District Survey Report (DSR) has been prepared for minor mineral excavation by the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Allahabad, U.P., and District Mining Officer- Allahabad, Department of Geology and Mining

Uttar Pradesh on 05.09.2017. Updation of DSR is under process. A copy of the DSR report is annexed as **Annexure-15**.

2. The mining department carried out a Replenishment Study in rivers Yamuna & Ganga at Prayagraj through Central Planning & Design Institute Limited in December 2022. No replenishment study has been carried out in subsequent years i.e. 2023 & 2024. A copy of the Replenishment Study (December 2022) is enclosed as **Annexure-16**.
3. It is informed by the mining department that Mining Form-MM11 is generated when any vehicle is transported from the mining site and Form-MM11 is checked at the check post by the task force constituted by the mining department from time to time. The camera is also installed at the checkpoint.
4. During the visit, storage of sand within the 5 km from the lease area was observed. In this regard, it is informed by the mining department that some stored sand within the 5 km of lease area has been seized earlier. However, the committee observed that more actions are required by the Mining Department to stop the illegal storage of sand. A copy of the Action taken by the Mining Department is annexed as **Annexure-17**.
5. Satellite image showed that significant mining activity was found within the lease and outside of the lease area by using large number of boats etc to excavate better quality of sand from the main stream of the river, which is completely against the mining plan, EC, CTO stipulations.
6. As per the specific condition of the EC the "Number of mining projects are coming up in district, department of Geology and mines can carry out Regional EIA-EMP report including carrying capacity of environmental components to assess the capacity of further bear the pollution load for such area within 1 year and submit the same to SEIAA-UP for evaluation". It has been found that no such study has been done so far.
7. As per the specific condition of the EC the "Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP in consultation with the UPPCB will establish the required number of CAAQMS in the district within the period of one year and submit ego-referenced map of these station along with data. Details of existing CAAQMS, if any, be submitted within the period of three months. It has been found that no such action has been taken so far.
8. As per the specific condition of the EC the "Large number of mining projects are ongoing as well as new mining leases are coming up in the district. A reference be sent to DGM and MS, SPCB for preparing mitigation plan for controlling air pollution in the district especially in mining areas". It has been found that no such action has been taken so far.

9. The Directorate of Geology and Mining will ensure the conduct of replenishment study from reputed institutes for subsequent years in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order. The quantity mentioned in LoI or quantity mentioned in the replenishment study, whichever is less, would be the maximum quantity that the project proponent may extract. It will be ensured by the District Administration and Geology and Mining Department.

4. Recommendations:

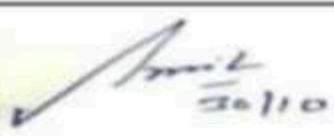
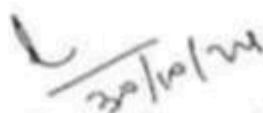


Based upon the above observations, Joint Committee recommends as below:

1. Mining Department shall take necessary action against all leases, who have done mining not as per the approved mining plan and illegal mining found near the lease area in River Yamuna.
2. Based on the above observation, it has been found that the yearly Replenishment study of the area has not been done either by the Mining Department or the concerned project. SEIAA-UP has already stipulated related conditions in the Environmental Clearance issued to above listed project. The Mining Department to take cognizance and submit the report before SEIAA-UP at the earliest.
3. The Mining Department should take necessary action against all the illegal storage of sand around the mining lease area.
4. UPPCB shall take necessary action against all three Project Proponents for violation of CTO conditions. UPPCB should take necessary action against the lessee M/s Ram Ratan Construction, who has operated the mine without valid Consent to Operate (CTO) under the Water (PCP) Act, 1974, and the Air (PCP) Act, 1981.
5. Non-compliance has been observed by the Joint Committee during the inspection of the area. SEIAA-UP should take immediate actions (issue SHOW CAUSE), as MoEF&CC delegated the power to SEIAA-UP vide notification no. S.O.637 (E) dated 28.02.2014.
6. It has been observed that the lessee Shri Surender Kumar, Village: Baswar (Khand 14) obtained first EC vide letter no. 229/Parya/SEAC/3989/2018 dated 08.03.2018, which has been amended vide letter no. 315/Parya/SEIAA/3989/2022 dated 21.12.2022 and EC validity extension was done vide letter no. 62/Parya/SEIAA/3989/2022 dated 29.05.2023. Overall, the above project was discussed and amended in SEIAA-UP three times within five years, whereas, compliance, of various stipulations made under this has not been considered, and found worse on ground. Because of

the above SEIAA-UP may obtain certified compliance report (CCR) of project before appraisal for actual improvement of compliance.

7. Mining Department, UPPCB, SEIAA may ensure proper compliance of Sustainable Sand Mining Guideline, 2020.
8. All three project proponents should comply the following:
 - a) Project Proponents should make necessary arrangements for water sprinkling for dust control on the road for transportation. NOC from the State Ground Water Authority is required if project proponents meet their water requirement through bore-well.
 - b) Project Proponents should carry out a hydro-geological study and submit a report to the concerned authorities.
 - c) In compliance with the MoEF&CC order dated 14.06.2024, Project Proponents are requested to upload six monthly compliance reports on the PARIVESH 2.0 portal.
 - d) Project Proponents should provide adequate plantation as per the condition of the CTO and EC.

Inspecting officials:

| Name & Designation | Signature |
|--|--|
| Dr. A. K. Gupta, Sc. 'E', MoEF&CC, RO, Lucknow |  |
| Shri Pradeep Kumar Yadav, ADM (Nazul), Prayagraj |  |
| Shri Arvind Kumar, Sc. 'C', CPCB, RD, Lucknow |  |
| Shri Kaushal Kumar, A.E.E., UPPCB, RO, Prayagraj |  |

Item No. 03

Court No. 2

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 974/2024

Jitendra Nishad

Applicant

Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 27.09.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: None

ORDER

1. A letter petition dated 13.12.2023 sent by Jitendra Nishad has been registered as Original Application (hereinafter referred to as 'OA') under Section 14 and 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as 'NGT Act, 2010') in exercise of *suo-moto* jurisdiction in view of law laid down by Supreme Court in "*Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha & Ors.*" reported in 2021 SCC Online SC 897.

2. Complainant has said that in Sand Block Vidyapeeth and Mahewa Baswar as also Madaripur and Sadiyapur, illegal sand mining is being carried on in river bed and river stream of Yamuna in utter violation of environmental laws causing damage to aquatic animals/environment besides public revenue. No CCTV camera has been installed. The violators are not being checked by concerned authorities and openly illegal mining is being carried out on river bank and stream by using hundreds to boats.

3. Allegation made in letter petition, in our view, do give rise to, *prima facie*, substantial question relating to environment arising due to

implementation of Enactments specified in Schedule I to NGT Act, 2010. However, before taking any further action in the matter, we find it appropriate to obtain a factual report for which we constitute a joint Committee comprising:

- i. District Magistrate, Prayagraj;
- ii. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as '**UPPCB**');;
- iii. Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as '**CPCB**') and;
- iv. Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Lucknow.

4. CPCB shall be the nodal authority for coordination and compliance.

5. The above Committee shall visit the site, collect relevant information and submit factual report within one month.

6. We also require the above Committee to examine, whether any mining activity has been permitted by concerned mining authority in the area in question and if so, whether mining in those matters are carried out by obtaining requisite statutory permissions/no objections/consent from concerned Regulators under Environmental laws and also whether conditions under such statutory permissions/consent etc. are being complied with.

7. List on 04.11.2024.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

September 27, 2024
Original Application No. 974/2024
SN

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी प्रयागराज

(खनन अनुभाग)

पत्रांक 288 / खनिज / 2020-21

दिनांक 30/5/2020

ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी आमन्त्रण हेतु सूचना

सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि कार्यालय विज्ञप्ति संख्या-2222/खनिज/2019-20 दिनांक 17.03.2020 द्वारा जनपद प्रयागराज में नदी तल में रिक्त 04 बालू क्षेत्रों को उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 (यथा संशोधित) के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57(सा०)/20 टी०सी०-1 दिनांक 14.08.2017 एवं अनुवर्ती शासनादेश संख्या-2168/86-2019-57(सामा०)/2017 दिनांक 09.10.2019 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से खनन परिहार पर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु घोषित किया गया था। राज्य सरकार एवं भारत सरकार द्वारा लाक डाउन घोषित किये जाने के फलस्वरूप ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की कार्यवाही सम्पन्न नहीं की जा सकी थी, उपरोक्त कारणों से उक्त विज्ञप्ति संख्या-2222/खनिज/2019-20 दिनांक 17.03.2020 को एतद्वारा निरस्त किया जाता है।

जनपद प्रयागराज के नदी तल में उपरोक्त रिक्त 04 बालू क्षेत्रों को ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से 05 वर्ष के लिए खनन परिहार पर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु घोषित किया जाता है रिक्त क्षेत्रों का विवरण निम्नवत् है :-

1. रिक्त क्षेत्रों का विवरण :-

| क्र० सं० | उप खनिज का नाम | नदी का नाम | क्षेत्र का विवरण | | खण्ड संख्या | क्षेत्रफल (हे० मी०) | विभागावली 1963 के अनुच्छेद 1 में अनुसार लागू की दर (प्र० प्रति घनमीटर) | खनन योग्य आकस्मिक उपखनिज का मूल्यांकन (घनमीटर/ प्रति वर्ष) | प्रथम वर्ष में आकस्मिक मूल्यांकन की मूल राशियाँ (घनमीटर) में (कालम-4 में अंकित घन मी० प्रतिवर्ष को कालम-4 में अंकित राशियों की दर से गुणा करने पर प्राप्त राकम घनमीटर) | अंतिम वर्ष में अंकित राकम घनमीटर का 25 प्रतिशत |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | ताल्लेज | ग्राम | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 20. | सा० बालू | घग्गुवा | बारा | भिलौर | 3 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 26,00,000 |
| 21. | सा० बालू | घग्गुवा | बारा | मझीका, गौरकपुर, महैया पट्टी (परिवर्तित) | 16 | 8.00 | 85.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 26,00,000 |
| 22. | सा० बालू | गंगा | मेजा/ हम्बिता | परासीपुर IV (निर्गन्तवीन हाई टैशन लाइन के टावर से परासीपुर मुख्य मार्ग तक) व कांठला-करीधन | 32 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 23. | सा० बालू | टोला | करजवा | बधेडा, धरारा | 44 | 6.00 | 65.00 | 40,000 | 26,00,000 | 6,50,000 |

क्षेत्र का जियोक्वार्टिनेट्स

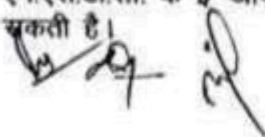
| क्र० सं० | खण्ड सं० | ग्राम | A | B | C | D |
|----------|----------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 20 | 3 | भिलौर | 25° 18.737'N 81° 34.770'E | 25° 18.863'N 81° 34.712'E | 25° 18.712'N 81° 34.547'E | 25° 18.584'N 81° 34.595'E |
| 21 | 16 | मझीका, गौरकपुर, महैया पट्टी (परिवर्तित) | 25° 24.614'N 81° 49.506'E | 25° 24.720'N 81° 49.410'E | 25° 24.831'N 81° 49.576'E | 25° 24.718'N 81° 49.663'E |
| 22 | 32 | परासीपुर IV (निर्गन्तवीन हाई टैशन लाइन के टावर से परासीपुर मुख्य मार्ग तक) व कांठला-करीधन | 25° 18.715'N 82° 10.203'E | 25° 18.823'N 82° 10.163'E | 25° 18.830'N 82° 10.312'E | 25° 18.726'N 82° 10.355'E |

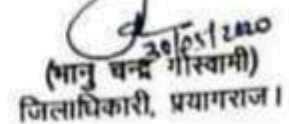
| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| 23 | 44 | बम्बेडा, धरगारा | 25 ⁰ 09.192'N 81 ⁰ 59.235'E | 25 ⁰ 09.173'N 81 ⁰ 59.241'E | 25 ⁰ 09.578'N 81 ⁰ 59.925'E | 25 ⁰ 09.591'N 81 ⁰ 59.913'E |
|----|----|-----------------|--|--|--|--|

- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी द्वारा नदी तल स्थित उप खनिजों के खनन पट्टा निश्चित अवधि 05 वर्ष के लिये स्वीकृत किये जायेंगे। पट्टे की अवधि की गणना खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन की तिथि से की जायेगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की बिड/बोली उपखनिज की प्रति घनमीटर के लिए दी जायेगी, जो उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अनुसूची-1 में निर्धारित रायल्टी की दर से कम नहीं होगी। इससे भिन्न बिड/बोली दिये जाने पर बिड/बोली स्वीकार नहीं की जायेगी तथा प्री बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी जब्त कर ली जायेगी। प्राप्त उच्चतम बिड/बोली की दर (रुपया प्रति घनमीटर) को क्षेत्र में आंकलित मात्रा (घनमीटर) से गुणा कर प्रथम वर्ष की नीलामी की देय घनराशि आगणित की जायेगी। उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के नियम-28(2) के अनुसार पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की देय घनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने से पूर्व क्षेत्र/खण्ड में आंकलित उपखनिज की मात्रा एवं खनन स्थल के लिए पहुँच मार्ग आदि के सम्बन्ध में मौके का निरीक्षण कर बिडर स्वयं आश्वस्त हो लें। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के पश्चात इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।
- पट्टा समाप्ति के उपरान्त पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति अनुवर्ती प्रस्तावक को अन्तरित किये जाने में प्रस्तावक को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया/कालयोजना एवं अवधि निम्नानुसार सम्पादित की जायेगी-

| | |
|--|--|
| प्री बिड ई0एम0डी0 एवं आवेदन शुल्क जमा करने की अन्तिम तिथि | ई-निविदा से पूर्व एम.एस.टी.सी. में अपेक्षित प्री-बिड ई.एम.डी. एवं आवेदन शुल्क एम.एस.टी.सी. की वेब साईट पर वर्णित दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार जमा करने की जिम्मेदारी बोलीदाता की है एवं बोलीदाता यह सुनिश्चित कर लें। |
| प्रेस विज्ञापित का दिनांक | 06.06.2020 |
| प्रथम चरण ई निविदा (ई-टेंडर) की अवधि | दिनांक 08.07.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से दिनांक 09.07.2020 के सायं 05:00 बजे तक |
| प्रथम चरण में प्राप्त ई-निविदा (बिड) का खोला जाना एवं उसका मूल्यांकन | दिनांक 10.07.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से क्रमांक 20 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 13.07.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से क्रमांक 21 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 14.07.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से क्रमांक 22 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 15.07.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से क्रमांक 23 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र |
| द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी की अवधि | दिनांक 10.07.2020 को अपराह्न 12:00 बजे से 14:00 बजे तक क्रमांक 20 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 13.07.2020 को अपराह्न 12:00 बजे से 14:00 बजे तक क्रमांक 21 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 14.07.2020 को अपराह्न 12:00 बजे से 14:00 बजे तक क्रमांक 22 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 15.07.2020 को अपराह्न 12:00 बजे से 14:00 बजे तक क्रमांक 23 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र |

ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की विस्तृत सूचना शर्तों सहित तथा अन्य अभिलेख खनिज कार्यालय, प्रयागराज में किसी भी कार्य दिवस में समय 10:00 बजे से सायं 5:00 बजे के मध्य तथा एम.एस.टी.सी. के ई-ऑक्शन पोर्टल www.mscecommerce.com से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है।




(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)
जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक 288 / खनिज / 2020-21 तद्दिनांक।

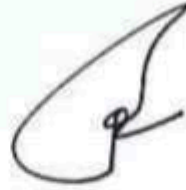
प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. प्रमुख सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।
3. आयुक्त, प्रयागराज मण्डल, प्रयागराज।

4. निदेशक, सूचना एवं जन सम्पर्क विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ को दो दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराने हेतु।
5. प्रभारी अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्रयागराज।
6. समस्त उपजिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज को तहसील के सूचना पट पर प्रदर्शित करने हेतु।
7. जिला सूचना विज्ञान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज।
8. शाखा प्रबन्धक, एम0एस0टी0सी0 लिमिटेड, द्वितीय तल, सेन्टर कोर्ट बिल्डिंग 3/सी.5 पार्करोड, सिविल अस्पताल के सामने, हजरतगंज, लखनऊ।
9. जिला सूचना अधिकारी, प्रयागराज को व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु।
10. अध्यक्ष नगर पंचायत, प्रयागराज।
11. अध्यक्ष जिला पंचायत, प्रयागराज।
12. नाजिर सदर, कलेक्ट्रेट, प्रयागराज को सूचना पट पर चस्पा करने हेतु।



(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)
जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।



कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी प्रयागराज।

Annexure - III

(खनन अनुभाग)

पत्रांक १८७ / खनिज / 2020-21

दिनांक 11 / 08 / 2020

आशय-पत्र (Letter of Intent)

श्री रविशंकर शुक्ला पुत्र श्री परमानन्द शुक्ला
निवासी-सरायकाजी कादन उर्फ मियाँपुर,
थाना-लाईन बाजार, जनपद-जौनपुर।

शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57(सा0)/20 टी0सी0-I, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन, लखनऊ, दिनांक 14.08.2017 एवं अनुवर्ती शासनादेश संख्या-2168/86-2019-57(सामा0)/2017 दिनांक 09.10.2019 में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-288/खनिज/2020-21 दिनांक 30.05.2020 द्वारा जनपद प्रयागराज के नदी तल में उपलब्ध साधारण बालू के कुल 04 रिक्त क्षेत्रों को ई-निविदा खोले जाने व ई-नीलामी की कार्यवाही को सम्पन्न करने के लिए उ0प्र0 उपखनिज(परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत खनन परिहार पर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु घोषित/विज्ञापित किया गया था। सेवा प्रदाता संस्था एम0एस0टी0सी0 लि0 (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) द्वारा सम्पादित ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया के दूसरे चरण की समाप्ति के उपरान्त निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार आपकी बोली सर्वोच्च पायी गयी है:-

विवरण

| सदरताल | ग्राम | नदी | खण्ड संख्या | क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर) | जियोक्वार्डिनेट्स | | कार्यिक आंकड़ित खनन क्षेत्र सतहसत बालू की मात्रा (घनमीटर/वर्ग) | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|----------|
| | | | | | अक्षांश | देशान्तर | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| गन्धमा | मझौका, गीरकपुर, महेवा पट्टी (परिचम) | यमुना | 16 | 8.00 | A | 25° 24.614'N | 81° 49.506'E | 1,60,000 |
| | | | | | B | 25° 24.720'N | 81° 49.410'E | |
| | | | | | C | 25° 24.831'N | 81° 49.576'E | |
| | | | | | D | 25° 24.718'N | 81° 49.663'E | |

| ई-नीलामी बोली में प्राप्त सर्वोच्च दर (₹0/ घनमीटर) | प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल घनराशि (₹0) | प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल घनराशि का 45 प्रतिशत (निम्नलिखित प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल घनराशि का 20 प्रतिशत प्रथम वित्त वर्ष के लिए है एवं प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल घनराशि का 25 प्रतिशत में कर में शामिल है) के समतुल्य घनराशि (₹0) | जमा प्रीबिड अर्नेस्ट मनी (₹0 में) | प्रीबिड अर्नेस्ट मनी समायोजित होने के उपरान्त जमा किये जाने वाली घनराशि (₹0 में) |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 238.00 | 3,80,80,000.00 | 1,71,36,000.00 | 26,00,000.00 | 1,45,36,000.00 |

ई-मेल के माध्यम से एम0एस0टी0सी0 लि0 द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के आधार पर आप द्वारा इस कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत अभिलेख प्रथम दृष्टया सही पाये गये हैं।

अतः उपरोक्त विवरण के अनुसार साधारण बालू खण्ड संख्या-16 (मझौका, गीरकपुर, महेवा पट्टी पश्चिम) रकबा-8.00 हेक्टेयर हेतु उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत खनन पट्टा दिये जाने हेतु आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ निर्गत की जा रही है :-

1. प्रथम वर्ष के लिए देय नीलामी धनराशि की गणना पट्टा क्षेत्र/खण्ड के लिए विज्ञापि में आंकलित मात्रा 160,000 (धनमीटर) को ई-निविदा/ई-नीलामी की दर 238.00 (रूपया प्रति धनमीटर) से गुणा कर निकाली गयी है। खनन पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी।
2. लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत प्रतिभूत जमा एवं 20 प्रतिशत प्रथम किस्त अर्थात् पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित पट्टा धनराशि का 45 प्रतिशत (तालिका कॉलम-11 के अनुसार) के समतुल्य धनराशि निर्धारित लेखाशीर्षक 0853 अलीह खनन एवं घातु कर्म उद्योग में लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी होने के दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर प्री बिड अर्नेस्टमनी समायोजित करते हुए जमा किया जाना होगा तथा जमा चालान की मूल प्रति कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज, खनन अनुभाग को प्रेषित करना होगा। प्री बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी की धनराशि एम०एस०टी०सी० द्वारा जनपद प्रयागराज के जिलाधिकारी को चेक/ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से अथवा ऑनलाइन हस्तांतरित की जायेगी। यदि निर्धारित अवधि में सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता कॉलम-13 में दी गयी उक्त धनराशि जमा करने में असफल होता है, तो निर्गत आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) निरस्त करते हुये उसके द्वारा जमा अर्नेस्टमनी जब्त कर ली जायेगी और उसके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रत्यावेदन विचार योग्य नहीं होगा।
3. पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष की शेष किस्तें एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों में बोली/निविदा के आधार पर प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित सकल धनराशि पर प्रत्येक वर्ष विगत वर्ष से 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ नियमावली-1963 के पंचम अनुसूची के अनुसार जमा की जायेगी।
4. चयनित आवेदक नियम-17 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेगा, जिसमें सीमा बिन्दुओं का जियोकोऑर्डिनेट भी इंगित किया जायेगा तथा नियम-35 के अनुसार सीमा-स्तम्भ लगायेगा और इसका अनुसूचना करेगा।
5. चयनित आवेदक नियम-34 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर खनन योजना, माइन्स क्लोजर प्लान एवं पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्राप्त कर उसे प्रस्तुत करेगा।
6. चयनित आवेदक द्वारा नियम-34 के अनुसार क्षेत्र के भूमि-उद्धार और पुनर्वासन उपाय हेतु वित्तीय आश्वासन की धनराशि निर्धारित रीति से जमा करेगा।
7. आशय पत्र (लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट) जारी होने के एक माह के भीतर अनुमोदन हेतु देय प्रतिभूति एवं प्रथम किस्त की धनराशि जमा के प्रमाण सहित खनन योजना निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के एक माह के भीतर सक्षम प्राधिकरण के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
8. नियम-34(4) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण की स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अपेक्षित समयावधि में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा लगायी गयी आपत्तियों का परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा समाधान करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-34(4) के उल्लंघन की दशा में जिलाधिकारी द्वारा नियम-59(7) के अन्तर्गत जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निरस्त किया जा सकता है।
9. नियम-34(5) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत होने के उपरान्त एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-34(5) के उल्लंघन की दशा में प्रस्तावक द्वारा जमा प्रथम किस्त एवं प्रतिभूति धनराशि समपूहृत करते हुए जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निरस्त किया जायेगा।
10. आशय पत्र में दी गयी शर्तों के अनुसार निर्धारित समयावधि में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि का कुल 45 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि जमा कर, अनुमोदित खनन योजना एवं पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के उपरान्त ही आपके पक्ष में खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति/विलेख के सम्बन्ध में अन्य अग्रतर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
11. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने से पूर्व क्षेत्र/खण्ड में आंकलित उपखनिज की मात्रा एवं खनन स्थल के लिए पहुँच मार्ग आदि के सम्बन्ध में मीके का निरीक्षण कर आप द्वारा आवश्यक हो कर ही ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लिया गया है, भाग लेने के पश्चात इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।
12. पट्टे के अधीन दिये गये क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कोर्डिनेट्स अंकित किया जायेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व पट्टाधारक अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और खम्भों को लगायेगा जो पट्टा विलेख से संलग्न नक्शे में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने के लिए आवश्यक होगा।
13. पट्टाविलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से तत्काल खनन सक्रियायें प्रारम्भ किया जाना होगा और तत्पश्चात जान बूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन सक्रियायों का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण रीति से कुशल कारीगर की भाँति करेगा।



14. घयनित आवेदक नियम-35 के अनुसार वाहनों के प्रवेश व निकासी पर निगरानी के लिए स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृश्यता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य चार पी0टी0जेड सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा लगाने सहित चेक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चेक पोस्ट/गेट पर आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर भी रखेगा, जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से उपखनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रत्येक वाहन के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये ई-प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पर अंकित बार कोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुरक्षित रखने की सुविधा होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रख-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुरक्षित रखेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे और आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकार्डिंग को कम से कम 30 दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकार्ड मांगे जाने पर उक्त रिकार्डिंग को उपलब्ध करायेगा।
15. घयनित आवेदक प्रत्येक वाहन को ई-एम0एम0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेगा। प्रत्येक वाहनों को निर्गत ई-एम0एम0-11 पर जनित बार कोड को चेक गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सेव करने के लिए आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुरक्षण करेगा और उन्हें सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियमावली-1963 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत शास्ति का भागीदार होगा।
16. घयनित आवेदक 03 मीटर की महराई अथवा जलस्तर में से जो कम हो, से अधिक महराई में खनन संत्रिन्यायें नहीं करेगा। नदी की जल धारा में सक्शन मशीन, लिफ्टर आदि मशीनों द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
17. जिलाधिकारी द्वारा विहित सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खनन नहीं किया जायेगा।
18. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ परिवहन प्रपत्र निर्गत किया जायेगा वहाँ पर खनिजों का विक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित करेगा।
19. यदि घयनित आवेदक द्वारा नियमों, खनन पट्टा, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र, खनन योजना आदि की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो पट्टेदार को अपना मामला बताने की युक्ति-युक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है तथा उसका नाम काली सूची में डाल दिया जायेगा।
20. मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अथवा मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों का पालन किया जायेगा।
21. नियमों एवं शर्तों के उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई वाद अथवा आपराधिक प्रक्रिया योजित होती है तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी पट्टाधारक की होगी एवं यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यय होता है तो उसका वहन पट्टाधारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।
22. राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यदि नियमों/अधिनियमों में कोई संशोधन होता है अथवा कोई शर्त अथवा विधि प्रख्यापित की जाती है तो वह पट्टाधारक को मान्य होगा।
23. सार्वजनिक सड़क, जलाशय, नहर, रेलवे/रेलवे लाईन, निवसित स्थल से 50 मीटर तथा नदी पर बने पुल से न्यूनतम 200 मीटर की दूरी के अन्दर कोई खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
24. प्रस्तावक पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर कार्यालय में जमा करने के उपरान्त खनन पट्टा विलेख निर्धारित कराकर ही खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ करेगा।
25. स्थानीय स्थिति तथा परिवेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर अन्य शर्तों जो जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज एवं निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, उ0प्र0 द्वारा उचित समझी जायेगी उसे लागू किया जायेगा, जो घयनित आवेदक को मान्य होगी।
26. पट्टा स्वीकृति की कार्यवाही मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण एवं मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों के अधीन होगा।
27. खनन स्थल पर निर्धारित विशिष्टियों का तौल मशीन एवं सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा लगवाने पर उसका इन्टीग्रेशन कम्पाण्ड सेन्टर से किया जाना होगा।

(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)

जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक: 907/खनिज/2020-21 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।
3. जिला सूचना विज्ञान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज को एम.एस.टी.सी. लि0 के वेब पोर्टल www.mccccommerce.com पर अपलोड करने हेतु।

(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)

जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या-एस0 ओ0 1533 दिनांक 14.09.2006 यथा संशोधित एस0 ओ0-3067 (ई) दिनांक 01.12.2009 यथासंशोधित एस0ओ0-2269 (अ) दिनांक 01.07.2016 के अन्तर्गत उपखनिज साधारण बालू/मौरम खनन पट्टे के पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति हेतु मेसर्स श्री रवि शंकर शुक्ला के पक्ष में स्वीकृत खण्ड नं0-16, ग्राम मड़ीका, मीरकपुर, महेवा पट्टी पश्चिम, तहसील करछना, प्रयागराज, उ0प्र0 (क्षेत्रफल 8.0 हेक्टेयर) (1,60,000.00 घन मी0/वर्ष बालू/मौरम खनन) की दिनांक 20.10.2021 को सम्पन्न हुयी लोक सुनवाई का कार्यवृत्त :-

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या-एस0ओ0 1533 दिनांक 14.09.2006 यथासंशोधित एस0ओ0-3067 (ई) दिनांक 01.12.2009 यथासंशोधित एस0ओ0-2269 (अ) दिनांक 01.07.2016 के प्राविधानों के तहत प्रस्तावित परियोजना को पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति पर विचार से पूर्व लोक सुनवाई कराया जाना प्राविधानित है। लोक सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया ई0आई0ए0 नोटिफिकेशन 2006 के अनुरूप (संशोधित दिसम्बर 2009 एवं अप्रैल 2011) के अनुसार करायी जानी होती है। उक्त परियोजना हेतु लोक सुनवाई के संबंध में जिलाधिकारी महोदय, प्रयागराज को प्रेषित सदस्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ के पत्रांक एच 65287/सी-2/एन0ओ0 सी0-4757/प्रयागराज/21 दिनांक 02.09.2021 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में जिलाधिकारी, महोदय, प्रयागराज द्वारा स्थान, तिथि एवं समय का निर्धारण किया गया तथा प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन), प्रयागराज को नामित किया गया।

उक्त लोक सुनवाई की सूचना स्थानीय प्रचलित दैनिक समाचार पत्रों (हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स एवं दैनिक जागरण) में दिनांक 17.09.2021 को प्रकाशित करवायी गयी। दिनांक 20.10.2021 को तहसील परिसर करछना, जनपद प्रयागराज में पूर्व निर्धारित समयानुसार लोक सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन), प्रयागराज की अध्यक्षता में संचालित की गई, जिसमें उपजिलाधिकारी, करछना, प्रयागराज, नायब तहसीलदार, करछना, प्रयागराज, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, प्रयागराज से कौशल कुमार, सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता एवं परियोजना हेतु परामर्शी संस्था मेसर्स परामर्श सर्विसिंग इनवायरमेंट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट, लखनऊ, उ0प्र0 के प्रतिनिधि मनोज कुमार तथा जनसामान्य द्वारा प्रतिभाग किया गया।

समाचार पत्रों में लोक सुनवाई के लिये आम सूचना प्रकाशित होने के उपरान्त निर्धारित तिथि एवं समय तक लोक सूचना में उल्लिखित किसी भी इंगित कार्यालय पर कोई आपत्ति, सुझाव, टीका-टिप्पणी आदि प्राप्त नहीं हुई। नियत तिथि को सुनवाई के दौरान आस-पास के ग्रामों के निवासीगण उपस्थित रहे। (उपस्थिति पत्रिका संलग्न है)

लोक सुनवाई के प्रारम्भ में कौशल कुमार, सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, प्रयागराज द्वारा अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्य उपस्थित अधिकारियों एवं जन सामान्य का स्वागत करते हुए परियोजना से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय बिन्दुओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया। तत्पश्चात् अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से लोक सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ की गयी। अग्रेतर पट्टा धारक के परामर्शदाता द्वारा विस्तार से परियोजना के संबंध में उपस्थित जन समूह को जानकारी दी गयी।

प्रस्तावित परियोजना मेसर्स श्री रवि शंकर शुक्ला के पक्ष में स्वीकृत खण्ड नं0- 16, ग्राम मड़ीका, मीरकपुर, महेवा पट्टी पश्चिम, तहसील करछना, प्रयागराज, उ0प्र0 (क्षेत्रफल 8.0 हेक्टेयर) (1,60,000.00 घन मी0/वर्ष बालू/मौरम खनन) खनन पट्टे के लीज के क्षेत्रफल का अक्षांश क्रमशः 25°24.614' एन, 25°24.720' एन, 25°24.831' एन, 25°24.718' एन तथा देशान्तर


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कमरा: 81°49.506' ई, 81°49.410' ई, 81°49.576' ई एवं 81°49.663' ई के मध्य स्थित है। उक्त खनन परियोजना हेतु कुल 1,60,000.00 घन मी०/वर्ष माह बालू/मौरम खनन का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। खनन कार्य सेमी मैकनाईज्ड पद्धति से किया जायेगा। पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के गजट, दिनांक 14.09.2006, संशोधित दिसम्बर 2009 और अप्रैल 2011 के अनुसार प्रस्तावित परियोजना को श्रेणी 'बी1' परियोजना में रखा गया है। खनन में कार्यरत कार्मिकों की संख्या प्रस्तावित परियोजना के अनुसार लगभग 69 व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन की होगी, कार्य का समय लगभग 8 घंटे निर्धारित होगा। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में कुल जल खपत 4.45 किलोलीटर प्रतिदिन का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, जिसमें धूल उत्सर्जन की रोकथाम के लिए 3.60 किली०, वृक्षारोपण के लिए 0.160 किली० एवं खनन प्रक्रिया में शामिल कुल कर्मचारियों के लिए 0.69 किली० जल की व्यवस्था की गयी है। परियोजना की कुल लागत ₹0 90.00 लाख प्रतिवर्ष का प्रस्ताव है, जिसका 2 प्रतिशत अर्थात् ₹0 1.80 लाख प्रतिवर्ष सामाजिक/पर्यावरण हित के कार्यों में खर्च किये जाने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। कुल वृक्षारोपण 160 का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। जनित जल/वायु, ध्वनि, फ्लोरा-फौना की गुणता पर पड़ने वाले अधिप्रभाव व नियंत्रण की जानकारी दी गयी। अधिप्रभावों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीणों को मिलने वाले रोजगार इत्यादि का उल्लेख किया गया। पट्टधारक द्वारा पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्धन एवं क्षेत्रीय जनता को जल/स्वास्थ्य/शिक्षा इत्यादि की सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु वार्षिक बजट सी०एस०आर० के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किया गया है।

अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन), प्रयागराज द्वारा ग्रामवासियों से खनन से होने वाले लाभ एवं हानि पर उनके समस्याओं एवं सुझावों के संदर्भ में जानकारी चाही गयी। सुनवाई के दौरान उपस्थित जनों ने उक्त परियोजना से संबंधित निम्नलिखित आपत्तियां एवं सुझाव मौखिक रूप से व्यक्त किये:

1. श्री सुखराज पुत्र श्री रेटू, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है।
2. मोहम्मद सलमान खान पुत्र मोहम्मद मकबूल खान, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।
3. श्री प्रमोद कुमार पाण्डेय पुत्र श्री लालचंद पाण्डेय, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।
4. श्री विरेन्द्र कुमार निषाद, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।
5. श्री मनीष त्रिपाठी, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार


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कमशः 81°49.506' ई. 81°49.410' ई. 81°49.576' ई एवं 81°49.663' ई के मध्य स्थित है। उक्त खनन परियोजना हेतु कुल 1,60,000.00 घन मी०/वर्ष माह बालू/मौरम खनन का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। खनन कार्य सेमी मैकनाईज्ड पद्धति से किया जायेगा। पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के गजट, दिनांक 14.09.2006, संशोधित दिसम्बर 2009 और अप्रैल 2011 के अनुसार प्रस्तावित परियोजना को श्रेणी 'बी' परियोजना में रखा गया है। खनन में कार्यरत कार्मिकों की संख्या प्रस्तावित परियोजना के अनुसार लगभग 69 व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन की होगी, कार्य का समय लगभग 8 घंटे निर्धारित होगा। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में कुल जल खपत 4.45 किलोलीटर प्रतिदिन का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, जिसमें धूल उत्सर्जन की रोकथाम के लिए 3.60 किली०, वृक्षारोपण के लिए 0.160 किली० एवं खनन प्रक्रिया में शामिल कुल कर्मचारियों के लिए 0.69 किली० जल की व्यवस्था की गयी है। परियोजना की कुल लागत ₹० 90.00 लाख प्रतिवर्ष का प्रस्ताव है, जिसका 2 प्रतिशत अर्थात् ₹० 1.80 लाख प्रतिवर्ष सामाजिक/पर्यावरण हित के कार्यों में खर्च किये जाने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। कुल वृक्षारोपण 160 का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। जनित जल/वायु, ध्वनि, फ्लोरा-फौना की गुणता पर पड़ने वाले अधिप्रभाव व नियंत्रण की जानकारी दी गयी। अधिप्रभावों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीणों को मिलने वाले रोजगार इत्यादि का उल्लेख किया गया। पट्टधारक द्वारा पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्धन एवं क्षेत्रीय जनता को जल/स्वास्थ्य/शिक्षा इत्यादि की सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु वार्षिक बजट सी०एस०आर० के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किया गया है।

अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन), प्रयागराज द्वारा ग्रामवासियों से खनन से होने वाले लाभ एवं हानि पर उनके समस्याओं एवं सुझावों के संदर्भ में जानकारी चाही गयी। सुनवाई के दौरान उपस्थित जनों ने उक्त परियोजना से संबंधित निम्नलिखित आपत्तियां एवं सुझाव मौखिक रूप से व्यक्त किये:

1. श्री सुखराज पुत्र श्री रेदू, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है।
2. मोहम्मद सलमान खान पुत्र मोहम्मद मकबूल खान, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।
3. श्री प्रमोद कुमार पाण्डेय पुत्र श्री लालचंद पाण्डेय, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।
4. श्री विरेन्द्र कुमार निषाद, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।
5. श्री मनीष त्रिपाठी, ग्राम-मड़ौका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार


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के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।

6. श्री अस्तकार अली पुत्र श्री लालचंद पाण्डेय, ग्राम-गड़ोका :- इनके द्वारा खनन परियोजना के संबंध में अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा गया कि परियोजना का प्रारम्भ शीघ्र होना चाहिए। हमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं है। यहाँ कई वर्षों से खनन कार्य बंद है अतः परियोजना प्रारम्भ होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे, जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूरी होगी एवं उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार होगा।

परियोजना के संबंध में परामर्शी संस्था के प्रस्ताव एवं उपस्थित जनों के विचार सुनने के बाद परियोजना प्रस्तावक एवं पट्टेधारक द्वारा समस्त प्रस्तावों एवं उपस्थित जनों की समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु अपने स्तर से प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की गयी। अंत में अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन), प्रयागराज द्वारा उपस्थित जनसमूह का धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया गया एवं विचार व्यक्त किया गया कि खनन प्रक्रिया से सरकार को भी राजस्व की प्राप्ति होती है। उस धनराशि का 10 प्रतिशत गाँवों के विकास पर खर्च किया जाता है। खनन परियोजना में सभी का सहयोग अपेक्षित है। पट्टेधारक द्वारा गाँव के विकास के लिए शौचालयों का निर्माण, जरूरतमंद महिलाओं के लिए सिलाई मशीन की व्यवस्था, बच्चों के लिए कॉपी-किताब की व्यवस्था एवं प्राथमिक उपचार की व्यवस्था में सहयोग प्रदान किया जायेगा। कौशल कुमार, सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, प्रयागराज द्वारा परियोजना प्रस्तावक को अवगत कराया गया कि पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति में दी गयी शर्तों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

पर्यावरण स्वीकृति पर निर्णय लेते समय पर्यावरणीय हित में निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर विचार किया जाना उचित होगा।

1. बालू खनन कार्य खनन परियोजना में वर्णित प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत किया जाये।
2. परियोजना स्थल पर यह ध्यान रखा जाये कि नदी जल की गुणवत्ता पर विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े।
3. अधिकतम खनन की गहराई 3.0 मीटर अथवा भू-जल से 1मी० ऊपर (जो भी कम हो) किया जायेगा।
4. परियोजना स्थल के समीप पेड़ों को काटने या जड़ से उखाड़ने न दिया जाये।
5. नदी में खनन हेतु आवागमन मार्ग के निर्माण के दौरान नदी के किनारे के वृक्षों/पेड़-पौधों/झाड़ियों को काटा न जाये।
6. नदी की सतह से खनन कार्य मानकों के अनुरूप किया जाये जिससे नदी के किनारों, पुल एवं आस-पास की इमारतों पर कोई प्रभाव न पड़े।
7. नदी से खनन की हुई रेत के परिवहन हेतु कम से कम रास्ते बनाये जाये जिससे आस-पास का वातावरण प्रभावित न हो।
8. नदी से रेत को ढोने हेतु रास्ते का शुद्धीकरण/पक्का मार्ग का निर्माण अन्य पट्टेधारकों के साथ मिलकर किया जाये जिससे परिवहन के दौरान प्रदूषण की समस्या उत्पन्न न हो।
9. नदी की सतह से मानकों के अनुरूप ही रेत का खनन किया जाये। जिससे जगह-जगह पर गड्ढे आदि न बनने पाये अन्यथा नदी में गन्दगी जमा होगी एवं वातावरण दूषित होगा।
10. खनन में कार्यरत श्रमिकों हेतु शिविर नदी के किनारों पर न लगाया जाये। बालू/मौरम को उठाने और उसके संग्रहण का काम हाथों से एवं बिना किसी ब्लास्टिंग के किया जायेगा।


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11. खनन कार्य में कार्यरत मजदूरों के लिए प्राथमिक चिकित्सा व्यवस्था, उचित पेयजल, शौचायल प्रबन्ध, एवं सुरक्षा संसाधन का प्रवधन किया जाए।
12. खनन लोडिंग आदि प्रक्रियाओं से उड़ने वाली धूल हेतु पानी का छिड़काव किया जाये।
13. खनन की प्रक्रिया नदी के प्रवाह एवं भूमि की प्रवणता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाये।
14. बालू ढोने में संलग्न वाहनों के आवागमन से जनित होने वाले परिवेशीय ध्वनि स्तर को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप रखने हेतु साइलेन्सर आदि का प्रयोग एवं समुचित रख-रखाव किया जायेगा।
15. खनन प्रक्रिया के दौरान प्रयुक्त सभी वाहन पी०यू०सी० आधारित होंगे।
16. ध्वनि प्रदूषण की रोकथाम तथा पर्यावरण संतुलन हेतु छायादार एवं प्रदूषणरोधी किस्म के पौधों का रोपण पट्टा धारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।
17. नदी के किनारे भू-क्षरण एवं पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाये रखने हेतु परियोजना स्थल के समीप पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की गाइडलाइन का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा।
18. परियोजना हेतु दिये गये प्रस्तावों के अनुश्रवण हेतु उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र/सहमति प्राप्त की जाये।
19. बालू/मोरंग के परिवहन के रास्ते में पड़ने वाले स्कूल में पट्टा धारकों द्वारा वृक्षारोपण एवं पेय जल की व्यवस्था की जाये।
20. खनन कार्यों में माइनिंग लीज की शर्तों का पूर्णतया अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए।
21. ठेकेदारों को खनन के समय खान अधिनियम, 1952 और खान एवं खनिज (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 का पालन करना होगा।
22. ठेकेदारों को खान अधिनियम, 1952 के प्रावधानों तथा अन्तरराज्यीय प्रवासी कार्यबल अधिनियम का पालन करना होगा। ठेकेदार सक्षम अधिकारी की संतुष्टि के साथ केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के श्रमिक कानूनों के अनुसार निकटवर्ती ग्रामवासियों को रोजगार, श्रमिकों हेतु विश्रामालय तथा शुद्ध पेयजल की व्यवस्था कूड़ेदान की व्यवस्था एवं प्रथमिक सुविधाएँ इत्यादि उपलब्ध करायेंगे।

लोक सुनवाई के अंत में उपस्थित जनों द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव एवं आपत्तियों को संज्ञान में लेते हुये एवं बालू/मौरम खनन परियोजना के संचालक से खनन के दौरान पड़ने वाले प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुये जल, वायु, ध्वनि एवं मृदा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु प्रस्तावित व्यवस्था एवं आवश्यक कियान्वयन परियोजना प्रबन्धक द्वारा कराया जायेगा।

परियोजना हेतु लोक सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया एवं कार्यवाही सुचारु रूप से सम्पन्न हुयी। अंत में यह विश्वास व्यक्त किया कि परियोजना से स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों का हित होगा।

अंत में धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से लोक सुनवाई की कार्यवाही का समापन किया गया।

(कौशल कुमार)
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
जनपद-प्रयागराज

(विजय शंकर टूबे)
अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन)
जनपद-प्रयागराज

पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986 के अन्तर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या एस0ओ0-1533 दिनांक 14.09.2006 यथासंशोधित एस0 ओ0-3067 (ई) दिनांक 01.12.2009 के अन्तर्गत उपखनिज साधारण बालू/मौरम खनन परियोजना हेतु मेसर्स श्री रवि शंकर शुक्ला के पक्ष में स्वीकृत खण्ड नं-16, ग्राम मडौका, भीरकपुर, महेवा पट्टी पश्चिम, तहसील करछना, प्रयागराज, उ0प्र0 (क्षेत्रफल 8.0 हेक्टर) (1,60,000.00 घन मी0/वर्ष) में लोक सुनवाई के दौरान प्रतिभागियों की उपस्थिति :-

स्थल : तहसील-करछना, प्रयागराज
दिनांक 20.10.2021 पूर्वाह्न 11:00 बजे

| क्र0 सं0 | नाम | पता | हस्ताक्षर |
|----------|---|---|-------------|
| 1. | श्री वी. एस. दूबे | अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन) प्रयागराज | |
| 2. | श्री विनोद कुमार पाण्डेय | उपजिलाधिकारी, करछना | |
| 3. | विनय कुमार द्विवेदी | जा0 तहसीलदार | |
| 4. | कौशाल कुमार, सहा. प्रशा. आ0 प्रशा. मंत्रालय | उ0 प्र0 प्रशासन निपटण बोर्ड प्रयागराज। | |
| 5. | श्री सलमा देवी | ग्राम मडौका | सलमा देवी |
| 6. | उमेश कुमार पाण्डेय | ग्राम मडौका उ0 प्र0 | |
| 7. | अमित | मडौका | अमित |
| 8. | रघुवीर सिंह | मडौका - | रघुवीर सिंह |
| 9. | सरीष सिपाही | मडौका | सरीष |
| 10. | इशिका देवी | मडौका | इशिका देवी |
| 11. | Ravindra Singh | Madauka 8013402222 | |
| 12. | महेश | 88-8590463 मडौका | |
| 13. | वि 2-3 कुशिल | मडौका | |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | cash | 9415613500 | ca |
| | sunil kumar Pk | upbals-pm | R |
| | MANDJ KUMAR (Promoters) | 9839085277 | maury |
| | १२-०१-२०१७ | ११/११/११ | १२-०१-२०१७ |
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To, Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla
S/o Shri Parmanand Shukla,
Sarai Kaji Kadan Urf Miyapur,
Line Bazar, Jaunpur.

Ref. No. 405/Parya/SEIAA/3987/2020

Date: 15 October, 2020

Sub: Transfer of Environmental Clearance for Sand Mining from River bed of Yamuna River at Khand No.-16, at Village- Madauka, Meerakpur and Mahewapatti (Paschim), Tehsil- Karchhana, District- Allahabad. (Leased Area-8.0 Ha), M/s Raj Construction File No. 3987

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your application dated 04-09-2020 and an undated letter received in this office on 07-09-2020 addressed to the SEAC, Director & Secretary, Directorate of Environment, U.P., Lucknow on the subject as above. The case was considered in SEIAA meeting held on 24-09-2020.

SEIAA gone through the undated letter of Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla dated 14.08.2020 regarding transfer of Environmental Clearance to the above project issued vide letter no. 222/Parya/SEAC/3987/2018 date 08.03.2018. SEIAA gone through file and documents and noted that the Environmental Clearance was issued to Smt. Sunita Singh W/o Shri Raviraj Singh, H. No. 53A, Shakti nagar Chaka, FCI, Karchchana, Allahabad for a period of 5 years. SEIAA noted that the previous lease issued to Smt. Sunita Singh vide letter no. 1629/Khanij/2017-18 dated 12.12.2017 for a period of 5 years was cancelled vide DM, Prayagraj order no. 1992/Khanij/E-nilamiBalu/2019-20 dated 17.02.2020 and another LOI was issued to Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla S/o Shri Parmanand Shukla, Sarai Kaji Kadan Urf Miyapur, Line Bazar, Jaunpur vide letter no. 907/Khanij/2020-21 dated 11.08.2020 for a period of 5 years. SEIAA opined to transfer Environmental Clearance issued vide letter no. 222/Parya/SEAC/3987/2018 date 08.03.2018 from Smt. Sunita Singh W/o Shri Raviraj Singh, H. No. 53A, Shakti nagar Chaka, FCI, Karchchana, Allahabad to Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla S/o Shri Parmanand Shukla, Sarai Kaji Kadan Urf Miyapur, Line Bazar, Jaunpur for remaining period i.e upto 07.03.2023. Validity of Environmental Clearance shall be extended after receiving certificate from the competent authority that mining was not conducted on previous EC after 08.03.2018. Rest all the content of Environmental Clearance letter shall remain same.


Rest all the content of Environmental Clearance letter no 222/Parya/SEAC/3987/2018 date 08.03.2018 shall remain the same.


(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Ref. No. /Parya/SEAC/3987/2018 Dated: As above

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. The Principal Secretary, Environment, U.P. Govt., Lucknow.
2. Advisor, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.
3. Additional Director, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, (Central Region), Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow.
4. The Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
5. District Magistrate, Allahabad, U.P.
6. Director, Department of Geology & Mining, U.P. Lucknow.
7. Copy for Web Master/Guard file.


(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

कार्यालय
कृपया नियमानुसार आवेदन को कार्यालय को
24/10/2020
स्थान अधिकारी,
बिभाग

Directorate of Environment, U.P.
Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow- 226010
E-Mail- doeuplko@yahoo.com, seiaaup@yahoo.com
Phone no- 0522-2300541

Reference- MoEFCC Proposal no SIA/UP/MIN/422460/2023 & SEIAA, U.P File no-7712-6038

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Proposed river bed ordinary sand mining along river Yamuna in Khand No. 16 at Village – Madauka, Meerakpur, Mahewa Patti (West), Tehsil- Karchhana, District- Allahabad, U. P., (Leased area 8.00 ha (19.76 acre).

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application / letter dated 14-12-2020, 24-12-2020, 04-02-2021, 04-03-2021, 17-03-2023, 28-03-2023, 16-08-2023 above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by 774th SEAC in meeting held on 17-08-2023 and 756th SEIAA in meeting held on 13-09-2023.

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Paramarsh Servicing Environment and Development to SEAC on 17-08-2023.

Project Details Informed by the Project Proponent and their Consultant

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

1. The environmental clearance is sought for proposed river bed ordinary sand mining along river Yamuna in Khand No. 16 at Village – Madauka, Meerakpur, Mahewa Patti (West), Tehsil- Karchhana, District- Allahabad, U. P., (Leased area 8.00 ha (19.76 acre).
2. The Terms of Reference in the matter were issued by SEIAA, U.P vide Letter No. - 13/Parya/SEAC/6038/2019, dated 06/04/2021.
3. The Public Hearing was organized on 20/10/2021 at Tehsil – Karchhana, District - Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. Final EIA Report was submitted by the Project Proponent on 17/03/2023..
4. Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Name of Proponent | Ravi Shankar Shukla S/o Shri Parmanand Shukla R/o-Saraykaji Kadan urf Miyapur Line Bazar, District – Jaunpur U.P. |
| 2. | Full correspondence address of proponent and mobile no. | R/o-Saraykaji Kadan urf Miyapur Line Bazar, District – Jaunpur U.P. Mobile No.- E mail ID - ravisandald@gmail.com |
| 3. | Name of Project | Environmental Clearance of proposed river bed ordinary sand mining having lease area 8.00 ha (19.76 acre) along river Yamuna in Khand No. 16 at Village – Madauka, Meerakpur, Mahewa Patti (West), Tehsil- Karchhana, District- Prayagraj, U. P. of Shree Ravi Shankar Shukla. |
| 4. | Project Location (Plot. Khasra/Gata No.) | Khand No. 16 |
| 5. | Name of River | Yamuna |
| 6. | Name of Village | Madauka, Meerakpur, Mahewa Patti (West) |

| | Tehsil | Karchhana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|---------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|---|-------------|------------|
| | District | Prayagraj | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Name of Minor Mineral | "river bed Sand/morrum mining" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.) | 8.0 ha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Max. & Min mRL within lease area | Highest mRL -80.00 mRL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | | Lowest mRL- 73.00 mRL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO) | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Point</th> <th>Latitude N</th> <th>Longitude E</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>25° 24.614'</td> <td>81°49.506'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>25° 24.720'</td> <td>81°49.410'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>25° 24.831'</td> <td>81°49.576'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>25° 24.718'</td> <td>81°49.663'</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Point | Latitude N | Longitude E | A | 25° 24.614' | 81°49.506' | B | 25° 24.720' | 81°49.410' | C | 25° 24.831' | 81°49.576' | D | 25° 24.718' | 81°49.663' |
| Point | Latitude N | Longitude E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 25° 24.614' | 81°49.506' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | 25° 24.720' | 81°49.410' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | 25° 24.831' | 81°49.576' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | 25° 24.718' | 81°49.663' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | Total Geological Reserves | 1,62,828 m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Total Mineable Reserve | 92,973 m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Total Proposed Production | 3,25,405 m ³ up to 30/11/2026 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Proposed Production /year (as per Lol) | 92,973 m ³ /annum (as per SMO, Prayagraj letter and modified mine plan) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Sanctioned Period of Mine lease | Lease Period up to 30/11/2026 Plan Period up to 30/11/2026 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Production of mine/day | 344 m ³ /day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | Method of Mining | Opencast semi-mechanized | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | No. of workers | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Type of Land | Govt./Non Forest Land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Depth of Mining | 2.0 m (Maximum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Nearest metalled road from site | 0.30 km | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Water Requirement | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">PURPOSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drinking</td> <td>- 0.41 KLD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suppression of dust</td> <td>- 3.60 KLD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plantation</td> <td>- 0.16 KLD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (if any)</td> <td>- 0.00 KLD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>~ 4.50 KLD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | PURPOSE | | Drinking | - 0.41 KLD | Suppression of dust | - 3.60 KLD | Plantation | - 0.16 KLD | Others (if any) | - 0.00 KLD | Total | ~ 4.50 KLD | | | |
| PURPOSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drinking | - 0.41 KLD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suppression of dust | - 3.60 KLD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plantation | - 0.16 KLD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (if any) | - 0.00 KLD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ~ 4.50 KLD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Name of QCI Accredited Consultant with QCI No and period of validity. | Paramarsh Servicing Environment and development NABET/EIA/2124 RA 0224, Valid till -01 May 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Any litigation pending against the project or land in any court | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Details of 500 m Cluster Certificate verified by Mining Officer | Letter No - 3473 /Khanij/2022 - 23, dated - 27/03/2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | Details of Lease Area in approved DSR | Serial no. 16, Page no. 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Project Cost | 90.00 Lacs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Proposed CER cost | 1.80 lacs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. | Length and breadth of Haul Road | Length - 0.30 km, Breadth - 6.00 m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | No. of Trees to be Planted | 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5. The mining would be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and will not intersect the ground water table at any point of time.
6. This project does not attract any of the general conditions applicable on mining projects specified in EIA Notification 14/09/2006.
7. The mining operation will not be carried out in safety zone of any bridge or embankment or in eco-fragile zone such as habitat of any wild fauna.
8. There is no litigation pending in any court regarding this project.

The project proposal falls under category-1(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee Meeting (SEAC) held on 17-08-2023 the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in its Meeting held on 13-09-2023 and decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 92,973 m³/annum for lease area of 8.0 ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions:-

General Conditions:

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

society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such programme. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.

Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.

Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.

Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.

An Environmental Audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the SEIAA.

The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.

The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard & soft copies) to the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.

A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.

Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.

Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.

Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.

Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried-out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.

Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried-out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.

Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CER component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.

Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.

The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.

Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.

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

Specific Conditions:

1. Validity period of this EC is up to 30.11.2026 for 92,973 m³ per year or co-terminus with the validity of current mine plan or current lease period whichever is earlier After this period the EC will become null and void.

10/10/2018
10/10/2018
10/10/2018

- Directions/suggestions given during public hearing and commitment made by the project proponent should be strictly complied.
1. Certificate from Forest Department shall be obtained that no forest land is involved in mining or as a route and if forest land is involved the project proponent shall obtain forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per the provisions of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 and submit before the start of work.
 2. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora fauna etc.
 3. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.
 4. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or Horticulture Department or district plantation committee, for planting at least 2,000 plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition.
 5. In consultation with District Environment Authority or an Authority nominated by concerned DM, project proponent will prepared a conservation and management plan for rejuvenation and management of water bodies having total surface area of more than 40 ha. Funds for the same will be kept in a separate bank account and six monthly compliance status will be presented by project proponent before the nominated authority in the District.
 6. Department of Geology and Mines, Government of Uttar Pradesh and / or concerned district administration, before releasing the security deposit to Project Proponent will ensure that Project Proponent has fully complied with the EC conditions. Non-compliance, if any, should be reported to UPSPCB for appropriate legal action and recovery of compensation.
 7. Any application for transfer of this EC, during its validity period unless it is cancelled by a competent authority, has to be necessarily accompanied with status of compliance of EC conditions duly certified by IRO, MoEFCC, GoI, Lucknow.
 8. Number of mining projects are coming up in district. Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP to carry out regional EIA-EMP report including carrying capacity of environmental components to assess the capacity to further bear the pollution load for such areas within a period of 1 year and submit the same to SEIAA, UP for evaluation.
 9. Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP in consultation with UPSPCB will establish required number of CAAQMS in district within a period of one year and submit geo-referenced map of these stations along with data. Details of existing CAAQMS, if any, be submitted within a period of three months.
 10. Large number of mining projects are ongoing as well as new mining leases are coming up in the district. A reference be sent to DGM and MS, SPCB for preparing mitigation plan for controlling air pollution in the district especially in mining areas.
 11. If the air quality deteriorates due to mining, then District Administration & Directorate of Mining should ensure that mining be stopped immediately. Adequate measures be taken for restoring air quality and mining should commence only when air quality attains the prescribed standards.
 12. Directorate of Geology and Mining will ensure conduct of replenishment study from reputed institution for subsequent years in compliance of Hon'ble NGT orders. The quantity mentioned in lot or quantity mentioned in replenishment study, whichever is less, would be maximum quantity which project proponent may extract. It will be ensured by District Administration and Geology and Mining Department.

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- NOC from Irrigation Department/ Concerning Authority regarding river bed mining to be obtained before start of mining activity.
- Project proponent has committed to plant 1000 number of trees/hectare. The project proponent/consultant if desires may approach to concerned District Forest Authority to plant 1000 trees/ha on a land available to the Forest Department. The project proponent will deposit the required amount for this entire plantation work (including its maintenance and security) to the Forest Department.
17. The project proponent shall install solar light in their site office.
 18. During the submission of 6 monthly compliance reports, the project proponent should make sure that the periodically taken site photographs should also be annexed along with the compliance report.
 19. Preference should be given to indigenous local species as per the consultation of the local district Forest Officer.
 20. Link Road from the quarry site to the main road shall be constructed as an all-weather road with blacktopping and maintained by the project proponent.
 21. Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored. Suitable measures shall be taken for proper maintenance of vehicles used in a quarry operation and transportation.
 22. The project proponent should explore the possibilities of rainwater harvesting.
 23. Agreement/ Consent between project proponent and competent authority/ landowner for haulage road from lease site to link road.
 24. Latest technology (water sprinklers/ tankers) to be adopted for mitigating dust at source points in lease area and haulage road during operational activity/vehicular movement.
 25. As per the proposed plan, plantation with area specific plant species, number of plants to be planted and report of green belt development to be submitted to the concerning department
 26. Water requirement details along with source of water and the permission/ agreement with the concerning authority/ water supplying agencies to be submitted.
 27. Submit the Hydrological study report of lease area that the quantity given in Lol will be mined without affecting the geo-hydrology of the River.
 28. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period/mining plan whichever is less.
 29. At the time of operation, project proponent will comply with all the guidelines issued by Government of India/State Govt./District Administration related to Covid-19.
 30. Environment management in according to environmental status and impact of the project.
 31. During the school opening and closing time transportation of minerals will be restricted.
 32. Selection of plants for green belt should be on the basis of pollution removal index. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree saplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
 33. No mining activity should be carried out in-stream channel as per SSMMG, 2016.
 34. Pakkamotorable haul road to be maintained by the project proponent.
 35. A separate Environmental Management Cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
 36. Permission from the competent authority regarding evacuation route should be taken.
 37. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level. Besides flora & fauna should be examined twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
 38. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
 39. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.
 40. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree saplings to be planted on both sides of the road. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
 41. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.

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41. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer.
 42. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
 43. Drinking water for workers would be provided by tankers.
 44. Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
 45. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitation as per mining guidelines.
 46. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) plan shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditure to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01/05/2018.
 47. Health/Insurance card, Medical claim, regular health check-up camps, facilities shall be provided to the regular/temporary/Contractual or any base workers. Copy of receipt shall be produced to the Directorate of Environment along with the compliance report.
 48. Measure for conservation of water through rainwater harvesting and cleaning and maintenance of natural surface water bodies of the nearby areas may be considered as one of the activity in CER.
 49. The excavated mining material should be carried and transported in such a way that no obstruction to the free flow of water takes place. Suitable measure should be taken and details to be provided to concern Department.
 50. 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.
 51. The project proponent shall ensure that if the project area falls within the eco-sensitive zone of National park/ Sanctuary prior permission of statutory committee of National board for wild life under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be obtained before commencement of work.
 52. If in future this lease area becomes part of cluster of equal to or more than 05 ha. then additional conditions based on the EIA shall be imposed. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow cluster conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
 53. Project falling within 10 KM area of Wild Life Sanctuary is to obtain a clearance from National Board Wild Life (NBWL) even if the eco-sensitive zone is not earmarked.
 54. To avoid ponding effect and adverse environmental conditions for sand mining in area, progressive mining should be done as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
 55. In case it has been found that the E.C. obtained by providing incorrect information, submitting that the distance between the two adjoining mines is greater than 500mt. and area is less than 05 ha, but factually the distance is less than 500 mt and the mine is located in cluster of area equal or more than 05 ha, the E.C issued will stand revoked.
 56. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
 57. The mining work will be open-cast and manual/semi mechanized (subject to orders). Heavy machine such as excavator, scooper etc. should not be employed for mining purpose. No drilling/blasting should be involved at any stage.
 58. It shall be ensured that there shall be no mining of any type within 03 m or 10% of the width which-ever is less, shall be left on both the banks of precise area to control and avoid erosion of river bank. The mining is confined to extraction of sand/moram from the river bank only.
 59. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bank material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
 - 60.



Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
 Building, No TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010
 Phone:0522-2720828,2720831, Fax-0522-2720764, Email: info@uppcb.in, Website: www.uppcb.com

194597/UPPCB/Allahabad(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/PRAYAGRAJ/2023

Date: 17/11/2023

To,

M/s

RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA

MADAUKA, MEERAKPUR, MAHEWA PATTI PASCHIM,
KARCHANA, PRAYAGRAJApplication Id-
23136775

Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation hereinafter referred to as the CCA (Consolidated Consent & authorization) (Fresh) under Section-25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section-21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

CCA is hereby granted to RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA located at MADAUKA, MEERAKPUR, MAHEWA PATTI PASCHIM, KARCHANA, PRAYAGRAJ, subject to the provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and the orders that may be made further and subject to following terms and conditions :-

1. This CCA RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA granted for the period from 17/11/2023 to 31/12/2027 and valid for manufacturing of following products.

| S No | Product | Quantity | Unit |
|------|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Ordinary Sand | 92973 | Cubic Meters/Year |

2. Conditions under Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1974 as amended :-

(i) The daily quantity of effluent discharge (KLD) :-

| Kind of Effluent | Quantity(KLD) | Treatment facility | Discharge point |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Domestic | 1.0 kld | Septic Tank | soak pit |

(ii) Trade Effluent Treatment and Disposal :-The applicant shall operate Effluent Treatment Plant consisting of primary/secondary and tertiary treatment as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.

In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(iii) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent and should be reused within the premises for gardening etc. Quality of the treated effluent shall meet to the following general and specific standards as prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and applicable to the unit from time-to-time :-

Industrial Effluent Quality Standard

| S.No. | Parameter | Standard |
|-------|-----------|----------|
|-------|-----------|----------|

(iv) Sewage Treatment and Disposal :- The applicant shall provide comprehensive STP as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality. In case of stoppage of functioning of STP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(v) The treated sewage shall be reused in gardening as far as possible. The STP shall be maintained continuously so as to achieve the quality of the treated sewage to the following standards.

| S No. | Parameters | Standards |
|-------|------------|-----------|
|-------|------------|-----------|

3. Conditions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1981 as amended :-

i) The applicant shall use following fuel and install a comprehensive control system consisting of control equipment as required with reference to generation of emissions and operate and maintain the same continuously so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards.

Air Pollution Source Details

| S No. | Air Pollution Source | Type of fuel | Stack no | Control Device | Height of Stack |
|-------|--|--------------|----------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Dust emission during manual mining, transportation and loading/unloading of Ordinary Sand. | | | Particulate Matter | Water sprinkling system and Green Belt for controlling dust emission |

Emission Quality Standards

| S No. | Stack no | Parameters | Standards |
|-------|----------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | | Particulate Matter | Ambient Air Standard as per E(P) Act 1986 |

In case of stoppage of functioning of air pollution control equipment, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately

(ii) The unit will not use any type of restricted fuel.

iii) Noise from the D.G. Set and other source(s) should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure as is required for meeting the ambient noise standards for night and day time as prescribed for respective areas/zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Silence) which are as follows :-

Day time : from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., Night time: from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

| Standards for Noise level in db(A) Leq | Industrial Area | | Commercial Area | | Residential Area | | Silence Zone | |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time |
| | 75 | 70 | 65 | 55 | 55 | 45 | 50 | 40 |

4. Essential documents to be submitted by the Industry/Unit as Applicable :-

- (i) Environment Statement in Form-V of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
- (ii) Quarterly compliance report of the CCA, photograph of ETP/APCs/Waste Storage Area.

5. Competent Authority reserves the right to change/modify/add any time any condition of this CCA.
6. Unit has to comply with the following specific & general conditions. Non compliance of any provision of this CCA and provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 will result in legal action under the aforesaid Acts and Rules.
7. In compliance to the G.O 1011/81-7-2021-09 (Writ)/2016 dated.13.10.2021 issued by Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh. You are directed to develop Miyawaki Forest as per the SOP available at URL:-<http://www.upecp.in/TrainingSession.aspx> for ensuring timely compliance of this direction, you are hereby directed to submit a bank guarantee with minimum validity of one year of the amount equivalent to the sum of initial consent fees (Air and Water) or Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. Fifty Thousand Only) whichever is more, within 30 days from the date of issuance of this certificate. In case of non-compliance of this direction, your consent will be revoked by the Board.
8. If the unit uses the ground water and requires the permission from SGWA/CGWA for water abstraction then the industry will have to obtain No objection certificate for abstraction of ground water. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the NOC obtained from the competent authority and submit to the Board, within 3 months time failing which CTO will be revoked.

General Conditions:-

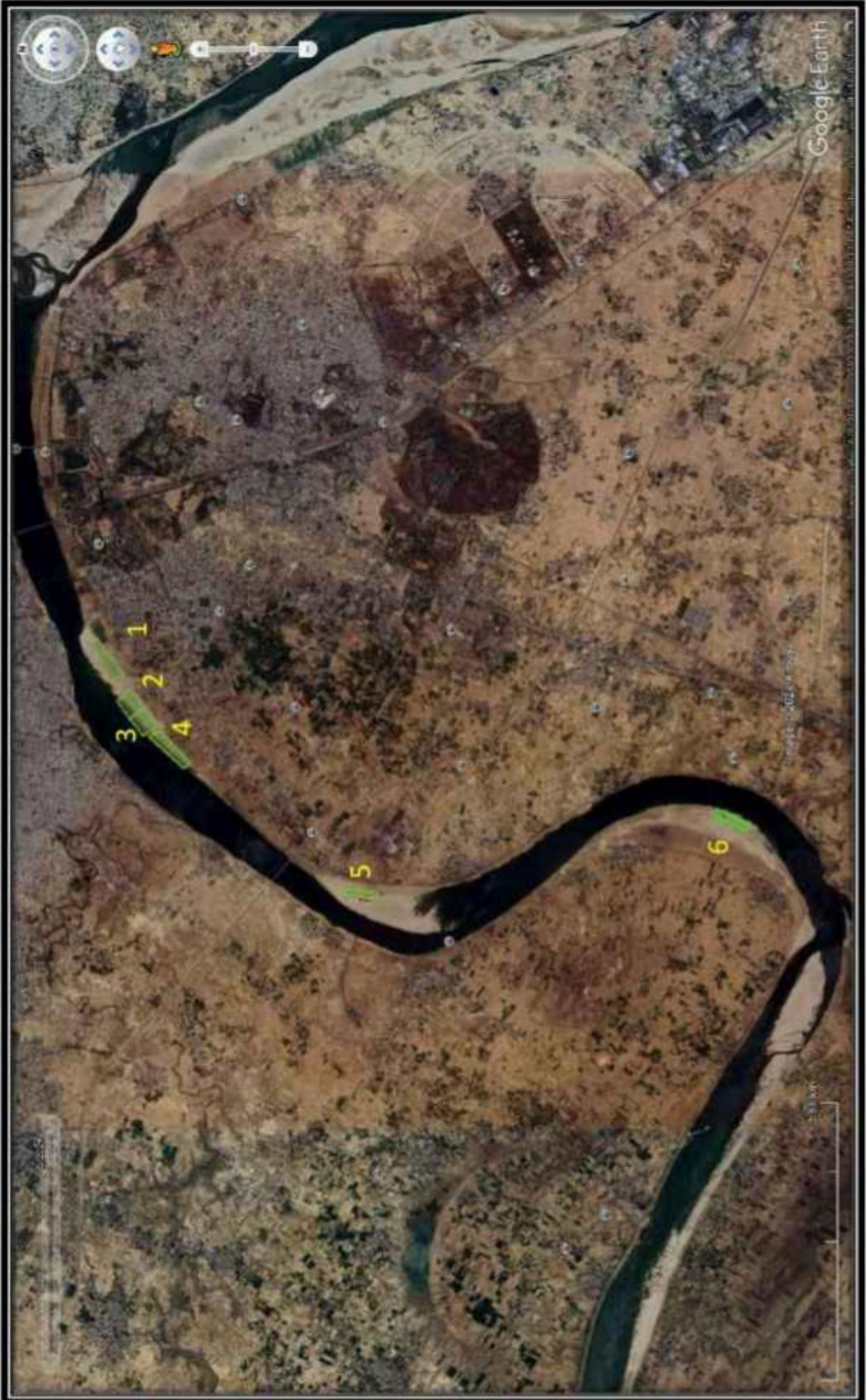
1. The applicant shall get analysed the samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in a three month from the laboratory recognized by the MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.
2. The applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gases emission or sewage waste from the unit.
3. Treated Industrial waste water and domestic waste water shall be disposed jointly at one disposal point. The applicant shall provide discharge measurement equipment at final disposal point.
4. The applicant shall strictly comply with conditions of this CCA and submit compliance report of stipulated conditions within 30 days of receipt of this CCA. If at any point of time, it is found that the industry is not complying with stipulated conditions or any further direction/instruction issued by the Board, legal action shall be initiated against the applicant.
5. The applicant shall maintain good house keeping. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof
6. The industry shall provide uninterrupted entry to the STP/ETP inlet and outlet points, Air Pollution Control equipment and stack for smooth sampling/monitoring of efficiency of pollution control systems.
7. The industry shall provide Inspection Book at the time of inspection to the Board's officials.
8. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emission occurs or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be reported to the Board's offices and all other concerned offices. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped with immediate effect.
9. The industry shall operate in a manner so that all emissions be emitted through designated chimney/stack only.
10. In case of any damage to the agriculture productivity, human habitation etc. by the operation of industry, it shall be imperative to stop production in the industry with immediate effect and such information shall be reported to Board's offices. The industry shall be liable to pay compensation also in such cases as decided by the Competent Authority.
11. The applicant shall apply before the 60 days of expiry of CCA or any change in production types/production capacity/manufacturing process/capacity enhancement etc. or any change in effluent discharge point or emission point
12. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated condition issued along with CCA, as may be necessary.

Specific Conditions:-

1. This consent is valid for production capacity of Ordinary Sand-92,973 Cu meter/Year by opencast and semi mechanized mining in 8.00 Hectare Lease area Khand No. 16 at Village – Madauka, Meerakpur, Mahewa Patti (West), Tehsil- Karchhana, District-Allahabad, U. P.,
2. Mining unit shall comply with the conditions of Environmental Clearance issued by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) vide EC Identification No. EC23B001UP192568 dated 09.10.2023, and submit its compliance report to UPPCB.
3. If the lease agreement expires prior to 31-12-2027, then the validity of this CTO shall stand expired simultaneously with the expiry of mining lease/Environmental Clearance.
4. Mining shall be done as per EC issued by SEIAA and directions given by Mining Department/District Administration.
5. The unit shall submit the latest copy of Audited Balance Sheet/C.A. Certificate (Fixed Assets+ Current Assets - Current Liabilities) for verification of the Consent fee payable by the industry within 15 days. In case CTO fee dues then it shall be submitted to the Board immediately.
6. Unit shall develop and maintain green belt as per the conditions of Environmental Clearance.
7. Unit shall not withdrawal ground water for any industrial activity without obtaining necessary permission from UPGWA.
8. The domestic effluent shall be treated through septic tank/soak pit or provide mobile toilet facility. Industry shall maintain ZLD.
9. Unit shall make water sprinkling arrangement through Tankers for dust suppression at different sources of dust emission during mining, transportation, loading and unloading of Ordinary Sand.
10. Unit should operate and maintain installed water sprinkler system effectively and continuously to achieve the standards prescribed under E(P) Rules, 1986.
11. Unit shall submit ambient air monitoring reports of NABL accredited laboratory on quarterly basis to the Board.
12. All trucks, tractors used in transportation of Ordinary Sand shall be covered by canvas sheet to prevent dust emission.
13. Water will be sprayed after loading activity (if Ordinary Sand collected could be dry condition)
14. The dust suppression measures like water spraying will be done on the haul roads and working areas.
15. Industry should comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other waste (Management & Trans boundary Movement) Rules 2016.
16. Solid waste should be disposed in such manner, so that no water, air and soil pollution takes place.
17. Industry shall abide by directions given by Hon'ble Court, Hon'ble NGT, MoEF & CC, Central Pollution Control Board, UPPCB and District Administration for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.
18. Consent fees if revised, shall be payable by industry from the date of its applicability.
19. Industry shall comply with the relevant provisions of Environmental Laws.
20. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB against the unit, then CTO issued earlier will remain suspended during the closure period and after ensuring the compliance and after revocation of closure order, the CTO will automatically be effective with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

RAJENDRA
SINGH

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RAJENDRA SINGH
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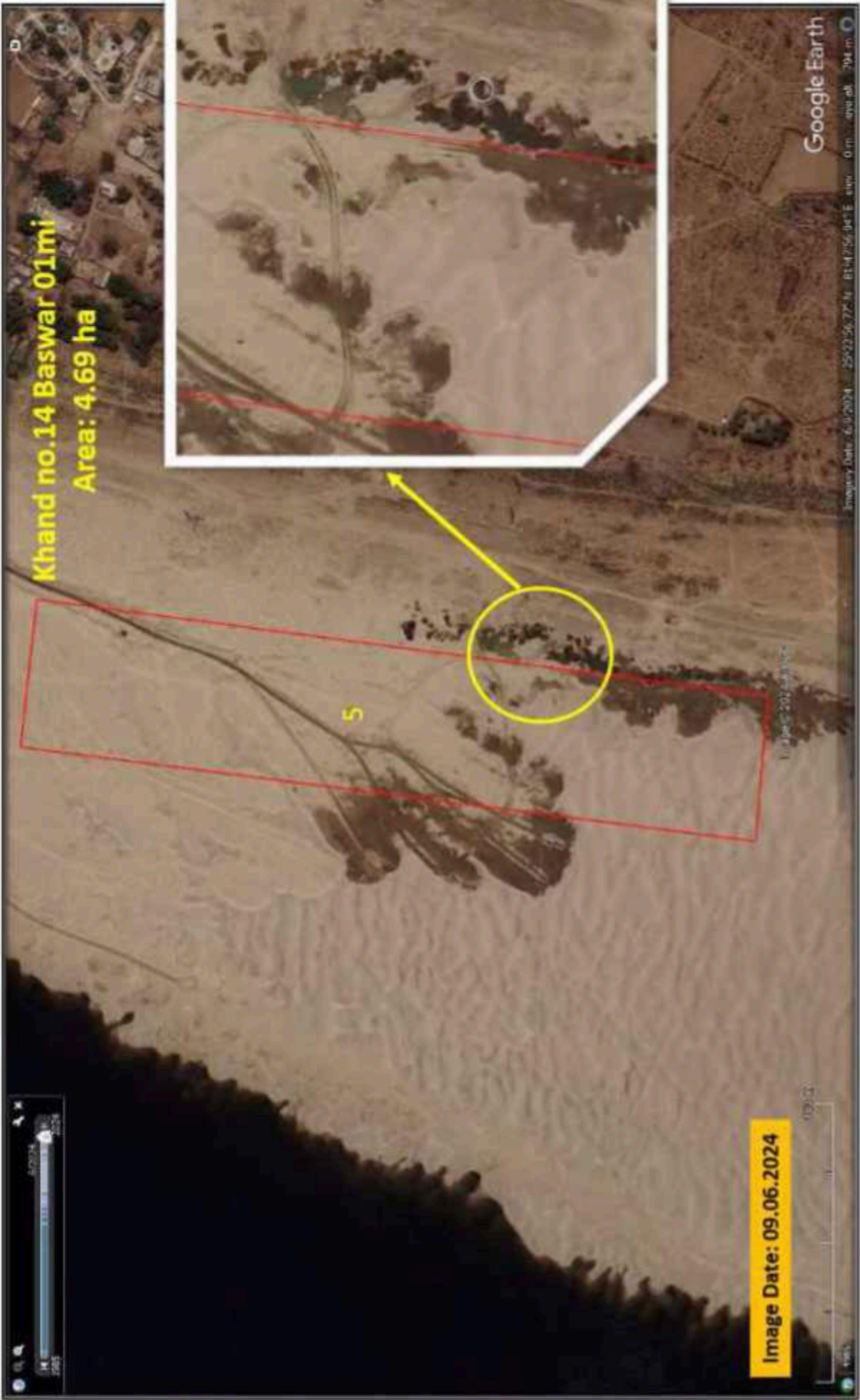




**Khand no.59 Mahewa Patti Pashchim kachhar
1,2,3,4ka,6kha,18kha,22ga
Area: 10 ha**

Image Date: 09.06.2024





49

Khand no.14 Baswar 01mi
Area: 4.69 ha

Image Date: 09.06.2024



कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी इलाहाबाद

(खनन अनुभाग)

पत्रांक 824/खनिज/2017-18

दिनांक 07/09/2017

ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी आमन्त्रण हेतु सूचना

सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि जनपद इलाहाबाद में नदी तल पर उपलब्ध साधारण बालू के निम्नलिखित खनन क्षेत्रों को शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57(सा0)/20 टी0सी0आई0 दिनांक 14.08.2017 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत खनन परिहार पर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु घोषित किया जाता है:-

1. क्षेत्र का विवरण :-

| क्र0 सं0 | उपखनिज का नाम | नदी का नाम | क्षेत्र का विवरण | | | | राष्ट्रपटी की दर (रु0 प्रति ट0मीटर) | वार्षिक अनुमानित खनन योग्य राश0 बालू की मात्रा (घनमीटर/ टन) | वार्षिक अनुमानित खनन राश0 की कुल मात्रा के समकालीन सतत शक्ति (टन) | अनुमानित खनन राश0 के प्रतिशत (प्रतिशत) |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | तहसील | ग्राम | खण्ड संख्या | क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर) | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | प्रतापपुर | 1 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 2. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | पंडुवा | 2 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 3. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | भिलौर | 3 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 4. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | सोनरी | 4 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 5. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | नाजीहा, अभिलिया | 5 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 6. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | मडियारी भंभीर | 6 | 10.00 | 85.00 | 2,00,000 | 1,30,00,000 | 32.50,000 |
| 7. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | मानपुर, ओझा पट्टी, बरहुला | 7 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 8. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | कंधरा, मिश्रपुर, भगरवार | 8 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 9. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | जगदीशपुर | 9 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,20,000 | 78,00,000 | 19.50,000 |
| 10. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | दिरवल, कैनुआ | 10 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 11. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | कजारा | 11 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 12. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | बारा | देवारेगा, पीकर, इरायतगंज | 12 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 13. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | कलैया | पालपुर, इभिलिया कलिंजरा | 13 | 10.00 | 85.00 | 2,00,000 | 1,30,00,000 | 32.50,000 |
| 14. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | कलैया | बराबर | 14 | 12.00 | 102.00 | 2,40,000 | 1,56,00,000 | 39.00,000 |
| 15. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | कलैया | गाहवातगंज | 15 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 16. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | कलैया | भदोका, भीरकपुर महेवापट्टी (दिलौवा) | 16 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 28.00,000 |
| 17. | सा0 बालू | यमुना | कलैया | जहागीरबाद गोपुर अरिल | 17 | 4.00 | 32.00 | 80,000 | 52,00,000 | 13.00,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-------|--|--|----|------|-------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 18. | साठ बालू | यमुना | सादर | मैनापुर | 18 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 80,000 | 52,60,000 | 13,00,000 |
| 19. | साठ बालू | यमुना | सादर | असारावल खुर्द | 19 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 26,00,000 |
| 20. | साठ बालू | यमुना | सादर | फुलवा, चिरीना जोन्हवल | 20 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 26,00,000 |
| 21. | साठ बालू | यमुना | सादर | आदमपुर (भवासीपुर) से सदियापुर तक | 21 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 22. | साठ बालू | गंगा | कलकत्ता / फूलपुर | देवरख/ छतनाग | 22 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 23. | साठ बालू | गंगा | कलकत्ता / फूलपुर | मवेकलवायन से चौदी तक व भदकास | 23 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 80,000 | 52,00,000 | 13,00,000 |
| 24. | साठ बालू | गंगा | कलकत्ता / फूलपुर | खडसरा से रदनिका व छिनेकडास | 24 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 80,000 | 52,00,000 | 13,00,000 |
| 25. | साठ बालू | गंगा | कलकत्ता / फूलपुर | कपरा से डीहा व ककरा से जमुनीपुर | 25 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 80,000 | 52,00,000 | 13,00,000 |
| 26. | साठ बालू | गंगा | कलकत्ता / फूलपुर | सेमरहा से रामपुर व लीलापुर से शाहवाज | 26 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 27. | साठ बालू | गंगा | कलकत्ता / फूलपुर / हल्दिया | गडला से पनारसा व डोकरी से चौधरान | 27 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 28. | साठ बालू | गंगा | पज्जा/ हल्दिया | गंगा-दोन्ग नदी के संगम से पकसीरीवार तक एवं छसमानपुर से तडीली (बहारपुर) | 28 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 29. | साठ बालू | गंगा | पज्जा/ हल्दिया | परानीपुर I (जगन्नाथ देवा की पीपल से जगन्नाथपुर में जगन्नाथ मठ मन्दिर तक) व मदिया से राका | 29 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 30. | साठ बालू | गंगा | पज्जा/ हल्दिया | परानीपुर II (जगन्नाथ मठ मन्दिर से हाई टेन्शन लाइन के दाल तक) व अमिलीटी | 30 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 31. | साठ बालू | गंगा | पज्जा/ हल्दिया | परानीपुर III (हाई टेन्शन लाइन के टावर से निर्णयकारी हाई टेन्शन लाइन के टावर तक) व कंदरसा मदिया | 31 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 1,00,000 | 65,00,000 | 16,25,000 |

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|-----|----------|-------|------------------|--|----|------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 32. | साठ बालू | गंगा | गंगा/ हण्डिया | गरानीपुर IV (गंगा-बेला के संगम से परानीपुर पुल तक) तक गंगा-बेला | 32 | 5.00 | 85.00 | 1,00,000 | 45,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 33. | साठ बालू | गंगा | गंगा/ हण्डिया | परानीपुर V (परानीपुर पुल तक से गंगा तक मुईयात तक) तक लाक्षागृह | 33 | 5.00 | 85.00 | 1,00,000 | 45,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 34. | साठ बालू | गंगा | गंगा/ हण्डिया | मुडपारा, तन्दरिया प मोंडरी | 34 | 5.00 | 85.00 | 1,00,000 | 45,00,000 | 16,25,000 |
| 35. | साठ बालू | गंगा | गंगा/ हण्डिया | रेपुरा से बामपुर व विजौली से देलाखारा | 35 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 80,000 | 32,00,000 | 13,00,000 |
| 36. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा | गंगा-टोन्ग नदी के संगम से इलाहाबाद- मीरजापुर सड़क मार्ग तक | 36 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 60,000 | 24,00,000 | 9,75,000 |
| 37. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा | इलाहाबाद- मीरजापुर सड़क मार्ग से गडवा नाला (खेवाड़ किला) तक | 37 | 6.00 | 85.00 | 90,000 | 38,50,000 | 14,62,500 |
| 38. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा | गडवा नाला (खेवाड़ किला) से भटीती तक | 38 | 5.00 | 85.00 | 75,000 | 31,75,000 | 12,18,750 |
| 39. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा | ममौली | 39 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 60,000 | 24,00,000 | 9,75,000 |
| 40. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा | कोहदार, इसीटा पताईडांडी | 40 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 60,000 | 24,00,000 | 9,75,000 |
| 41. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा | शाहपुर से कौन्दी (टोन्ग-बेला के संगम) तक | 41 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 75,000 | 31,75,000 | 12,18,750 |
| 42. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | अरुण | गंगा-टोन्ग के संगम से मंगलपुर तक | 42 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 75,000 | 31,75,000 | 12,18,750 |
| 43. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | अरुण | मनराही (पोरहट) से अरई तक | 43 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 60,000 | 24,00,000 | 9,75,000 |
| 44. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | अरुण | मधेड़ा, धरवारा | 44 | 6.00 | 65.00 | 90,000 | 38,50,000 | 14,62,500 |
| 45. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | अरुण | सुलभई से सोडिया तक | 45 | 6.00 | 65.00 | 90,000 | 38,50,000 | 14,62,500 |
| 46. | साठ बालू | टोन्ग | गंगा/ अरुण | कोल्हा से गौरा (टोन्ग-बेला के संगम) तक | 46 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 60,000 | 24,00,000 | 9,75,000 |

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|-----|----------|-----|-------|---|----|------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 47. | साठ बालू | बलन | कोराय | फारपुर कला से भगसापुर तक व दुडियर से निकारीपुर | 47 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 40,000 | 26,00,000 | 6,50,000 |
| 48. | साठ बालू | बलन | कोराय | भगसापुर से सिपीया तक व बांस से अभितिया | 48 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 40,000 | 26,00,000 | 6,50,000 |
| 49. | साठ बालू | बलन | कोराय | कुकरहटा से कोटिया तक व जमुआ | 49 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 40,000 | 26,00,000 | 6,50,000 |
| 50. | साठ बालू | बलन | कोराय | देवघाट, माडी | 50 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 40,000 | 26,00,000 | 6,50,000 |
| 51. | साठ बालू | बलन | कोराय | कपारोवारा से सीपा जगाद नीरजापुर तक (सम्पूर्ण गली) | 51 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 40,000 | 26,00,000 | 6,50,000 |

- खनन पट्टा 05 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये स्वीकृत किये जायेंगे। अवधि की गणना खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन की तिथि से की जायेगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की विड/बोली साधारण बालू के प्रति घनमीटर के लिए दी जायेगी, जो उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1962 के प्रथम अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट रायल्टी की दर (रू0 65.00 प्रति घनमीटर) से कम नहीं होगी। इससे भिन्न विड/बोली दिये जाने पर विड/बोली स्वीकार नहीं की जायेगी तथा प्री विड अर्नेस्ट मनी जव्त कर ली जायेगी। प्राप्त उच्चतम विड/बोली की दर (रू0 प्रति घनमीटर) को क्षेत्र में आंकलित मात्रा (घनमीटर) से गुणा कर प्रथम वर्ष हेतु नीलामी की देय धनराशि आगणित की जायेगी, जिसे पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर निर्धारित की जायेगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी दो चरणों में होगी। प्रथम चरण में ई-निविदा सम्पन्न की जायेगी जिसके दौरान सभी विडर्स को एक बार ई-निविदा (e-tender) देने का मौका प्रदत्त होगा जो पुनरीक्षित (Revise) नहीं किया जा सकेगा। ई-निविदा में प्राप्त उच्चतम निविदा को आधार मूल्य (Floor Price) मानते हुये द्वितीय चरण में ई-नीलामी कराया जायेगा, जिसके दौरान विडर्स ई-नीलामी हेतु निर्धारित तिथि एवं अवधि में ई-विड दे सकता है। ई-नीलामी के दौरान केवल उच्चतम बोली को ही प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा जिसको देखते हुये विडर अपना विड पुनरीक्षित कर बढ़ा सकते हैं।
- किसी क्षेत्र के ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी हेतु विडर्स को विड में भाग लेने से पूर्व प्री विड अर्नेस्ट मनी जमा करना अनिवार्य होगा, जो उस क्षेत्र में वार्षिक आंकलित खनन योग्य मात्रा एवं साधारण बालू की रायल्टी की दर से गुणा कर प्राप्त धनराशि का 25 प्रतिशत होगा।
- एम0एस0टी0सी0 लि0 (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) को सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में चयनित किया गया है, जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार की ओर से नीलामी की कार्यवाही सम्पादित की जायेगी। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी द्वारा परिहार पर देने की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया ऑनलाईन एम0एस0टी0सी0 के पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर की जायेगी।

7. इच्छुक आवेदकों के पास ऑनलाईन विड/वोली हेतु Class III Signing type डिजिटल सिग्नेचर सर्टिफिकेट (DSC) होना आवश्यक है। एम0एस0टी0सी0 के उपरोक्त पोर्टल पर जाकर इच्छुक आवेदक अपने पंजीकरण की कार्यवाही पूर्ण करने के पश्चात ही ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग ले सकेंगे।
8. पंजीकृत आवेदक निर्धारित पोर्टल पर ऑनलाईन एक या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विड में भाग ले सकेगा परन्तु उसे प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग आवेदन शुल्क एवं प्रत्येक क्षेत्र हेतु अलग-अलग निर्धारित अर्नेस्ट मनी जमा करना होगा। इच्छुक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी (आवेदक) को ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के लिए सरकार के पक्ष में रू0-15,000 (रू0 पन्द्रह हजार) का आवेदन शुल्क एम0एस0टी0सी0 पेमेन्ट गेटवे के माध्यम से जमा करना होगा, जो अप्रतिदेय (Non refundable) होगा।
9. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने हेतु इच्छुक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी को एम0एस0टी0सी0 में पंजीकरण कराना अनिवार्य होगा। पंजीकरण हेतु व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी को ई-ऑक्शन पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर उपलब्ध ऑनलाईन फार्म भरना पड़ेगा जिसके दौरान विडर्स अपने लिए स्वयं जनित यूजर आई0डी0 एवं पासवर्ड बनायेंगे। इस ऑनलाईन पंजीकरण के उपरान्त विडर्स को एम0एस0टी0सी0 द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना ई-मेल से प्राप्त होगा, जिसके पश्चात विडर्स को आवश्यक अभिलेख स्कैन कर एम0एस0टी0सी0 को ऑनलाईन भेजना अनिवार्य होगा। साथ ही विडर्स को वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क जी.एस.टी. सहित रू0-1,180 (रू0 एक हजार एक सौ अस्सी मात्र) एम0एस0टी0सी0 पेमेन्ट गेटवे के माध्यम से ऑनलाईन देय होगा। अनिवार्य अभिलेख एवं वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क की प्राप्ति के पश्चात ही विडर्स का लॉगिन आई0डी0, पासवर्ड एवं एकाउन्ट एम0एस0टी0सी0 के निर्धारित पोर्टल पर चालू (Activate) होगा।
10. पंजीकरण हेतु विडर्स द्वारा स्वप्रमाणित निम्न अभिलेख/प्रमाण पत्र स्कैन कर एम0एस0टी0सी0 के पोर्टल पर अपलोड करना अनिवार्य होगा :-
 1. आवेदक के आधार कार्ड की प्रति, फर्म की दशा में फर्म के भागीदारों के आधार कार्ड की प्रति तथा कम्पनी के मामले में कारपोरेट अफेयर्स मंत्रालय भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्मित कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध निदेशक का Director Identification Number (DIN) के प्रमाण-पत्र की प्रति।
 2. आवेदक का अद्यावधिक चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र, फर्म के मामले में भागीदारों के अद्यावधिक चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र की प्रति तथा कम्पनी के मामले में प्रबन्ध निदेशक का इस आशय का शपथ पत्र की कम्पनी को किसी अपराधिक वाद में दण्डित नहीं किया गया है। चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र उस जिले के जिलाधिकारी द्वारा प्रदत्त होगा, जहाँ आवेदक स्थायी रूप से निवास करता हों।
 3. आवेदक का पैन कार्ड की प्रति, फर्म या कम्पनी के मामले में उसका पैन कार्ड एवं जी0एस0टी0 नं0 की प्रति।
 4. बैंक खाते का विवरण, जिससे ई निविदा सह ई नीलामी से सम्बन्धित समस्त वित्तीय हस्तान्तरण किया जायेगा, यथा बैंक का नाम, खाता संख्या आई0एफ0एस0सी0 कोड तथा एक निरस्त चेक की प्रति।
 5. जिलाधिकारी अथवा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किया गया तथा खनन देय बकाया न होने का प्रमाण पत्र। जहाँ आवेदक राज्य के भीतर कोई खनिज परिहार धारित नहीं करता है वहाँ इस आशय का शपथ पत्र की प्रति।

11. एम0एस0टी0सी0 द्वारा केवल उन्ही व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी का पंजीकरण किया जायेगा जो उत्तर प्रदेश उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत अर्ह हो। नियम-26 के अनुसार निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रक्रिया में भाग नहीं ले सकते है:-
- (क) जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक नहीं हैं।
 - (ख) जिसके विरुद्ध खनिज देय बकाया है।
 - (ग) जिसने उस जिले के जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी जहाँ वह स्थायी रूप से निवास करता है से चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त नहीं कर लिया है। शर्त यह है कि उक्त चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र पुलिस सत्यापन के आधार पर दिया गया हो।
 - (घ) जिसने अपने आधार कार्ड की प्रति प्रस्तुत न की हो।
 - (ङ.) जिसका नाम काली सूची में दर्ज हो।
 - (च) फर्म/कम्पनी के मामले में जिसने पैनकार्ड तथा जी0एस0टी0 पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत न किया हो।
12. ऑनलाईन ई-निविदा डालने तथा ई-नीलामी बोलने की विधि का पूर्ण विवरण सेवा प्रदाता संस्था एम0एस0टी0सी0 के वेब पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर देखा जा सकता है।
13. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के लिए इच्छुक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए पृथक-पृथक रू0-15,000 (रू0 पन्द्रह हजार मात्र) का शुल्क जो अप्रतिदेय होगा तथा अर्नेस्ट मनी जो विज्ञप्ति में क्षेत्र/खण्ड के नाम के सम्मुख अंकित हो, जमा करना होगा।
14. सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता को छोड़कर शेष बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा जमा बयानों की धनराशि (अर्नेस्ट मनी) यथावत उसी बैंक खाते में वापस कर दी जायेगी जिस बैंक खाते से पैसा दिया गया था।
15. किसी भी कारण से ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया पूरी न होने पर उस खण्ड/क्षेत्र के लिए कम से कम 07 दिन की अल्प अर्वाधि की नोटिस देने के पश्चात पुनः ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की जा सकती है।
16. अधिकतम पाँच खनन पट्टे या 400 हे0 से अधिक क्षेत्र को, उ0प्र0 राज्य में किसी व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी के पक्ष में स्वीकृत नहीं किया जायेगा। यदि किन्ही परिस्थितियों में एक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी द्वारा अपने पक्ष में 05 खनन पट्टे या 400 हे0 से अधिक के खनन पट्टे स्वीकृत करा लिया जाता है तो अन्त में स्वीकृत खनन पट्टे निरस्त कर पट्टा अन्तर्गत जमा सम्पूर्ण धनराशि जब्त कर ली जायेगी तथा केवल प्रारम्भ के पाँच क्षेत्र अथवा 400 हे0 के खनन पट्टे ही अनुमन्य होंगे। परन्तु यदि आवेदक स्वयं अपने पक्ष में 05 खनन पट्टे या 400 हे0 से अधिक के खनन पट्टे हेतु जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट की सूचना देता है, तो उक्त सीमा के अन्तर्गत कोई भी खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र के चयन का उसे अधिकार होगा तथा शेष क्षेत्रों की जमा धनराशि पुष्टि के उपरान्त यथावत वापस कर दी जायेगी।
17. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया :-
- (1) ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी दो चरणों में की जायेगी। प्रथम चरण में केवल ई-निविदा विज्ञापन में निर्धारित तिथि एवं समय के अन्तर्गत डाली जायेगी। विड/टेण्डर साधारण बालू के प्रतिघन मीटर रायल्टी की दर के लिए दी जायेगी जो साधारण बालू

के लिए नियमावली-1963 के प्रथम अनुसूची में उल्लिखित रायल्टी की दर (रु० 65.00 प्रति घनमीटर) से कम नहीं होगा। द्वितीय चरण में ई-निविदा में प्राप्त अधिकतम निविदा धनराशि को आधार मूल्य (Floor price) मानकर ई-नीलामी हेतु सरकारी बोली की न्यूनतम धनराशि निर्धारित होगी। द्वितीय चरण के इच्छुक आवेदक उक्त न्यूनतम धनराशि के ऊपर प्रत्येक क्षेत्र/खण्ड के लिए निर्धारित तिथि व समय के अनुसार ऑनलाईन ई-नीलामी की बोली में भाग लेंगे।

(2) प्रथम चरण की समाप्ति के उपरान्त निम्नानुसार प्रक्रिया अपनायी जायेगी :-

(क) यदि प्रथम चरण में एक ही बिड प्राप्त होती है और उक्त बिड (ऑफर) में प्रतिघन मीटर दिया गया दर नियमावली-1963 के प्रथम अनुसूची में साधारण बालू के लिए निर्धारित रायल्टी की दर (रु० 65.00 प्रति घनमीटर) से 400 प्रतिशत से अधिक है तथा ई-निविदादाता शेष शर्तें पूर्ण करता है तो उस निविदादाता के पक्ष में लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी किया जायेगा।

(ख) यदि प्रथम चरण में केवल एक ही बिड प्राप्त होता है और उक्त बिड (आफर) में प्रति घनमीटर में दिया गया दर नियमावली-1963 के प्रथम अनुसूची में साधारण बालू के लिए निर्धारित रायल्टी की दर (रु० 65.00 प्रति घनमीटर) से अधिक परन्तु 400 प्रतिशत से कम है तो क्षेत्र/खण्ड की भौगोलिक स्थिति, खनिज की उपलब्धता, खनिज की गुणवत्ता, उपखनिज का बाजार मूल्य, उस क्षेत्र में खनिज की मांग, क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन की सम्भावना, राजस्व की प्राप्ति आदि पर विचार करते हुये एकल निविदादाता के पक्ष में भी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी करने का निर्णय लिया जा सकता है।

(ग) यदि प्रथम चरण में एक से अधिक परन्तु पाँच या पाँच से कम बिड प्राप्त होता है तो सभी बिडकर्ता द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने हेतु अर्ह होंगे तथा द्वितीय चरण के अधिकतम बोलीदाता के पक्ष में लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी किया जायेगा।

(घ) यदि पाँच से अधिक बिड/आफर प्राप्त होते हैं तब केवल पाँच सर्वाधिक निविदा (बिड) से सम्बन्धित निविदाकार ही द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने हेतु अर्ह होंगे तथा द्वितीय चरण के अधिकतम बोलीदाता के पक्ष में ही लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी किया जायेगा।

(3) उपरोक्त प्रस्तर-17(2)(ग),(घ) के अनुसार प्रथम चरण के योग्य निविदादाता द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी बोली में भाग ले सकते हैं।

(4) द्वितीय चरण में ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया की जायेगी। ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया प्रथम चरण की अग्रसारित प्रक्रिया होगी, जिसमें प्रथम चरण में प्राप्त उच्चतम बिड/आफर द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी के लिए न्यूनतम बोली (Floor price) स्वतः निर्धारित हो जायेगी।

(5) द्वितीय चरण की नीलामी की प्रक्रिया में नीलामी की निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर इच्छुक एवं अर्ह व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी बोली में कई बार भाग ले सकता है। नीलामी की ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया में स्क्रीन पर अधिकतम बोली प्रदर्शित होती रहेगी और प्रदर्शित बोली से अधिक बोली ऑनलाईन ही दिया जा सकता है।

(6) निर्धारित समय के पश्चात बोली बन्द हो जायेगी और उसके उपरान्त कोई बोली नहीं दिया जा सकता है। बोली के अन्तिम समय में यदि कोई और बोली प्राप्त होती है तो नीलामी की बोली का समय स्वतः 05 मिनट के लिए बढ़ जायेगी। यह प्रक्रिया तब तक जारी रहेगी जब तक अन्तिम 05 मिनट के अन्तराल में कोई और बोली प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

- (7) ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की कालयोजना एवं अवधि निम्नानुसार सम्पादित की जायेगी:-

| विज्ञप्ति का प्रकाशन | दिनांक 08.09.2017 |
|--|--|
| प्रथम चरण ई निविदा (ई टेण्डर) की अवधि | दिनांक 09.10.2017 के पूर्वान्ह 10.00 बजे से दिनांक 12.10.2017 के सायं 05:00 बजे तक |
| प्रथम चरण में प्राप्त ई-निविदा (बिड) का खोला जाना एवं उसका मूल्यांकन | दिनांक 13.10.2017 से दिनांक 14.10.2017 तक |

द्वितीय चरण (ई-नीलामी की अवधि):- ई-नीलामी बोली हेतु दिनांक 17.10.2017 से निम्नानुसार निर्धारित तिथि व समय पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्रों की ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण की जायेगी:-

| ई-नीलामी बोली हेतु निर्धारित तिथि | ई-नीलामी बोली हेतु निम्नानुसार निर्धारित समय पर उक्त विज्ञप्ति में अंकित साधारण बालू के क्षेत्रों/खण्डों की क्रम संख्या जिसके लिए ई-नीलामी बोली लगायी जायेगी। | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | पूर्वाहन 10.00 बजे से अपराहन 1:00 बजे तक | अपराहन 2.00 बजे से सायं 5:00 बजे तक |
| 17.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-1 व 2 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-3 व 4 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 23.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-5 व 6 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-7 व 8 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 24.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-9 व 10 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-11 व 12 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 25.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-13 व 14 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-15 व 16 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 27.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-17 व 18 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-19 व 20 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 28.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-21 व 22 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-23 व 24 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 30.10.2017 | क्रम संख्या-25 व 26 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-27 व 28 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 01.11.2017 | क्रम संख्या-29 व 30 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-31 व 32 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 02.11.2017 | क्रम संख्या-33 व 34 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-35 व 36 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 03.11.2017 | क्रम संख्या-37 व 38 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-39 व 40 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 06.11.2017 | क्रम संख्या-41 व 42 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-43 व 44 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 07.11.2017 | क्रम संख्या-45 व 46 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-47 व 48 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |
| 08.11.2017 | क्रम संख्या-49 व 50 पर अंकित क्षेत्र | क्रम संख्या-51 पर अंकित क्षेत्र |

- 8 परिणाम की घोषणा एवं उसका प्रदर्शन :

(क) प्रथम चरण की निविदा प्रक्रिया का परिणाम निविदाकार (Tenderer) के लॉगिन पर प्रदर्शित होगा। प्रथम चरण के निविदा प्रक्रिया के समापन के पश्चात अधिकतम निविदा धनराशि (बिडिंग एमाउन्ट) प्रदर्शित की जायेगी। सभी निविदाकार द्वितीय चरण की बोली हेतु वे योग्य है अथवा नहीं को भी लॉगिन कर जान सकते हैं।

(ख) एकल निविदा के मामलों को छोड़कर शेष मामलों में द्वितीय चरण की नीलामी समाप्त होने के उपरान्त प्राप्त अधिकतम बोली उसके बोलीदाता का विवरण एम0एस0टी0सी0 के निर्धारित पोर्टल पर प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा।

18. पट्टे का दिया जाना : नियमावली-1963 के नियम-28 में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी के मामले में उस बोली या प्रस्ताव को उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव-17(2) में दिये गये प्रक्रिया के अनुसार स्वीकार किये जायेंगे जो उच्चतम हो। सफल एवं नियमानुसार अर्ह बोलीदाता/निविदादाता को उनके द्वारा गस्तुत मूल अभिलेख के सत्यापन के एक सप्ताह के अन्दर लेटर ऑफ इन्टेट निर्गत किया जायेगा।

19. ई-नीलामी समाप्त होने के पश्चात 03 कार्य दिवस के अन्दर सफल बोलीदाता को अपने मूल अभिलेखों का सत्यापन जिलाधिकारी, इलाहाबाद से अथवा निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ से कराना होगा। निदेशक द्वारा मूल अभिलेखों के सत्यापन की स्थिति में अभिलेख-सत्यापन की आख्या ई-मेल के माध्यम से प्राप्त होने के पश्चात ही लेटर आफ इन्टेंट जारी किया जायेगा। सत्यापन में यदि कोई अभिलेख अथवा प्रमाण पत्र कूटरचित, असत्य अथवा गलत पाया जाता है तो लेटर आफ इन्टेंट जारी नहीं किया जायेगा तथा बयाना की धनराशि (अर्नेस्ट मनी) जप्त कर ली जायेगी।

20. लेटर आफ इन्टेंट में निम्न विवरण होंगे :-

- (1) प्रथम वर्ष के लिए देय नीलामी पट्टा के धनराशि की गणना पट्टा क्षेत्र/खण्ड के लिए विज्ञप्ति में आंकलित मात्रा (घनमीटर) को निविदा/नीलामी की सर्वोच्च दर (रूपया प्रति घनमीटर) से गुणा कर निकाली जायेगी। खनन पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी पट्टा की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर आगामी वर्ष के लिए नीलामी पट्टा की धनराशि निर्धारित की जायेगी।
- (2) सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता पट्टे की निर्वन्धनों और शर्तों का यथोचित पालन करने के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की देय धनराशि का 25 प्रतिशत तथा उतनी ही धनराशि प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की धनराशि का प्रथम किश्त के रूप में दो कार्यदिवसों के अन्दर जमा करेगा। बयाने की धनराशि (अर्नेस्ट मनी) प्रथम किश्त में समायोजित कर ली जायेगी।
- (3) पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष की शेष किश्ते एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों की किश्तें नियमावली-1963 के चतुर्थ अनुसूची के अनुसार जमा करनी होंगी।
- (4) पट्टाधारक नियम-17 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेगा तथा निघम-35 के अनुसार सीमा-स्तम्भ लागायेगा एवं इसका अनुरक्षण करेगा।
- (5) सफल आवेदक नियम-34 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर खनन योजना, माइन्स क्लोजर प्लान एवं भारत सरकार के दन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.09.2006 सपठित अधिसूचना दिनांक 15.01.2016 तथा समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित उपबन्धों के अधीन पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्राप्त कर उसे प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (6) प्रत्येक पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियम-34 के अनुसार क्षेत्र/खण्ड के भूमि-उद्धार और पुनर्वासन उपाय हेतु वित्तीय आश्वासन की धनराशि निर्धारित रीति से जमा किया जायेगा।
- (7) लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी होने के एक माह के अन्दर अनुमोदन हेतु खनन योजना निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के 15 दिन के अन्दर सक्षम प्राधिकरण के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।

21. सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा धनराशि जमा करने की रीति:

1. स्वीकृत पट्टे की अवधि 05 वर्ष होगी, परन्तु बोली/निविदा की धनराशि प्रथम वर्ष के लिए मानी जायेगी। अनुवर्ती वर्षों में पिछले वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ आगामी वर्ष में पट्टा धनराशि देय होगी। प्रथम वर्ष एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए पट्टा धनराशि नियमावली-1963 के चतुर्थ अनुसूची के अनुसार पट्टाधारक द्वारा जमा की जायेगी।

2. लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा प्रतिभूति के रूप में 25 प्रतिशत एवं प्रथम किश्त के रूप में 25 प्रतिशत अर्थात् नीलामी पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित पट्टा धनराशि का 50 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि एम0एस0टी0सी0 के ई पेमेन्ट गेट वे पर आर0टी0जी0एस0/एन0ई0एफ0टी0 द्वारा लेटर आफ इन्टेंट जारी होने दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर जमा किया जायेगा। उक्त धनराशि जमा करने से पूर्व सफल निविदादाता/बोलीदाता द्वारा जमा प्री विड अर्नेस्ट मनी समायोजित कर ली जायेगी। यदि सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता उक्त धनराशि जमा करने में असफल होता है तो उसके द्वारा जमा अर्नेस्ट मनी जब्त कर ली जायेगी और उसके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रत्यावेदन विचारणीय नहीं होगा।
3. प्रथम वर्ष की शेष 75 प्रतिशत पट्टा धनराशि एवं आगामी वर्षों की पट्टा धनराशि नियमावली-1963 की चतुर्थ अनुसूची के अनुसार एवं राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार पट्टाधारक द्वारा जमा की जायेगी। उक्त अनुसूची में नियत तिथि के अनुसार देय धनराशि जमा न करने की दशा में नियम-59 के अनुसार देय धनराशि ब्याज सहित वसूल की जायेगी।
4. राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित कर एवं शुल्क यथा आयकर विभाग का टी0सी0एस0, जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन (डी0एम0एफ0) आदि पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियमानुसार जमा किया जायेगा।

22. शर्तें:-

1. इच्छुक ई-निविदादाता/ई-बोलीदाता को ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने से पूर्व क्षेत्र/खण्ड में आंकलित साधारण बालू की मात्रा एवं खनन रथल के लिए पहुँच मार्ग आदि के सम्बन्ध में मौके का निरीक्षण कर स्वयं आश्वस्त होना पड़ेगा। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के पश्चात इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।
2. पट्टाधारक पट्टे के अधीन दिये गये क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कॉर्डिनेट्स अंकित करेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व पट्टाधारक स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्हों और खम्भों को लगायेगा जो पट्टा विलेख से संलग्न नक्शे में दर्शाये गये सीमा बिन्दुओं को इंगित करने के लिए आवश्यक हो।
3. पट्टाविलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से छः माह के भीतर खनन सक्रियता प्रारम्भ करना होगा और तत्पश्चात जान बूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन सक्रियताओं का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण शैली से कुशल कारीगर की भाँति करना होगा।
4. पट्टाधारक नियम-35 के अनुसार वाहनों के प्रवेश व निकासी पर निगरानी के लिए स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृश्यता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य चार सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा लगाने सहित चेक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चेक पोस्ट/गेट पर आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर भी रखेगा, जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से साधारण बालू के परिवहन हेतु प्रयुक्त प्रत्येक वाहन के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये ई-प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पर अंकित वार कोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुरक्षित रखने की सुविधा होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रख-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुरक्षित रखेगा, पट्टाधारक उक्त सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे और आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकार्डिंग को कम से कम 30 दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपावहनों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकार्ड मांगे जाने पर उक्त रिकार्डिंग को उपलब्ध करायेगा।
5. पट्टाधारक प्रत्येक वाहन को ई-एम0एम0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेगा। प्रत्येक वाहनों को निर्गत ई-एम0एम0-11 पर जनित वार कोड का चेक गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सेव करने के लिए आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुरक्षण

- करेगा और उन्हें सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियमावली-1963 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत शारित का भागीदार होगा।
6. पट्टेदार 03 मीटर की गहराई अथवा जलस्तर, जो कम हो, से अधिक गहराई में खनन संक्रियायें नहीं करेगा।
 7. नदी की जल धारा में सक्शन मशीन, लिफ्टर आदि मशीनों द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
 8. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ परिवहन प्रपत्र निर्गत किया जायेगा वहाँ पर खनिजों का विक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित करेगा।
 9. यदि पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियमों, खनन पट्टा की शर्तों, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र की शर्तों अथवा खनन योजना की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो पट्टेदार को अपना मागला बताने की युक्ति-युक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
 10. मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अथवा मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों का पालन करना होगा।
 11. नियमों एवं शर्तों के उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई वाद अथवा अपराधिक प्रक्रिया योजित होती है तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी पट्टाधारक की होगी एवं यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यय होता है तो उसका वहन पट्टाधारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।
 12. राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यदि नियमों/अधिनियमों में कोई संशोधन किया जाता है अथवा कोई शर्त अथवा विधि प्रख्यापित की जाती है तो वह पट्टाधारकों को मान्य होगा।
 13. नदी पर बने पुल, सार्वजनिक स्थल, आवादी एवं निकटतम सड़क मार्ग से 200 मीटर की दूरी के अन्दर कोई खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।

जिलाधिकारी,
इलाहाबाद।

पत्रांक 327/खनिज/2017-18 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. अपर मुख्य सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।
3. आयुक्त, इलाहाबाद मण्डल, इलाहाबाद।
4. प्रभारी अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, इलाहाबाद।
5. समस्त उपजिलाधिकारी, इलाहाबाद को तहसील के सूचना पट पर प्रदर्शित करने हेतु।
6. जिला सूचना विज्ञान अधिकारी, इलाहाबाद को एम0एस0टी0सी0 के वेब पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर अपलोड करने हेतु।
7. जिला सूचना अधिकारी, इलाहाबाद को व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु।
8. अध्यक्ष नगर पंचायत, इलाहाबाद।
9. अध्यक्ष जिला पंचायत, इलाहाबाद।
10. नाजिर सदर, कलेक्ट्रेट, इलाहाबाद को सूचना पट पर धर्या करने हेतु।

जिलाधिकारी,
इलाहाबाद।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

Annexure- IX

(खनन अनुभाग)

पत्रांक: 356/खनिज/2022-23

दिनांक: 11/05/2022

लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट (सहमति पत्र)
संशोधित

श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र स्वः शिवमूर्ति भारतीय
निवासी ग्राम बेरुई, पो० गारापुर, धाना-धरवई,
तहसील-फूलपुर, जनपद-प्रयागराज।

भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म अनुभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ के पत्र संख्या-683रिट/86-2021 दिनांक 28.12.2021 द्वारा कार्यालय पत्र संख्या-4030/खनिज/2021-22 दिनांक 21.11.2021 के अनुक्रम में यह उल्लिखित करते हुये मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया गया कि " उत्तर प्रदेश उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 2021 में खनन क्षेत्रों का गठन, विज्ञापन, आशय पत्र जारी/संशोधित करना, पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन आदि समस्त कार्य हेतु सम्बन्धित जिलाधिकारी प्राधिकृत है। कृपया उक्त नियमावली के प्रावधानुसार प्रकरण में नियमानुसार स्वस्तर से निर्णय लेकर अग्रतर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं।"

उक्त के अनुक्रम में प्रकरण इस प्रकार है कि शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57(सा०)/20 टी०सी०-1 भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ दिनांक 14.08.2017 में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में कार्यालय के विज्ञापि संख्या-824/खनिज /2017-18 दिनांक 07.09.2017 द्वारा जनपद इलाहाबाद के नदी तल पर उपलब्ध साधारण बालू के कुल-51 क्षेत्रों को ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से विज्ञापित किया गया। उक्त विज्ञापि में जनपद प्रयागराज के तहसील-करछना स्थित यमुना नदी तल के बालू खण्ड संख्या-14 (ग्राम-बसवार) रकबा-12.00हे० क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध 2,40,000 घनमीटर बालू हेतु श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र स्वः शिवमूर्ति भारतीय निवासी ग्राम बेरुई, पो० गारापुर, धाना-धरवई, तहसील-फूलपुर, प्रयागराज द्वारा सर्वोच्च बोली रु० 237.00 प्रति घनमीटर की दर से दिये जाने पर अभिलेखों के सत्यापन के उपरान्त श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार के पक्ष में इस कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-1522/खनिज/2017-18 दिनांक 30.11.2017 द्वारा आशय पत्र (L.O) जारी किया गया।

श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट में दिये गये निर्देश के अनुपालन में प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि का 50 प्रतिशत रु० 2,84,40,000.00 (दो करोड़ चौरासी लाख चालीस हजार रुपये) जरिये ट्रेजरी चालान संख्या-A120021 दिनांक 29.12.2017 (उक्त चालान समेकित रूप से रु० 52,98,67,100.00 का है जिसमें उक्त धनराशि भी शामिल है) द्वारा जमा कराया गया। आशय पत्र के शर्त के अनुपालन में श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा अपने कन्सल्टेंट के माध्यम से खनन योजना तैयार कराकर निदेशालय से खनन योजना अनुमोदित कराकर State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh द्वारा जारी पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र संख्या-229/Parya/SEAC/3989/2018 दिनांक 08.03.2018 अनुमन्य मात्रा 1,60,480 घनमीटर का प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर प्रस्तुत किया गया।

श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा तत्समय अपर मुख्य सचिव को सम्बोधित प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हुये यह अनुरोध किया गया कि स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर ही अग्रिम कार्यवाही करने तथा अधिक जमा की गयी धनराशि या तो वापस किया जाय या तो उसे अग्रिम किश्त की धनराशि में समायोजित करने हेतु सम्बन्धित को निर्देशित किया जाय। अपर मुख्य सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ को श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार के स्वीकृत खण्ड संख्या-14 हेतु प्राप्त स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र में अनुमन्य मात्रा व क्षेत्रफल, आशय पत्र में वर्णित मात्रा एवं क्षेत्रफल से भिन्न होने कारण जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-215/खनिज/2018-19 दिनांक 05.05.2018 द्वारा मार्गदर्शन हेतु पत्र प्रेषित किया गया। तत्समय खान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज द्वारा इसी मध्य पत्र संख्या-1793/खनिज/2018-19 दिनांक 07.12.2018 द्वारा अध्यक्ष/चेयरमैन, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र० विनीत खण्ड-1, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ का पुनर्विचार प्रार्थना पत्र प्रेषित किया गया, जिसपर प्राधिकरण द्वारा कोई विचार नहीं किया गया।

निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ द्वारा दिनांक 17.10.2018 को प्रमुख सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ को सम्बोधित एवं जिलाधिकारी प्रयागराज को पृष्ठांकित पत्र प्रेषित किया गया, जिसमें स्पष्ट रूप से निर्देशित किया गया कि "उ०प्र० उपखनिज

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(परिहार) नियमावली-1963 यथासंशोधित अधिसूचना संख्या-1868/86-2019-57 (सा)-2017 दिनांक 13.08.2019 के नियम-28(2)(दो) में उल्लिखित है कि प्रथम वर्ष के लिए देय धनराशि का निर्धारण, पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र में उल्लिखित खनिज की मात्रा को ई-निविदा/ई-नीलामी में प्राप्त धनराशि की दर से गुणा कर किया जायेगा। उक्त के दृष्टिगत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र में उल्लिखित मात्रा के अनुसार देय नीलामी की धनराशि की गणना करते हुये कार्यवाही की जाए।"

उक्त के अतिरिक्त यहाँ विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया जाना समीचीन होगा कि काफी समय व्यतीत हो जाने के उपरान्त श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा मा० उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद में रिट याचिका संख्या-33418/2019 योजित की गयी, जिसमें मा० उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद में दिनांक 19.10.2019 को आदेश पारित किये गये, जिसके कार्यकारी अंश निम्नवत् है-"In view of the aforementioned facts and circumstances the writ petition is disposed of with a direction to respondent No.2 to decide the representation made before him by the District Magistrate, Allahabad on 05.05.2018, within a period of one month from the date of filing of certified copy of this order before him." मा० न्यायालय के उक्त आदेश के क्रम में श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा दिनांक 14.11.2019 को निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के समक्ष पारित आदेश की सत्यापित प्रति के साथ प्रत्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिसके क्रम में निदेशक द्वारा प्रत्यावेदन निस्तारित करते हुये पत्र संख्या-1738/एम-वाद प्रयागराज/2019 दिनांक 28.01.2020 द्वारा आदेश पारित किये गये।

रिट याचिका संख्या-22533/2019 मे० सी०एल० गुप्ता एण्ड सन्स बनाम उ०प्र० राज्य व अन्य में दिये गये आदेश दिनांक 01.08.2020 के अनुपालन में निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ के पत्र संख्या-787/एम०-वाद इलाहाबाद/2018 दिनांक 14.08.2019 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार कार्यालय आदेश संख्या-1058/ई-टेण्डर बालू/खनन/2019-20 दिनांक 24.09.2019 द्वारा 09 सदस्यी समिति का गठन कर बालू की उपलब्धता के सम्बन्ध में आख्या प्राप्त की गयी। समिति की आख्या दिनांक 18.12.2019 के अनुसार जौंच के समय बालू खण्ड संख्या-14 ग्राम बसवार क्षेत्र जलमग्न पाया गया।

श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा मा० उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद में रिट याचिका संख्या-20478/2020 सुरेन्द्र कुमार बनाम उ०प्र० राज्य व अन्य योजित की गयी, जिसमें मा० उच्च न्यायालय के पारित आदेश दिनांक 29.09.2021 के अनुपालन में अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा व्यक्तिगत सुनवाई हेतु 15.11.2021 को समय 11:30 बजे नियत की गयी थी, जिसमें श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा प्रत्यावेदन प्रस्तुत करते हुये मुख्य रूप से अनुरोध किया गया है कि "मा० उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद के निर्देश के क्रम में वन एवं पर्यावरण भारत सरकार की गाइडलाइन के अनुसार क्षेत्र का पुनः निरीक्षण कराकर जो भी साधारण बालू 20, 22 हजार घनमीटर पायी जाती है, उस पर संशोधित लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट जारी कर पंजीयन कराया जाय या प्रार्थी के द्वारा जमा धनराशि ₹ 2,84,40,000.00 (दो करोड़ चौरासी लाख चालीस हजार रुपये) 09 प्रतिशत ब्याज के साथ वापस किया जाय।"

उक्त के क्रम में मा० उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद के पारित आदेश दिनांक 29.09.2021 के अनुपालन में श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रत्यावेदन दिनांक 15.11.2021 को ससमय निस्तारण किये जाने हेतु विधिक मार्गदर्शन हेतु शासन को पत्र संख्या-4030/खनिज/2021-22 दिनांक 21.11.2021 प्रेषित किया गया। उ०प्र० शासन द्वारा अपने शासकीय पत्र सं०-683 रिट/86-2021 दिनांक 28.12.2021 द्वारा निम्न मार्गदर्शन दिया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 2021 में खनन क्षेत्रों का गठन, विज्ञापन, आशय पत्र जारी/संशोधित करना, पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन आदि समस्त कार्य हेतु सम्बन्धित जिलाधिकारी प्राधिकृत है। कृपया उक्त नियमावली के प्राविधानुसार प्रकरण में नियमानुसार स्वस्तर से निर्णय लेकर अग्रतर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं। इसी मध्य श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार अपने कन्सल्टेन्ट के माध्यम से साधारण बालू खनन क्षेत्र खण्ड सं०-14 (ग्राम-बसवार) क्षेत्रफल 12.00 हे० का निरीक्षण कराकर रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध कराया गया है, जिसमें मौके पर 69,000 घनमीटर साधारण बालू की उपलब्धता दर्शायी गयी है। श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी गयी रिपोर्ट की प्रमाणिकता हेतु जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय के आदेश पत्र सं०-193/खनन/2022-23 दिनांक 22.04.2022 द्वारा 5 सदस्यीय टीम का गठन किया गया जो निम्नवत् है:-

1. अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन) प्रयागराज।
2. प्रभारी अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग उ०प्र० क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्रयागराज।
3. खान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज।
4. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, प्रयागराज।
5. वरिष्ठ मानचित्रकार, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग उ०प्र० क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्रयागराज।

उपरोक्त गठित समिति द्वारा दिनांक 04.05.2022 को स्थलीय निरीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें उल्लेख किया गया कि सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत पट्टा क्षेत्र का रकबा 12.00 हे० के सापेक्ष वर्तमान में 4.69 हे० में 70,454 घनमीटर साधारण बालू उपलब्ध होने तथा 00प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-2021 के प्राविधानित नियम के तहत संशोधित खनन योजना एवं अद्यतन पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

गठित समिति की जाँच आख्या दिनांक 04.05.2022 में पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र में दिये गये भू-निर्देशांक के मध्य जो भाग सूखा हुआ है, उसकी पैमाइश भू-निर्देशांक के साथ निम्न प्रकार है:-

| बिन्दु संख्या | अक्षांश | देशान्तर |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A | 25°-22'-49.6"N | 81°-47'-57.1"E |
| B | 25°-22'-49.2"N | 81°-47'-55.2"E |
| C | 25°-23'-05.5"N | 81°-47'-55.9"E |
| D | 25°-23'-06.8"N | 81°-48'-00.2"E |

लम्बाई 519 मी० X चौड़ाई 90.5 मी० X गहराई 1.5 मी० (कुल रकबा-4.69 हे०) कुल-70,454 घनमीटर

अतः शासकीय पत्र दिनांक 28.12.2021 एवं गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट दिनांक 04.05.2022 के क्रम में श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र स्व० शिवमूर्ति भारतीय निवासी ग्राम बेरुई, पो० गारापुर, थाना-धरवई, तहसील-फूलपुर, प्रयागराज के पक्ष में संशोधित आशय पत्र (Letter Of Intent) जारी किया जाना समीचीन प्रतीत होता है। तदनुसार संशोधित आशय पत्र (Letter Of Intent) निम्न विवरण/शर्तों के अधीन इस प्रकार है:-

| क्षेत्र का विवरण | | | | संशोधित क्षेत्रफल के लिये वार्षिक अंशकृत खनन लागत (₹/घ० मी०) | ई-नीलामी शर्तों में प्राप्त सर्वोच्च रायल्टी की दर (₹/घ० प्रति घ० मी०) | संशोधित मात्रा एवं क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित खनन पट्टा की सकल धनराशि (₹/वर्ष में) | प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि का 10 प्रतिशत प्रथम किस्त के रूप में एवं प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि का 20 प्रतिशत के रूप में लक्ष्यित कर के समतुल्य धनराशि (₹/वर्ष) | एल०ओ०आई० संख्या-1622 दिनांक 30.11.2017 के अनुसार जमा धनराशि का विवरण | अभ्युक्ति |
|------------------|-------|----------|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| तहसील | ग्राम | खण्ड सं० | संशोधित क्षेत्रफल (घ० मी०) | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| प्रयागराज | बलवार | 14 | 4.69 | 70,454 | 237.00 | 1,66,97,598.00 | 83,48,799.00 | 2,84,40,000.00 | सर्वोच्च धनराशि ₹० 2,00,91,201.00 अधिन किस्ता में समायोजित की जायेगी। |

शर्तें-

1. प्रथम वर्ष के लिए खनन पट्टा के देय धनराशि की गणना उस क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित खनन योग्य सख्त बालू की वार्षिक मात्रा (घनमीटर) को ई-नीलामी में प्राप्त सर्वोच्च रायल्टी की दर (₹/घ० प्रति घनमीटर) से गुणा कर निकाली जायेगी। खनन पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष विछले वर्ष के खनन पट्टा की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी।
2. पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष की शेष किस्त एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों में बोली/निविदा के आधार पर प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित सकल धनराशि पर प्रत्येक वर्ष नियमावली-2021 के पथम अनुसूची के अनुसार जमा की जायेगी।
3. धर्यनित आवेदक नियम-17 के प्राविधानों के अनुसार क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेगा, जिसमें सीमा बिन्दुओं का जियोकोऑर्डिनेट भी इंगित किया जायेगा तथा नियम-36 के अनुसार सीमा-रक्षक लगायेगा और इसका अनुरक्षण करेगा।
4. धर्यनित आवेदक नियम-35 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर खनन योजना, माइन्स क्लोजर प्लान एवं पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्राप्त कर उसे प्रस्तुत करेगा।
5. धर्यनित आवेदक द्वारा नियम-35 के अनुसार क्षेत्र के भूमि-उद्धार और पुनर्वासन उपाय हेतु वित्तीय आश्वासन की धनराशि निर्धारित रीति से जमा करेगा।

6. आशय पत्र (लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट) जारी होने के एक माह के भीतर अनुमोदन हेतु देय प्रतिभूति एवं प्रथम किस्त की धनराशि जमा के प्रमाण सहित खनन योजना निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के एक माह के भीतर सक्षम प्राधिकरण के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
7. नियम-35(4) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण की स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अपेक्षित समयावधि में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा लगायी गयी आपत्तियों का परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा समाधान करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-35(4) के उल्लंघन की दशा में जिलाधिकारी द्वारा नियम-60(7) के अन्तर्गत जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट निरस्त किया जा सकता है।
8. नियम-35(5) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत होने के उपरान्त एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-35(5) के उल्लंघन की दशा में प्रस्तावक द्वारा जमा प्रथम किस्त एवं प्रतिभूति धनराशि समग्रुह करत हुए जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट निरस्त किया जायेगा।
9. आशय पत्र में दी गयी शर्तों के अनुसार निर्धारित समयावधि में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि का कुल 45 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि जमा कर, अनुमोदित खनन योजना एवं पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के उपरान्त ही आपके पक्ष में खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति/विलेख के सम्बन्ध में अन्य अग्रोत्तर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
10. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने से पूर्व क्षेत्र/खण्ड में अंकलित उपखनिज की मात्रा एवं खनन स्थल के लिए पहुँच मार्ग आदि के सम्बन्ध में मौके का निरीक्षण कर आप द्वारा आश्वस्त हो कर ही ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लिया गया है, भाग लेने के पश्चात इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।
11. पट्टे के अधीन दिये गये क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कॉर्डिनेट्स अंकित किया जायेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व पट्टाधारक अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और खम्बों को लगायेगा जो पट्टा विलेख से संलग्न नक्शे में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने के लिए आवश्यक होगा।
12. पट्टाविलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से तत्काल खनन सक्रियताएँ प्रारम्भ किया जाना होगा और तत्पश्चात जान बूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन सक्रियताओं का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण रीति से कुशल कारीगर की भाँति करेगा।
13. ध्वनित आवेदक नियम-36 के अनुसार वाहनों के प्रवेश व निकासी पर निगरानी के लिए स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृश्यता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य चार पी0टी0जेड सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा लगाने सहित चोक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चोक पोस्ट/गेट पर आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर भी रखेगा, जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से उपखनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रत्येक वाहन के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये ई-प्रपत्र एफ0एफ0-11 पर अंकित बार कोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुनिश्चित रखने की सुविधा होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रज-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुरक्षित रखेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे और आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकार्डिंग को कम से कम 30 दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकार्डिंग मांगे जाने पर उक्त रिकार्डिंग को उपलब्ध करायेगा।
14. ध्वनित आवेदक प्रत्येक वाहन को ई-एफ0एफ0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेगा। प्रत्येक वाहनों को निर्गत ई-एफ0एफ0-11 पर जनिट बार कोड को चोक गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सेव करने के लिए आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुरक्षण करेगा और उन्हें सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियमावली-1963 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत शासित का भागीदार होगा।
15. ध्वनित आवेदक 03 मीटर की गहराई अथवा जलस्तर में से जो कम हो, से अधिक गहराई में खनन सक्रियताएँ नहीं करेगा। नदी की जल धारा में संरक्षण मशीन, डिफेंडर आदि मशीनों द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
16. जिलाधिकारी द्वारा चिन्हित सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खनन नहीं किया जायेगा।
17. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ परिवहन प्रपत्र निर्गत किया जायेगा वहाँ पर खनिजों का विक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित करेगा।
18. यदि ध्वनित आवेदक द्वारा नियमों, खनन पट्टा, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र, खनन योजना आदि की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो पट्टेदार को अपना मामला बताने की युक्ति-युक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है तथा उसका नाम काली सूची में डाल दिया जायेगा।
19. मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अथवा मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों का पालन किया जायेगा।
20. नियमों एवं शर्तों के उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई बाध अथवा अपराधिक प्रक्रिया योजित होती है तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी पट्टाधारक की होगी एवं यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यय होता है तो उसका पहल पट्टाधारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।
21. राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यदि नियमों/अधिनियमों में कोई संशोधन होता है अथवा कोई शर्त अथवा विधि प्रख्यापित की जाती है तो वह पट्टाधारक को मान्य होगा।
22. सार्वजनिक सड़क, जलाशय, नहर, रेलवे/रेलवे लाईन, निवसित स्थल से 50 मीटर तथा नदी पर बने पुल से न्यूनतम 200 मीटर की दूरी के अन्दर कोई खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।

23. प्रस्तावक पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर कार्यालय में जमा करने के उपरान्त खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादित कराकर ही खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ करेगा।
24. न्यायिक स्थिति तथा परिदृश को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर अन्य शर्तें जो जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज एवं निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, उ०प्र० द्वारा उचित समझी जायेगी उसे लागू किया जायेगा, जो चयनित आवेदक को मान्य होगी।
25. पट्टा स्वीकृति की कार्यवाही मा० उच्च न्यायालय, मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण एवं मा० सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों के अधीन होगा।
26. खनन स्थल पर निर्धारित विधिद्वियों का तौल मशीन एवं सी०सी०टी०वी० कैमरा लगवाकर उसका इन्टीग्रेशन कमान्ड सेंटर से किया जाना होगा।
27. पट्टा समाप्ति के उपरान्त पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति अनुवर्ती प्रस्तावक को अनुरित किये जाने में प्रस्तावक को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

(संजय कुमार खत्री)
जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक: 356/खनिज/2022-23 तददिनांक।
प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
3. आयुक्त, प्रयागराज मण्डल, प्रयागराज।
4. प्रभारी अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र०, शेरका०, प्रयागराज।

(संजय कुमार खत्री)
जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

जिलाधिकारी
प्रयागराज
मुख्य सचिव
11/05/2022

MINING PLAN

(Submitted Under Amended UP Minor Mineral Concession Rule 34(2))

WITH

PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

(Under Amended Rule 34 (6) & (7) of UP Minor Mineral (Concession) Rule 1963)

OF

SAND DEPOSIT

VILLAGE- BASWAR, TEHSIL-KARCHCHANA,

DISTT-PRAYAGRAJ (U.P.)

LEASE AREA: 4.69 Hectares

(FOREST LAND-NIL, NON-FOREST LAND-4.69 HECTARES)

PROPOSED CAPACITY: 70454.00 CUM/YEAR

RIVER : YAMUNA

LEASE PERIOD: 5 Years

(Date of lease period shall be effected from the date execution of lease deed)

PLAN PERIOD: 5 Years

APPLICANT

SHRI SURENDRA KUMAR

S/O LATE SHRI SHIVMURTI BHARTI

R/O-VILL-BERUI, POST-GARAPUR

THANA-THARWAI, TEHSIL-PHOOLPUR

DISTT-PRAYAGRAJ (U.P.)

Signature valid

Prepared By:

PANKAJ PANDE

RPQ/UPDGM/008/2019

Validity: 13-01-2024



Registered

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Uploaded on
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Directorate of Environment, U.P.

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Website : www.seiaaup.in

To,
Shri Surendra Kumar,
S/o Late Shivmurti Bartiya,
R/o Village-Berui, Tehsil-Phoolpur,
District-Allahabad, U.P.-212402

Ref. No. 229 /Parya/SEAC/3989/2018

Date 08 March, 2018

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Sand/Mining from River bed of Yamuna at khand No.- 14, at Village-Baswar, Tehsil- Karchhana, District-Allahabad, (Leased Area-12.00 Ha).

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your application/letter dated 24-01-2018, 31-01-2018, 01-02-2018, 15-02-2018 addressed to the Secretary, SEAC, Directorate of Environment, U. P. The State Level Expert Appraisal Committee considered the matter in its meetings held on dated 31-01-2018, 07-02-2018 & 22-02-2018.

A presentation was made by Shri Surendra Kumar, project proponent along with their consultant M/s Paramarsh (Servicing Environment and Development) with RQP Indra Singh. The proponent, through the documents submitted and the presentation made, informed the committee that:-

- 1- The environmental clearance is sought for Sand Mining from River Bed of Yamuna at Khand no- 14, at Village- Baswar, Tehsil- Karchhana, district- Allahabad, U.P. Area- 12.00ha.
- 2- Project Details-

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. On-line proposal No. | SIA/UP/MIN/72250/2018 | | |
| 2. File No. allotted by SEIAA, UP | 3989 | | |
| 3. Name of Proponent | Shri Surendra Kumar | | |
| 4. Full correspondence address of proponent and mobile no. | Shri Surendra Kumar S/o Late Shivmurti Bhartiya R/o: Village- Berui, Tehsil – Phoolpur, District – Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. | | |
| 5. Name of Project | Shri Surendra Kumar | | |
| 6. Project location (Plot/Khasra/Gata No.) | 14 | | |
| 7. Name of River | Yamuna | | |
| 8. Name of Village | Baswar | | |
| 9. Tehsil | Karchhana | | |
| 10. District | Allahabad | | |
| 11. Name of Minor Mineral | Sand mining | | |
| 12. Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.) | 12.00 ha. (29.64 Acres) | | |
| 13. Mineable Area (In Ha.) | 8.024 ha | | |
| 14. Zero level mRL | 75.00 | | |
| 15. Max. & Min mri within lease area | Highest mRL is 79.95* Lowest mRL is 75.15* | | |
| 16. Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO) | Pillar No. | Latitude | Longitude |
| | A | 25°22.638'N | 81°47.932'E |
| | B | 25°22.638'N | 81°47.901'E |
| | C | 25°23.114'N | 81°48.004'E |
| | D | 25°23.091'N | 81°47.932'E |
| 17. Total Geological Reserves | 3,59,810 m ³ | | |
| 18. Total Mineable Reserves in LOI | 2,40,000 m ³ | | |
| 19. Proposed Production/year | 1,60,480 m ³ /annum | | |
| 20. Total Proposed Production | 8,02,400 m ³ (5 years) | | |
| 21. Sanctioned Period of Mine lease | | | |



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(Leased Area-12.00 Ha)

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| 22. Production of mine/day | 641.92 m ³ | |
| 23. Method of Mining | Opencast/ Semi-Mechanized / Manual | |
| 24. No. of working days | 250 Days | |
| 25. Working hours/day | 8 hrs to 12 hrs | |
| 26. No. Of workers | 63 | |
| 27. No. Of vehicles movement/day | 60 truck | |
| 28. Type of Land | Govt. Land | |
| 29. Ultimate Depth of Mining | 2.0 | |
| 30. Nearest metalled road from site | 0.75m | |
| 31. Water Requirement | PURPOSE | REQUIREMENT (KLD) |
| | Drinking | 2.00 |
| | Suppression of dust | 2.40 |
| | Plantation | 2.00 |
| | Others (if any) | 0.00 |
| | Total | 6.40 |
| 32. Name of QCI Accredited Consultant with QCI No period of validity. | Paramarsh (Servicing Environment and Development) 106 2018 | |
| 33. Any litigation pending against the project or land in any court | No | |
| 34. Details of 500 m Cluster Map & certificate verified by Mining Officer | Letter No-1938 dated 20.01.2018 | |
| 35. Details of Lease Area in approved DSR | Page No- 55 Table No- 21 serial no- 14 | |
| 36. Proposed CSR cost | 5.00 lacs | |
| 37. Proposed EMP cost | Capital (Rs)-3,10,000 Recurring/years- 8,40,000 | |
| 38. Length and breadth of Haul Road | 0.75 m and 6m | |

- 3- The mining would be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and will not intersect the ground water table at any point of time.
- 4- This project does not attract any of the general conditions applicable on mining projects specified in EIA Notification 14/09/2006.
- 5- The mining operation will not be carried out in safety zone of any bridge or embankment or in eco-fragile zone such as habitat of any wild fauna.
- 6- There is no litigation pending in any court regarding this project.
- 7- The project proposal falls under category-1(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (meeting held on 22/02/2018) on the above said project, the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (meetings held on dated 26/02/2018) has decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 1,60,480 m³/ year is proposed from mining lease area 12.0 Ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions:

General Conditions:

1. This environmental clearance is subject to allotment of mining lease in favour of project proponent by District Administration/Mining Department.
2. Forest clearance shall be taken by the proponent as necessary under law.
3. Any change in mining area, khasra numbers, entailing capacity addition with change in process and or mining technology, modernization and scope of working shall again require prior Environmental Clearance as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).
4. Precise mining area will be jointly demarcated at site by project proponent and officials of Mining/Revenue department prior to starting of mining operations. Such site plan, duly verified by competent authority along-with copy of the Environmental Clearance letter will be displayed on a

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(Leased Area-12.00 Ha)**

hoarding/board at the site. A copy of site plan will also be submitted to SEIAA within a period of 02 months.

5. Mining and loading shall be done only within day hours time.
6. No mining shall be carried out in the safety zone of any bridge and/or embankment.
7. It shall be ensured that standards related to ambient air quality/effluent as prescribed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests are strictly complied with. Water sprinklers and other dust control majors should be applied to take-care of dust generated during mining operation. Sprinkling of water on haul roads to control dust will be ensured by the project proponent.
8. All necessary statutory clearances shall be obtained before start of mining operations. If this condition is violated, the clearance shall be automatically deemed to have been cancelled.
9. Parking of vehicles should not be made on public places.
10. No tree-felling will be done in the leased area, except only with the permission of Forest Department.
11. No wildlife habitat will be infringed.
12. It shall be ensured that excavation of minor mineral does not disturb or change the underlying soil characteristics of the river bed /basin, where mining is carried out.
13. It shall be ensured that mining operation of Sand/Moram will not in any way disturb the, velocity and flow pattern of the river water significantly.
14. It shall be ensured that there is no fauna dependant on the river bed or areas close to mining for its nesting. A report on the same, vetted by the competent authority shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
15. Primary survey of flora and fauna shall be carried out and data shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months.
16. Hydro-geological study shall be carried out by a reputed organization/institute within six months and establish that mining in the said area will not adversely affect the ground water regime. The report shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months. In case adverse impact is observed /anticipated, mining shall not be carried out.
17. Adequate protection against dust and other environmental pollution due to mining shall be made so that the habitations (if any) close by the lease area are not adversely affected. The status of implementation of measures taken shall be reported to the RO, UPPCB and SEIAA and this activity should be completed before the start of sand mining.
18. Need-based assessment for the nearby villages shall be conducted to study economic measures which can help in improving the quality of life of economically weaker section of society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program me. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.
19. Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.
20. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.
21. Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.
22. An Environmental Audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the SEIAA.
23. The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.
24. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard & soft copies) to the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.



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(Leased Area-12.00 Ha)**

25. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.
26. Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.
27. Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.
28. Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.
29. Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried-out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.
30. Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried-out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.
31. Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CSR component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.
32. Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.
33. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its Regional Office located at Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.
34. Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
35. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, if applicable to this project.
36. The proponent shall observe every 15 day for nesting of any turtle in the area. Based on the observations so made, if turtle nesting is observed, necessary safeguard measures shall be taken in consultation with the State Wildlife Department. For the purpose, awareness shall be created amongst the workers about the nesting sites so that such sites, if any, are identified by the workers during operations of the mine for taking required safeguard measures. In this regards the safety notified zone should be left so that the habitat/nesting area is undisturbed.
37. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bed material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
38. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent Authorities for withdrawal of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), required for the project.
39. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.
40. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
41. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water,

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(Leased Area-32.00 Ha)**

- medical health care, crèche etc. (MoEF circular Dated : 22-09-2008 regarding stipulation of condition to improve the living conditions of construction labour at site).
42. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
 43. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
 44. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Lucknow by e-mail.
 45. The green cover development/tree plantation is to be done in an area equivalent to 20% of the total leased area either on river bank or along road side (Avenue Plantation).
 46. Debris from the river bed will be collected and stored at secured place and may be utilized for strengthen the embankment.
 47. Safety measures to be taken for the safety of the people working at the mine lease area should be given, which would also include measure for treatment of bite of poisonous reptile/insect like snake.
 48. Periodical and Annual medical checkup of workers as per Mines Act and they should be covered under ESI as per rule.

Specific Conditions

1. The project proponent shall insure that if the project area falls within the eco-sensitive zone of National park/ Sanctuary prior permission of statutory committee of National board for wild life under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be obtained before commencement of work.
2. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree samplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
3. Site photographs should be submitted with date and time within 15 days.
4. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level, Flora & Fauna should be conducted twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
5. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
6. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.
7. Provide suitable mask to the worker.
8. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree samplings to be planted on both sides of the road.
9. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.
10. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
11. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
12. Drinking water for workers would be provided by tankers.
13. Mining should be done Bar scalping or skimming methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management and guidelines 2016.
14. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitat as per mining guidelines.



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(Leased Area-12.00 Ha)**

15. Total Project Cost has been submitted as Rs. 1 crore. A CSR plan with minimum Rs. 5 Lakh work to be executed with installation of five hand pumps for drinking water, solar light in villages of streets, construction of two numbers of toilets at the primary school with name displayed and address and details of beneficiary and gram pradhan along with phone number, photographs should be submitted to Directorate as well as to the District magistrate / Chief Development officers, Allahabad, U.P.
16. Detail of works under CSR which has to be executed as above is to be submitted with an affidavit to Directorate as well as to the District magistrate / Chief Development officers, Allahabad, U.P.
17. Health/Insurance card, Medical claim, regular health check-up camps, facilities shall be provided to the regular/temporary/Contractual or any base workers. Copy of Receipt shall be produced to the Directorate of Environment along with the compliance report.
18. Measure for conservation of water rainwater harvesting and cleaning and maintenance of natural surface water bodies of the nearby areas may be considered as one of the activity in CSR.
19. The excavated mining material should be carried and transported in such a way that no obstruction to the free flow of water takes place, suitable measure to be taken and details to be provided to concerned Department.
20. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
21. 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.
22. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period.
23. Project falling with in 10 KM area of Wild Life Sanctuary is to obtain a clearance from National Board Wild Life (NBWL) even if the eco-sensitive zone is not earmarked.
24. To avoid ponding effect and adverse environmental conditions for sand mining in area, progressive mining should be done as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
25. Geo coordinates should be verified by Director, DGM/District Magistrate/Regional Mining Officer/NHAI and should be submitted to SEIAA/SEAC, Secretariat as earliest.
26. In case it has been found that the E.C. obtained by providing incorrect information, submitting that the distance between the two adjoining mines is greater than 500mt. and area is less than 25ha, but factually the distance is less than 500 mt and the mine is located in cluster of area equal or more than 25ha, the E.C issued will stand revoked.
27. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
28. The mining work will be open-cast and manual/semi mechanized (subject to order of Hon'ble NGT/Hon'ble Courts (s)). Heavy machine such as excavator, scooper etc. should not be employed for mining purpose. No drilling/blasting should be involved at any stage.
29. It shall be ensured that there shall be no mining of any type within 03 m or 10% of the width whichever is less, shall be left on both the banks of precise area to control and avoid erosion of river bank. The mining is confined to extraction of sand/moram from the river bank only.
30. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bank material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
31. The project proponent shall adhere to mining in conformity to plan submitted for the mine lease conditions and the Rules prescribed in this regard clearly showing the no work zone in the mine lease i.e. the distance from the bank of river to be left un-worked (Non mining area), distance from the bridges etc. It shall be ensured that no mining shall be carried out during the monsoon season.
32. The project proponent shall ensure that wherever deployment of labour attracts the Mines Act, the provision thereof shall be strictly followed.
33. The project proponent will provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as required, also provide adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Periodical medical examination of

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(Leased Area-12.00 Ha)**

- the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly.
34. The critical parameters such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx in the ambient air within the impact zone shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water if any shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, pH, Fecal Coliform and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)].
 35. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads.
 36. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
 37. The extended mining scheme will be submitted by the proponent before expiry of present mining plan.
 38. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
 39. Common road for transportation of mineral is to be maintained collectively. Total cost will be shared/worked out on the basis of lease area among users.
 40. Proponent will provide adequate sanitary facility in the form of mobile toilets to the labours engaged for the project work.
 41. Solid waste material viz., gutkha pouchs, plastic bags, glasses etc. to be generated during project activity will be separately storage in bins and managed as per Solid Waste Management rules.
 42. Green area/belt to be developed along haulage road in consultation of Gram Sabha/Panchyat.
 43. Natural/customary paths used by villagers should not be obstructed at any time by the activities proposed under the project.
 44. Digital processing of the entire lease area in the district using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring the change of river course by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The record of such study to be maintained and report be submitted to Regional office of MoEF, SEIAA, U.P. and UPPCB.
 45. A copy of clearance letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company.
 46. State Pollution Control Board shall display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
 47. The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the SEIAA at <http://www.seiaaup.in> and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Regional Office of the Ministry located in Lucknow, CPCB, State PCB.
 48. The MoEF/SEIAA or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
 49. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 50. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
 51. Waste water from potable use be collected and reused for sprinkling.
 52. During the school opening and closing time water for sprinkling will be restricted.



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53. A width of not less than 50 meter or 10% width of river can be restricted for mining activities from river bank. A condition can be imposed that mining will be done from river activities from river bank.

You shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this clearance shall automatically deem to be cancelled.

The above stipulated conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along-with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Courts of Law relating to the subject matter.

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

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



(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Ref. No. /Parya/SEAC/3989/2017 Dated: As above

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. The Principal Secretary, Environment, U.P. Govt., Lucknow.
2. Advisor, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.
3. Additional Director, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, (Central Region), Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow.
4. The Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
5. District Magistrate, Allahabad, U.P.
6. Director, Department of Geology & Mining, U.P. Lucknow.
7. Copy for Web Master/Guard file.

(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

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To,

Shri Surendra Kumar,
S/o Late Shivmurti Bartiya,
R/o Village-Berui, Tehsil-Phoolpur,
District-Allahabad, U.P.-212402

Ref. No. 259 /Parya/SEAC/3989/2018

Date 03/7
June, 2018

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Sand/Mining from River bed of Yamuna at khand No.- 14, at Village-Baswar, Tehsil- Karchhana, District-Allahabad, (Leased Area-12.00 Ha).

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to the letter no- 229/Parya/SEAC/3989/2017 dated 08-03-2018 regarding Environmental Clearance for Sand/Mining from River bed of Yamuna at khand No.- 14, at Village- Baswar, Tehsil- Karchhana, District-Allahabad, (Leased Area-12.00 Ha). issued by State level Environment impact Assessment Authority, U.P.

This is to bring to your notice that SEIAA in its 206th meeting added another required specific condition-

"If in future during the progressive mining this lease area becomes part of cluster i.e. area equal to or more than 25 ha., limited to B-1 category, then additional conditions based on the EIA conducted by the concerned lease holders shall be imposed and joint EMP shall be implemented. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow all the imposed conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per the law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate"

to the issued letter dated 08-03-2018 which has to be complied along with the rest of the general and specific condition issued earlier.

Rest of the contents of letter dated 08-03-2018 shall remain the same.



(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Ref. No. /Parya/SEAC/3989/2017 Dated: As above

Copy for Information and necessary action to:

1. The Principal Secretary, Environment, U.P. Govt., Lucknow.
2. Advisor, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.
3. Additional Director, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, (Central Region), Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow.
4. The Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
5. District Magistrate, Allahabad, U.P.
6. Director, Department of Geology & Mining, U.P. Lucknow.
7. Copy for Web Master/Guard file.

(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226 010

Phone : 91-522-2300 541, Fax : 91-522-2300 543

E-mail : doetuplko@yahoo.com

Website : www.seiaaup.com

To,

Shri Surendra Kumar,
S/o Late Shri Shivmurti Bharti,
R/o: Vill- Berui, Post - Garapur
Tehsil – Phoolpur, District – Prayagraj,(U.P.)

Ref. No.....315...../Parya/SEIAA/3989/2022

Date: 21 December, 2022

Sub: Amendment in Environmental Clearance for Proposed Ordinary sand mining from river bed of Yamuna, at Khand No 14, Village – Baswaar, Tehsil- Karchhana, District-Prayagraj.

Reference- MoEFCC Proposal no- SIA/UP/MIN/293074/2022 & SEIAA, U.P File no- 3989

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application / letter dated 18-10-2022 on above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by 699th SEAC in meeting held on 09-11-2022 and 678th SEIAA in meeting held on 29-11-2022.

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Paramarsh Servicing Environment and development. The project proponent requested the committee to amend the environmental clearance letter dated 08/03/2018 as per details given below:

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | On-line proposal No. | SIA/UP/MIN/293074/2022 | | |
| 2. | File No. allotted by SEIAA, UP | 3989 | | |
| 3. | Name of Proponent | Shri Surendra Kumar S/o Late Shri Shivmurti Bharti | | |
| 4. | Full correspondence address of proponent and mobile no. | R/o: Vill- Berui, Post - Garapur | | |
| | | Tehsil – Phoolpur, District – Prayagraj,(U.P.) | | |
| | | Mobile no. – 9918645074 | | |
| | E mail ID - surendraberui@gmail.com | | | |
| 5. | Name of Project | Environmental clearance for ordinary sand mining from river bed of Yamuna, at Khand No. 14, Area – 4.69 ha at Village –Baswaar, Tehsil- Karchhana, District- Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh of Shri Surendra Kumar. | | |
| 6. | Project Location (Plot. Khasra/Gata No.) | Khand No.- 14 | | |
| 7. | Name of River | Yamuna | | |
| 8. | Name of Village | Village – Baswaar | | |
| 9. | Tehsil | Karchhana | | |
| 10. | District | Prayagraj | | |
| 11. | Name of Minor Mineral | Sand/Morrum Mining Project | | |
| 12. | Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.) | 4.69 ha | | |
| 13. | Max. & Min mRL within lease area | Highest mRL - 70.00 mRL | | |
| | | Lowest mRL - 68.00 mRL | | |
| 14. | Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO) | Point | Latitude N | Longitude E |
| | | A | 25°22'49.60"N | 81°47'57.10"E |
| | | B | 25°22'49.20"N | 81°47'55.20"E |
| | | C | 25°23'05.50"N | 81°47'55.90"E |
| | | D | 25°23'06.80"N | 81°48'00.20"E |
| 15. | Total Geological Reserves | 1,26,817 m ³ | | |
| 16. | Total Mineable Reserve | 70,454 m ³ | | |
| 17. | Total Proposed Production | 3,52,270 m ³ (5 years) | | |
| 18. | Proposed Production /year (as per Loi) | 70,454 m ³ per annum | | |
| 19. | Sanctioned Period of Mine lease | Plan Period 5 years | | |

Amendment in Environmental Clearance for Proposed Ordinary sand mining from river bed of Yamuna, at Khand No 14, Village – Baswaar, Tehsil- Karchhana, District-Prayagraj.

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 20. | Method of Mining | Opencast semi - mechanized |
| 21. | No. of worker | 17 |
| 22. | Type of Land | Govt./Non Forest Land |
| 23. | Depth of Mining | 1.5 m |
| 24. | Nearest metalled road from site | 1.00 km |
| 25. | Water Requirement | PURPOSE |
| | | Drinking - 2.00 KLD |
| | | Suppression of dust - 2.40 KLD |
| | | Plantation - 2.00 KLD |
| | | Others (if any) - 0.00 KLD |
| | | Total - 6.40 KLD |
| 26. | Name of QCI Accredited Consultant with QCI No and period of validity. | Paramarsh Servicing Environment and development NABET/EIA/2124 RA 0224, Valid till –01 May 2024 |
| 27. | Any litigation pending against the project or land in any court | No |
| 28. | Details of 500 m Cluster Certificate verified by Mining Officer | Letter No – 413/Khanij/2022-23, dated 19/05/2022 |
| 29. | Details of Lease Area in approved DSR | Serial no. 14, in village -, Page no. 55 |
| 30. | Project Cost | 1.00 Crore |
| 31. | Proposed CER cost | 2.00 Lacs |
| 32. | Length and breadth of Haul Road | Length – 0.55 km, Breadth – 6.00 m |
| 33. | No. of Trees to be Planted | 500 |

The committee and SEIAA discussed the matter and recommended to amend the environmental clearance letter no. 229/Parya/SEAC/3989/2018, dated 08/03/2018 as per above project details. The amended environmental clearance is valid up to 07-03-2023. The SEIAA also stipulated following additional conditions:-

Additional Conditions:

1. Validity period of this EC is 5 years from the date of issue as the LoI has been issued for a period of 5 years or co-terminus with the validity of current mine plan or current lease period whichever is earlier. After this period the EC will become null and void.
2. In the absence of replenishment study, in compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 06.05.2022 initially the EC will be operational till 31.12.2022. Permissible quantity and area shall be strictly limited to quantity and area mentioned in LoI or mining plan, whichever is lesser, and maximum mineable depth will be limited to as approved in the mining plan.
3. For subsequent years, Project Proponent shall submit fresh annual replenishment study to SEIAA, UP for amendment in EC for mineable quantity and maximum permissible depth for mining based on scientific findings of replenishment study. Such study shall be placed before SEAC for appraisal for next three years to assess rate of deposition and accordingly, mineable production capacity and depth can be prescribed based on trends analysis, provided it is found scientifically satisfactory by the SEAC. The placing of the study report SEAC is mandatory for initial three years.
4. A certificate from Forest Department shall be obtained that no forest land is involved in mining or as a route and if forest land is involved the project proponent shall obtain forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per the provisions of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 and submit before the start of work.
5. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora fauna etc.
6. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.

A

Amendment in Environmental Clearance for Proposed Ordinary sand mining from river bed of Yamuna, at Khand No 14, Village – Baswaar, Tehsil- Kachhana, District-Prayagraj.

7. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or Horticulture Department, for planting at least 5,000 plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition.
8. In consultation with District Environment Authority or an Authority nominated by concerned DM, project proponent will prepared a conservation and management plan for rejuvenation and management of water bodies having total surface area of more than 25- ha. Funds for the same will be kept in a separate bank account and six monthly compliance status will be presented by project proponent before the nominated authority in the District.
9. Department of Geology and Mines, Government of Uttar Pradesh and / or concerned district administration, before releasing the security deposit to Project Proponent will ensure that Project Proponent has fully complied with the EC conditions. Non-compliance, if any, should be reported to UPSPCB for appropriate legal action and recovery of compensation.
10. Any application for transfer of this EC, during its validity period unless it is cancelled by a competent authority, has to be necessarily accompanied with status of compliance of EC conditions duly certified by IRO, MoEFCC, GoI, Lucknow.
11. If the air quality deteriorates due to mining, then District Administration & Directorate of Mining should ensure that mining be stopped immediately. Adequate measures be taken for restoring air quality and mining should commence only when air quality attains the prescribed standards.

Rest all the content of Environmental Clearance environmental clearance no. letter no. 229/Parya/SEAC/3989/2018, dated 08/03/2018 shall remain the same.

Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.



(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

No...../Parya/SEIAA/3989/2019 dated: As above

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

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

(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010

Phone : 91-522-2300 541, Fax : 91-522-2300 543

E-mail : docuplko@yahoo.com

Website : www.seiaup.com

To,

Shri Surendra Kumar,
S/o Late Shri Shivmurti Bharti,
R/o Village- Berul, Post- Garapur,
Tehsil- Phoolpur, District- Prayagraj, U.P.

Ref. No.....62...../Parya/SEIAA/3989/2022

Date: 29 May, 2023

Sub: Extension of validity of Ordinary Sand Mining from river bed of Yamuna, at Khand No 14, at village – Baswaar, Tehsil- Karchana, Prayagraj, Area - 4.69 ha.

Reference- MoEFCC Proposal No. SIA/UP/MIS/297526/2023 & SEIAA, U.P File no- 3989

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application / letter dated 18-10-2022, 07-11-2022, 27-04-2023, on above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by 744th SEAC in meeting held on 28-4-2023 and 728th SEIAA in meeting held on 13-05-2023.

The consultant informed the committee that they are strictly following the rules, regulations and other instructions of QCI/NABET. A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Paramarsh Servicing Environment and Development. The project proponent informed the committee that the revised Letter of Intent (LoI) for the project was granted by District Magistrate, Prayagraj vide letter no. 356/Khanij/2022-23, dated 11/05/2022 for the production quantity 70,454 m³ /annum for which amended EC was granted vide ref. no 315/Parya/SEIAA/3989/2022, dated 21/12/2022 for the period of approx 3 months which was expired on 07/03/2023. The project proponent also informed that the original EC was granted by SEIAA, U.P. vide letter no. 229/parya/SEAC/3989/2018, dated 08/03/2018 for the production quantity 1,60,480 m³ /annum, but lease deed was not executed at that time due to non availability of sand at the mining site. Now the project proponent has applied for extension in validity of Environment Clearance (based on the revised LoI issued vide letter no. 356/Khanij/2022-23, dated 11/05/2022 and approved mine plan letter no. 2022/5/21/125136 dt. 25/05/2022 for the period of 05 years). Therefore, in view of the above the project proponent requested to kindly extend the validity of environment clearance letter dated 08/03/2018 (which was amended by SEIAA on 21/12/2022) for the period of five years/co-terminus with the validity of the approved mine plan and revised LoI.

The committee has gone through the file and documents submitted by project proponent and presentation made before SEAC and observed that the mining work started after issuance of amended environmental clearance letter which was valid up to 07/03/2023 (approximately 90 days). Hence, the committee recommended to extend the validity of environment clearance letter dated 08/03/2018 (which was amended by SEIAA on 21/12/2022) for the period of revised LOI/approved mining plan whichever is earliest and SEIAA agreed with the recommendation of SEAC to extend the validity of environment clearance letter dated 08/03/2018 (which was amended by SEIAA on 21/12/2022) for the period of revised LOI/approved mining plan whichever is earliest.

Extension of validity of Ordinary Sand Mining from river bed of Yamuna, at Khand No 14, at village – Baswar, Tehsil: Karchana, Prayagraj, Area - 4.69 ha.

All Conditions mentioned in EC issued vide letter no. 229/parya/SEAC/3989/2018, dated 08/03/2018 and amended EC letter no. 315/Parya/SEIAA/3989/2022, dated 21/12/2022 shall remain the same.

Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.



(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

No...../Parya/SEIAA/3989/2019 dated: As above

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

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email – psforest2015@gmail.com)
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email – sudheer.ch@gov.in)
3. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow – 226020 (email – rocz.lko-mef@nic.in)
4. District Magistrate Prayagraj.
5. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email – ms@uppcb.com)
6. Copy to Web Master for uploading on PARIVESH Portal.
7. Copy for Guard File.



(Ajay Kumar Sharma)

Member Secretary, SEIAA



Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

Building. No TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Phone:0522-2720828,2720831, Fax:0522-2720764, Email: info@uppcb.in, Website: www.uppcb.com

181321/UPPCB/Allahabad(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/PRAYAGRAJ/2023

Date: 24/04/2023

To,

M/s

SHRI SURENDRA KUMAR

**KHAND NO. 14, VILLAGE-BASWAAR, KARCHHANA,
PRAYAGRAJ,PRAYAGRAJ,**

Application Id-
20477793

Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation hereinafter referred to as the CCA (Consolidated Consent & authorization) (Fresh) under Section-25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section-21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

CCA is hereby granted to **SHRI SURENDRA KUMAR** located at **KHAND NO. 14, VILLAGE-BASWAAR, KARCHHANA, PRAYAGRAJ,PRAYAGRAJ,** subject to the provisions of the **Water Act, Air Act** and the orders that may be made further and subject to following terms and conditions :-

1. This CCA **SHRI SURENDRA KUMAR** granted for the period from **24/04/2023 to 31/12/2027** and valid for manufacturing of following products.

| S No | Product | Quantity | Unit |
|------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Sand/Morrum | 70457 | Cubic Meters/Year |

2. **Conditions under Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1974 as amended :-**

(i) The daily quantity of effluent discharge (KLD) :-

| Kind of Effluent | Quantity(KLD) | Treatment facility | Discharge point |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Domestic | 1.0 KLD | Septic Tank | Soak Pit |

(ii) Trade Effluent Treatment and Disposal :-The applicant shall operate Effluent Treatment Plant consisting of primary/secondary and tertiary treatment as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.

In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(iii) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent and should be reused within the premises for gardening etc. Quality of the treated effluent shall meet to the following general and specific standards as prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and applicable to the unit from time-to-time :-

Industrial Effluent Quality Standard

| S.No. | Parameter | Standard |
|-------|-----------|----------|
|-------|-----------|----------|

(iv) Sewage Treatment and Disposal :- The applicant shall provide comprehensive STP as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality. In case of stoppage of functioning of STP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(v) The treated sewage shall be reused in gardening as far as possible. The STP shall be maintained continuously so as to achieve the quality of the treated sewage to the following standards.

| S No. | Parameters | Standards |
|-------|------------|-----------|
|-------|------------|-----------|

3. Conditions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1981 as amended :-

i) The applicant shall use following fuel and install a comprehensive control system consisting of control equipment as required with reference to generation of emissions and operate and maintain the same continuously so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards.

Air Pollution Source Details

| S No. | Air Pollution Source | Type of fuel | Stack no | Control Device | Height of Stack |
|-------|--|--------------|----------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Dust emission during manual mining, transportation and loading/unloading of Sand/Morrum. | | | Particulate Matter | water sprinkling system and Green Belt for controlling dust emission. |

Emission Quality Standards

| S No. | Stack no | Parameters | Standards |
|-------|----------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | | Particulate Matter | Ambient Air Standard as per E(P) Act 1986. |

In case of stoppage of functioning of air pollution control equipment, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately

(ii) The unit will not use any type of restricted fuel.

iii) Noise from the D.G. Set and other source(s) should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure as is required for meeting the ambient noise standards for night and day time as prescribed for respective areas/zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Silence) which are as follows :-

Day time : from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., Night time: from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

| Standards for Noise level in db(A) Leq | Industrial Area | | Commercial Area | | Residential Area | | Silence Zone | |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time |
| | 75 | 70 | 65 | 55 | 55 | 45 | 50 | 40 |

4. Essential documents to be submitted by the Industry/Unit as Applicable :-

(i) Environment Statement in Form-V of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

(ii) Quarterly compliance report of the CCA, photograph of ETP/APCs/Waste Storage Area.

5. Competent Authority reserves the right to change/modify/add any time any condition of this CCA.
6. Unit has to comply with the following specific & general conditions. Non compliance of any provision of this CCA and provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 will results in legal action under the aforesaid Acts and Rules.
7. In compliance to the G.O 1011/81-7-2021-09 (Writ)/2016 dated.13.10.2021 issued by Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh. You are directed to develop Miyawaki Forest as per the SOP available at URL:-<http://www.upecp.in/TrainingSession.aspx> for ensuring timely compliance of this direction, you are hereby directed to submit a bank guarantee with minimum validity of one year of the amount equivalent to the sum of initial consent fees (Air and Water) or Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. Fifty Thousand Only) whichever is more, within 30 days from the date of issuance of this certificate. In case of non-compliance of this direction, your consent will be revoked by the Board.
8. If the unit uses the ground water and requires the permission from SGWA/CGWA for water abstraction then the industry will have to obtain No objection certificate for abstraction of ground water. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the NOC obtained from the competent authority and submit to the Board, within 3 months time failing which CTO will be revoked.

General Conditions:-

1. The applicant shall get analysed the samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in a three month from the laboratory recognized by the MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.
2. The applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gases emission or sewage waste from the unit.
3. Treated Industrial waste water and domestic waste water shall be disposed jointly at one disposal point. The applicant shall provide discharge measurement equipment at final disposal point.
4. The applicant shall strictly comply with conditions of this CCA and submit compliance report of stipulated conditions within 30 days of receipt of this CCA. If at any point of time, it is found that the industry is not complying with stipulated conditions or any further direction/instruction issued by the Board, legal action shall be initiated against the applicant.
5. The applicant shall maintain good house keeping. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof
6. The industry shall provide uninterrupted entry to the STP/ETP inlet and outlet points, Air Pollution Control equipment and stack for smooth sampling/monitoring of efficiency of pollution control systems.
7. The industry shall provide Inspection Book at the time of inspection to the Board's officials.
8. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emission occurs or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be reported to the Board's offices and all other concerned offices. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped with immediate effect.
9. The industry shall operate in a manner so that all emissions be emitted through designated chimney/stack only.
10. In case of any damage to the agriculture productivity, human habitation etc. by the operation of industry, it shall be imperative to stop production in the industry with immediate effect and such information shall be reported to Board's offices. The industry shall be liable to pay compensation also in such cases as decided by the Competent Authority.
11. The applicant shall apply before the 60 days of expiry of CCA or any change in production types/production capacity/manufacturing process/capacity enhancement etc. or any change in effluent discharge point or emission point
12. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated condition issued along with CCA, as may be necessary.

Specific Conditions:-

1. This consent is valid for production capacity Sand/Morrum-70457 Cu meter/year by opencast and manual mining in 4.69 Hectare Lease area at KHAND NO. 14, VILLAGE-BASWAR, TEHSIL-KARCHHANA, PRAYAGRAJ.
2. Mining unit shall comply with the conditions of Environmental Clearance issued by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) vide Letter No. 229/Parya/SEAC/3989/2018 dated 08.03.2018 amended vide letter dated 21.12.2022 and submit its compliance report to UPPCB.
3. If the lease agreement expires prior to 31-12-2027, then the validity of this CTO shall stand expired simultaneously with the expiry of mining lease.
4. Mining shall be done as per EC issued by SEIAA and directions given by Mining Department/District Administration.
5. The unit shall submit the latest copy of Audited Balance Sheet/C.A. Certificate (Fixed Assets+ Current Assets - Current Liabilities) for verification of the Consent fee payable by the industry within 15 days. In case CTO fee dues then it shall be submitted to the Board immediately.
6. Unit shall develop and maintain green belt as per the conditions of Environmental Clearance.
7. Unit shall not withdrawal ground water for any industrial activity without obtaining necessary permission from UPGWA.
8. The domestic effluent shall be treated through septic tank/soak pit or provide mobile toilet facility. Industry shall maintain ZLD.
9. Unit shall make water sprinkling arrangement through Tankers for dust suppression at different sources of dust emission during mining, transportation, loading and unloading of Sand/Morrum.
10. Unit should operate and maintain installed water sprinkler system effectively and continuously to achieve the standards prescribed under E(P) Rules, 1986.
11. Unit shall submit Ambient air monitoring reports of NABL accredited laboratory on quarterly basis to the Board.
12. All trucks, tractors used in transportation of Sand/Morrum shall be covered by canvas sheet to prevent dust emission.
13. Water will be sprayed after loading activity (if Sand/Morrum collected could be dry condition)
14. The dust suppression measures like water spraying will be done on the haul roads and working areas.
15. Industry should comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other waste (Management & Trans boundary Movement) Rules 2016.
16. Solid waste should be disposed in such manner, so that no water, air and soil pollution takes place.
17. Industry shall abide by directions given by Hon'ble Court, Hon'ble NGT, MoEF&CC, Central Pollution Control Board, UPPCB and District Administration for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.
18. Consent fees if revised, shall be payable by industry from the date of its applicability.
19. Industry shall comply with the relevant provisions of Environmental Laws.
20. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB against the unit, then CTO issued earlier will remain suspended during the closure period and after ensuring the compliance and after revocation of closure order, the CTO will automatically be effective with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

RAJENDR Digitally signed by
A SINGH RAJENDRA SINGH
 Date: 2023.04.28
 19:57:54 +05'30'
Chief Environmental Officer (circle-2)

Copy to:

Regional Officer, UPPCB, Prayagraj with direction to send the compliance report of CTO conditions on quarterly basis.

RAJENDRA SINGH Digitally signed by RAJENDRA
 SINGH
 Date: 2023.04.28 19:58:50 +05'30'

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी प्रयागराज

(खनन अनुभाग)

पत्रांक 983 / खनिज / 2020-21

दिनांक 20/08/2020

ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी आमन्त्रण हेतु सूचना

सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि जनपद प्रयागराज में नदी तल में उपलब्ध साधारण बालू के रिक्त क्षेत्रों को उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 (यथा संशोधित) के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57 (सा०)/20 टी०सी०-1 दिनांक 14.08.2017 एवं अनुवर्ती शासनादेश संख्या-2168/86-2019-57(सामा०)/2017 दिनांक 09.10.2019 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से 05 वर्ष के लिए खनन परिहार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है रिक्त क्षेत्रों का विवरण निम्नवत् है:-

क्षेत्र का विवरण:-

| क्र० सं० | उप खनिज का नाम | नदी का नाम | क्षेत्र का विवरण | | क्षेत्र संख्या | क्षेत्रफल (हे० मी०) | पिछले वर्ष 1963 के अनुसूची 1 के अनुसार रायल्टी दर (रु० प्रति घनमीटर) | खनन क्षेत्र निर्धारित /आंकलित उपखनिज की मात्रा (घनमीटर) | अंशाल रूप (रायल्टी दर = निर्धारित / आंकलित मात्रा) | अर्नेस्ट की (अंशाल रूप का 10 प्रतिशत) |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | | लहरील | ग्राम | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | साठ बालू | यमुना | बारा | कधरा, मिश्रपुर, नगरखार | 8 | 8.00 | 65.00 | 1,60,000 | 1,04,00,000 | 26,00,000 |
| 2. | साठ बालू | यमुना | सदर | आदमपुर (मदारीपुर) से सदियापुर तक | 21 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 15,000 | 9,75,000 | 2,43,750 |

क्षेत्र का जियोक्वार्टिनेट्स

| क्र० सं० | क्षेत्र सं० | ग्राम | A | B | C | D |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | 8 | कधरा, मिश्रपुर, नगरखार | 25° 21.089'N 81° 42.494'E | 25° 21.226'N 81° 42.499'E | 25° 21.200'N 81° 42.702'E | 25° 21.062'N 81° 42.707'E |
| 2. | 21 | आदमपुर (मदारीपुर) से सदियापुर तक | 25° 20.053'N 81° 48.468'E | 25° 20.026'N 81° 48.523'E | 25° 20.176'N 81° 48.603'E | 25° 20.204'N 81° 48.550'E |

- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी द्वारा नदी तल स्थित उप खनिजों के खनन पट्टा निश्चित अवधि 05 वर्ष के लिये स्वीकृत किये जायेंगे। पट्टे की अवधि की गणना खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन की तिथि से की जायेगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की बिड/बोली उपखनिज की प्रति घनमीटर के लिए दी जायेगी, जो उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अनुसूची-1 में निर्धारित रायल्टी की दर से कम नहीं होगी। इससे भिन्न बिड/बोली दिये जाने पर बिड/बोली स्वीकार नहीं की जायेगी तथा प्री बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी जल्द कर ली जायेगी। प्राप्त उच्चतम बिड/बोली की दर (रुपया प्रति घनमीटर) को क्षेत्र में आंकलित मात्रा (घनमीटर) से गुणा कर प्रथम वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि आगणित की जायेगी। उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के नियम-28(2) के अनुसार पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी।
- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी दो चरणों में होगी। प्रथम चरण में ई-निविदा सम्पन्न की जायेगी जिसके दौरान सभी बिडर्स को एक बार ई-निविदा (e-tender) देने का मौका प्रदत्त होगा जो पुनरीक्षित (Revise) नहीं किया जा सकेगा। ई-निविदा में प्राप्त

(Handwritten signatures)

- उच्चतम निविदा को आधार मूल्य (Floor Price) मानते हुये द्वितीय चरण में ई-नीलामी कराया जायेगा, जिसके दौरान बिडर्स ई-नीलामी हेतु निर्धारित तिथि एवं अवधि में ई-बिड दे सकता है। ई-नीलामी के दौरान केवल उच्चतम बोली को ही प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा जिसको देखते हुये बिडर अपना बिड पुनरीक्षित कर बढ़ा सकते हैं।
4. किसी क्षेत्र के ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी हेतु बिडर्स को बिड में भाग लेने से पूर्व प्री बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी जमा करना अनिवार्य होगा, जिसकी गणना क्षेत्र में वार्षिक आंकलित खनन योग्य मात्रा एवं उपखनिज की रायल्टी की दर से गुणा कर प्राप्त धनराशि का 25 प्रतिशत होगा।
 5. एम0एस0 टी0सी0 लि0 (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) को सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में चयनित किया गया है, जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार की ओर से ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की कार्यवाही सम्पादित की जायेगी। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी द्वारा परिहार पर देने की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया ऑनलाईन एम0एस0टी0सी0 के ई-आक्शन पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर की जायेगी।
 6. इच्छुक आवेदकों के लिए ऑनलाईन बिड/बोली हेतु Class III Signing type डिजीटल सिग्नेचर सर्टिफिकेट (DSC) होना आवश्यक है। एम0एस0टी0सी0 के उपरोक्त पोर्टल पर जाकर अर्ह आवेदक अपने पंजीकरण की कार्यवाही पूर्ण करने के पश्चात ही ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग ले सकेंगे। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया के दौरान डिजीटल सिग्नेचर सर्टिफिकेट (DSC) की वैधता बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी आवेदक की होगी।
 7. पंजीकृत आवेदक निर्धारित पोर्टल पर ऑनलाईन अधिकतम 02 (दो) क्षेत्र या कुल 50 हे0 के क्षेत्रफल के लिए बिड में भाग ले सकेगा, परन्तु उसे प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग आवेदन शुल्क एवं प्रत्येक क्षेत्र हेतु निर्धारित अर्नेस्ट मनी एम0एस0टी0सी0 के पोर्टल पर प्रदर्शित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार एम0एस0टी0सी0 के पेमेंट गेटवे के माध्यम से जमा करना होगा। किसी व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी के पक्ष में पूर्व से 02 (दो) क्षेत्र या कुल 50 हे0 क्षेत्रफल से अधिक के खनन पट्टे धारित होने पर वे बिड में भाग नहीं ले सकेंगे। इच्छुक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी (आवेदक) को ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के लिए सरकार के पक्ष में रू0-15,000 (रू0 पन्द्रह हजार) का आवेदन शुल्क एम0एस0टी0सी0 पेमेंट गेटवे के माध्यम से जमा करना होगा, जो अप्रतिदेय (Non refundable) होगा।
 8. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने हेतु इच्छुक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी को एम0एस0टी0सी0 में पंजीकरण कराना अनिवार्य होगा। पंजीकरण हेतु व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी को ई-आक्शन पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर उपलब्ध ऑनलाईन फार्म भरना पड़ेगा जिसके दौरान बिडर्स अपने लिए स्वयं जनित यूजर आई0डी0 एवं पासवर्ड बनायेंगे। इस आनलाईन पंजीयन के उपरान्त बिडर्स को एम0एस0टी0सी0 द्वारा भेजा गया सूचना ई-मेल से प्राप्त होगा, जिसके पश्चात बिडर्स को आवश्यक अभिलेख स्कैन कर एम0एस0टी0सी0 को आनलाईन भेजना अनिवार्य होगा। साथ ही बिडर्स को वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क जी.एस.टी. सहित रू0-2,360-00 (रू0 दो हजार तीन सौ साठ) एम0एस0टी0सी0 पेमेंट गेटवे के माध्यम से ऑनलाईन देय होगा। अनिवार्य अभिलेख एवं वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क की प्राप्ति के पश्चात ही बिडर्स का लॉगिन आई0डी0, पासवर्ड एवं एकाउन्ट एम0एस0टी0सी0 के निर्धारित पोर्टल पर चालू (Activate) होगा। पूर्व में पंजीकृत बिडर्स जिसके पंजीकरण की अवधि वैध है, उन्हें पंजीकरण शुल्क देना नहीं होगा परन्तु नये नियमों के अनुसार आवश्यक अभिलेख

तथा हैसियत प्रमाण-पत्र आदि प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य होगा, जिसके पश्चात् ही उनका पंजीकरण चालू (Active) हो पायेगा।

9. पंजीकरण हेतु बिडर्स द्वारा स्वप्रमाणित निम्न अभिलेख/प्रमाण पत्र स्कैन कर एम0एस0टी0सी0 के पोर्टल पर अपलोड करना अनिवार्य होगा :-
 1. आवेदक के आधार कार्ड की प्रति, फर्म की दशा में फर्म के भागीदारों के आधार कार्ड की प्रति तथा कम्पनी के मामले में कारपोरेट अफेयर्स मंत्रालय भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध निदेशक का Director Identification Number (DIN) के प्रमाण-पत्र की प्रति।
 2. आवेदक का अद्यावधिक चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र, फर्म के मामले में भागीदारों के अद्यावधिक चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र की प्रति तथा कम्पनी के मामले में प्रबन्ध निदेशक का इस आशय का शपथ पत्र की कम्पनी को किसी अपराधिक वाद में दण्डित नहीं किया गया है। चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र उस जिले के जिलाधिकारी द्वारा प्रदत्त होगा, जहाँ आवेदक स्थायी रूप से निवास करता हों।
 3. आवेदक का पैन कार्ड की प्रति, फर्म या कम्पनी के मामले में उसका पैन कार्ड एवं जी0एस0टी0 नं0 की प्रति।
 4. बैंक खाते का विवरण, जिससे ई निविदा सह ई नीलामी से सम्बन्धित समस्त वित्तीय हस्तान्तरण किया जायेगा, यथा बैंक का नाम, खाता संख्या आई0एफ0एस0सी0 कोड तथा एक निरस्त चेक की प्रति।
 5. जिलाधिकारी अथवा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किया गया खनन देय बकाया न होने का प्रमाण पत्र। जहाँ आवेदक राज्य के भीतर कोई खनिज परिहार धारित नहीं करता है वहाँ इस आशय का शपथ पत्र की प्रति।
 6. स्वयं का हैसियत प्रमाण पत्र अथवा हैसियत प्रमाण पत्र के साथ बैंक गारन्टी, जो बोली की धनराशि के 25 प्रतिशत की कीमत से कम न हो।
10. एम0एस0टी0सी0 भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय की वेबसाइट से वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र एवं ब्लैक लिस्ट की सूची के मिलान करने के उपरान्त केवल उन्हीं व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी का पंजीकरण किया जायेगा, जो उत्तर प्रदेश उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत अर्ह हो। नियम-26 के अनुसार निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रक्रिया में भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं:-
 - (क) जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक नहीं है।
 - (ख) जिसके विरुद्ध खनिज देय बकाया है।
 - (ग) जिसने उस जिले के जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी जहाँ वह स्थायी रूप से निवास करता है से चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त नहीं कर लिया है। शर्त यह है कि उक्त चरित्र प्रमाण पत्र पुलिस सत्यापन के आधार पर दिया गया हो।
 - (घ) जिसने अपना आधार कार्ड की प्रति प्रस्तुत न की हो।
 - (ङ) जिसका नाम काली सूची में दर्ज हो।
 - (च) फर्म/कम्पनी के मामले में जिसने पैनकार्ड तथा जी0एस0टी0 पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत न किया हो।
 - (छ) जिसने हैसियत प्रमाण-पत्र अथवा हैसियत प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ बैंक गारन्टी, जो बोली की धनराशि के 25 प्रतिशत की कीमत से कम न हो प्रस्तुत न किया हो।
11. ऑनलाईन ई-निविदा डालने तथा ई-नीलामी बोलने की विधि का पूर्ण विवरण सेवा प्रदाता संस्था एम0एस0टी0सी0 के वेब पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर प्रदर्शित की जायेगी।

12. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के लिए इच्छुक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए पृथक-पृथक रू0-15,000 (रू0 पन्द्रह हजार मात्र) का शुल्क जो अप्रतिदेय होगा तथा अर्नेस्ट मनी जो विज्ञापित में क्षेत्र/खण्ड के नाम के सम्मुख अंकित हो, जमा करना होगा।
13. सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता को छोड़कर शेष बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा जमा बयानों की धनराशि (अर्नेस्ट मनी) यथावत उसी बैंक खाते में वापस कर दी जायेगी जिस बैंक खाते से पैसा दिया गया था। आवेदक द्वारा पंजीकरण के समय दिये गये बैंक खाते में बदलाव मान्य नहीं किया जायेगा। विशेष परिस्थितियों में निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय के अनुमोदन उपरान्त बैंक खाते का बदलाव किया जा सकता है।
14. जहाँ किसी भी कारण से ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया पूरी न हो वहाँ कम से कम 7 दिन की अल्प अवधि की नोटिस देने के पश्चात् पुनः ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की जा सकती है।
15. अधिकतम दो खनन पट्टे या 50 हे0 से अधिक के क्षेत्र को, उ0प्र0 राज्य में किसी व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी के पक्ष में स्वीकृत नहीं किया जायेगा। यदि किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में एक व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी द्वारा अपने पक्ष में दो खनन पट्टे या 50 हे0 से अधिक के खनन पट्टे स्वीकृत करा लिया जाता है, तो अन्त में स्वीकृत खनन पट्टे निरस्त कर पट्टा अन्तर्गत जमा सम्पूर्ण धनराशि जब्त कर ली जायेगी तथा केवल प्रारम्भ के दो क्षेत्र अथवा 50 हे0 के खनन पट्टे ही अनुमन्य होंगे। परन्तु यदि आवेदक स्वयं अपने पक्ष में दो खनन पट्टे या 50 हे0 से अधिक के खनन पट्टे हेतु जारी लेटर ऑफ इंटेंट की सूचना देता है, तो उक्त सीमा के अन्तर्गत कोई भी खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र के घयन का उसे अधिकार होगा तथा शेष क्षेत्रों की जमा धनराशि पुष्टि के उपरान्त यथावत वापस कर दी जायेगी। नियमावली 1963 में 47वें संशोधन के पूर्व के प्रकरण इस शर्त से आच्छादित नहीं होंगे।
16. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया :-
- (1) ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी दो चरणों में की जायेगी। प्रथम चरण में केवल ई-निविदा विज्ञापन में निर्धारित तिथि एवं समय के अन्तर्गत डाली जायेगी। बिड की दर प्रत्येक उपखनिज के लिए प्रति घनमीटर के लिए दी जायेगी, जो सम्बन्धित उपखनिज के लिए नियमावली-1963 के अनुसूची-1 में उल्लिखित रायल्टी की दर से कम नहीं होगा। विज्ञापित के अनुसार क्षेत्रवार प्राप्त ई-निविदा को एक साथ न खोलकर पृथक-पृथक खोला जायेगा। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के प्रथम चरण की ई-निविदा खोलने के तत्काल 02 घंटे बाद द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जायेगी।
- (2) प्रथम चरण की समाप्ति के उपरान्त निम्नानुसार प्रक्रिया अपनायी जायेगी :-
- (क) यदि प्रथम चरण में एक ही बिड प्राप्त होती है और उक्त बिड (ऑफर) में प्रतिघन मीटर दिया गया दर नियमावली-1963 के प्रथम अनुसूची में उस उपखनिज के लिए निर्धारित रायल्टी दर से 400 प्रतिशत से अधिक है तथा शेष शर्तें पूर्ण करता हो तो जिलाधिकारी द्वारा उस निविदादाता के पक्ष लेटर ऑफ इंटेंट जारी किया जायेगा।
- (ख) यदि प्रथम चरण में केवल एक ही बिड प्राप्त होता है और उक्त बिड (आफर) में प्रति घनमीटर में दिया गया दर नियमावली-1963 के प्रथम अनुसूची में उस उपखनिज के लिए निर्धारित रायल्टी दर से अधिक परन्तु 400 प्रतिशत से कम है तो जिलाधिकारी क्षेत्र/खण्ड की भौगोलिक स्थिति, खनिज की उपलब्धता, खनिज की गुणवत्ता, उपखनिज का बाजार मूल्य, उस क्षेत्र में खनिज की मांग,

क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन की सम्भावना, राजस्व की प्राप्ति आदि पर विचार करते हुये स्वविवेक से एकल निविदादाता के पक्ष में लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी करने अथवा न करने के संबंध में निर्णय लेंगे।

- (ग) यदि प्रथम चरण में एक से अधिक परन्तु पाँच या पाँच से कम बिड प्राप्त होता है तो सभी बिडकर्ता द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने हेतु अर्ह होंगे तथा द्वितीय चरण के अधिकतम बोलीदाता के पक्ष में जिलाधिकारी द्वारा लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी किया जायेगा।
- (घ) यदि पाँच से अधिक बिड/आफर प्राप्त होते हैं तब केवल पाँच सर्वाधिक निविदाकार ही द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने हेतु अर्ह होंगे तथा द्वितीय चरण के अधिकतम बोलीदाता के पक्ष में ही जिलाधिकारी द्वारा लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी किया जायेगा।
- (3) उपरोक्त प्रस्तर-17(2)(ग),(घ) के अनुसार प्रथम चरण के योग्य बोलीदाता द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी में भाग ले सकते हैं।
- (4) द्वितीय चरण में ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया की जायेगी। ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया प्रथम चरण की अग्रसारित प्रक्रिया होगी, जिसमें प्रथम चरण में प्राप्त उच्चतम बिड/आफर द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी के लिए न्यूनतम बोली (Floor price) स्वतः निर्धारित हो जायेगी।
- (5) ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया जो ई-निविदा खोलने के तत्काल दो घंटे बाद प्रारम्भ होगी, में इच्छुक एवं अर्ह व्यक्ति/फर्म/कम्पनी बोली में कई बार भाग ले सकता है। ई-नीलामी की ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया में स्क्रीन पर अधिकतम बोली प्रदर्शित होती रहेगी और प्रदर्शित बोली से अधिक बोली ऑनलाईन ही दिया जा सकता है।
- (6) निर्धारित समय के पश्चात बोली बन्द हो जायेगी और उसके उपरान्त कोई बोली नहीं दिया जा सकता है। बोली के अन्तिम समय में यदि कोई और बोली प्राप्त होती है तो ई-नीलामी की बोली का समय स्वतः 05 मिनट के लिए बढ़ जायेगा। यह प्रक्रिया तब तक जारी रहेगी जब तक 05 मिनट के अन्तराल में कोई और बोली प्राप्त नहीं होती है।
- (7) ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की कालयोजना एवं अवधि निम्नानुसार सम्पादित की जायेगी:-

| | |
|--|---|
| प्री बिड ई0एम0डी0 एवं आवेदन शुल्क जमा करने की अन्तिम तिथि | ई-निविदा से पूर्व एम.एस.टी.सी. में अपेक्षित प्री-बिड ई.एम.डी. एवं आवेदन शुल्क एम.एस.टी.सी. की वेब साईट पर वर्णित दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार जमा करने की जिम्मेदारी बोलीदाता की है एवं बोलीदाता यह सुनिश्चित कर लें। |
| प्रेस विज्ञापित का दिनांक | 10.09.2020 |
| प्रथम चरण ई निविदा (ई-टेण्डर) की अवधि | दिनांक 12.10.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से दिनांक 15.10.2020 के साय 05:00 बजे तक |
| प्रथम चरण में प्राप्त ई-निविदा (बिड) का खोला जाना एवं उसका मूल्यांकन | दिनांक 16.10.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से क्रमांक 01 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 17.10.2020 को पूर्वाह्न 10:00 बजे से क्रमांक 02 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र |
| द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी की अवधि | दिनांक 16.10.2020 को अपराह्न 12:00 बजे से 14:00 बजे तक क्रमांक 01 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र दिनांक 17.10.2020 को अपराह्न 12:00 बजे से 14:00 बजे तक क्रमांक 02 पर विज्ञापित क्षेत्र |

8 परिणाम की घोषणा एवं उसका प्रदर्शन :

- (क) प्रथम चरण की ई-निविदा प्रक्रिया का परिणाम निविदाकार (Tenderer) के लॉगिन पर प्रदर्शित होगा। प्रथम चरण के निविदा प्रक्रिया के समापन के पश्चात अधिकतम निविदा धनराशि (बिडिंग एमाउन्ट) प्रदर्शित की जायेगी।

सभी निविदाकार द्वितीय चरण की बोली हेतु वे योग्य है अथवा नहीं को भी लॉगिन कर जान सकते हैं।

(ख) एकल निविदा के मामलों को छोड़कर शेष मामलों में द्वितीय चरण की ई-नीलामी समाप्त होने के उपरान्त प्राप्त अधिकतम बोली उसके बोलीदाता का विवरण एम0एस0टी0सी0 के निर्धारित पोर्टल पर प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा।

17. पट्टे का दिया जाना : नियमावली-1963 के नियम-28 में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी के मामले में उस बोली या प्रस्ताव को उपरोक्त प्रस्तर-17(2) में दिये गये प्रक्रिया के अनुसार जिलाधिकारी स्वीकार करेंगे। जिलाधिकारी द्वारा सफल एवं नियमानुसार अर्ह बोलीदाता/निविदादाता को उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत मूल अभिलेख के सत्यापन के एक सप्ताह के अन्दर लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निर्गत किया जायेगा।

18. ई-नीलामी समाप्त होने के पश्चात 03 कार्य दिवस के अन्दर सफल बोलीदाता को अपने मूल अभिलेखा का सत्यापन जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज के द्वारा अथवा निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ के द्वारा कराना होगा। निदेशक द्वारा मूल अभिलेखों के सत्यापन की स्थिति में अभिलेख-सत्यापन की आख्या ई-मेल के माध्यम से सम्बन्धित जिलाधिकारी को प्रेषित की जायेगी। अभिलेख सत्यापन के पश्चात् ही जिलाधिकारी द्वारा आशय पत्र (लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट) जारी किया जायेगा। सत्यापन में यदि कोई अभिलेख अथवा प्रमाण पत्र कूटरचित, असत्य अथवा गलत पाया जाता है तो लेटर आफ इन्टेंट जारी नहीं किया जायेगा तथा बयाने की धनराशि (अर्नेस्ट मनी) जब्त कर ली जायेगी।

19. लेटर आफ इन्टेंट में निम्न विवरण होंगे :-

- (1) प्रथम वर्ष के लिए देय नीलामी धनराशि की गणना पट्टा क्षेत्र/खण्ड के लिए विज्ञप्ति में आंकलित मात्रा (घनमीटर) को ई-निविदा/ई-नीलामी की दर रूपया प्रति घनमीटर से गुणा कर निकाली जायेगी। खनन पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी।
- (2) सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता पट्टे की निर्बन्धनों और शर्तों का यथोचित पालन करने के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए बोली/निविदा की सकल धनराशि का 25 प्रतिशत और स्वामित्व की पहली किश्त के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए बोली/निविदा की सकल धनराशि का 20 प्रतिशत दो कार्य दिवस के अन्दर जमा करेगा। बयाने की धनराशि (अर्नेस्ट मनी) प्रथम किश्त में समायोजित कर ली जायेगी।
- (3) पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष की शेष किश्ते एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों में बोली/निविदा के आधार पर प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित सकल धनराशि पर प्रत्येक वर्ष विगत वर्ष से 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ नियमावली-1963 के पंचम अनुसूची के अनुसार जमा की जायेगी। पूर्व के परिहारधारकों द्वारा पंचम अनुसूची प्रक्रिया अन्तर्गत धनराशि जमा करने के अनुरोध पर जिलाधिकारी द्वारा कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
- (4) पट्टाधारक नियम-17 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेगा, जिसमें सीमा विन्दुओं का जियोकोऑर्डिनेट भी इंगित किया जायेगा तथा नियम-35 के अनुसार सीमा-स्तम्भ लगायेगा एवं इसका अनुरक्षण करेगा।
- (5) घयनित आवेदक नियम-34 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर खनन योजना, माइन्स क्लोजर प्लान एवं पर्यावरण अज्ञापति प्राप्त कर उसे प्रस्तुत करेगा।

- (6) प्रत्येक पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियम-34 के अनुसार क्षेत्र/खण्ड के भूमि-उद्धार और पुनर्वासन उपाय हेतु वित्तीय आश्वासन की धनराशि निर्धारित रीति से जमा करेगा।
- (7) आशय पत्र (लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट) जारी होने के एक माह के भीतर अनुमोदन हेतु देय प्रतिभूति एवं प्रथम किश्त की धनराशि जमा के प्रमाण सहित खनन योजना निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के एक माह के भीतर सक्षम प्राधिकरण के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
- (8) पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्ति के एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन कराकर खनन संक्रिया तत्काल प्रारम्भ की जानी होगी।
- (9) नियम-34(4) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण की स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अपेक्षित समयावधि में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा लगायी गयी आपत्तियों का परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा समाधान करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-34(4) के उल्लंघन की दशा में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा नियम-59(7) के अन्तर्गत जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निरस्त किया जा सकता है।
- (10) नियम-34(5) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत होने के उपरान्त एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-34(5) के उल्लंघन की दशा में प्रस्तावक द्वारा जमा प्रथम किश्त एवं प्रतिभूति धनराशि समपूहृत करते हुए जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निरस्त किया जायेगा।

20. सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा धनराशि जमा करने की रीति:

- स्वीकृत पट्टे की अवधि 05 वर्ष होगी, परन्तु बोली/निविदा की धनराशि प्रथम वर्ष के लिए भानी जायेगी। जिलाधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित मात्रा यदि पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र में अनुमन्य मात्रा से भिन्न होने पर पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र की मात्रा अनुमन्य होगी। पट्टा क्षेत्र हेतु अनुमन्य मात्रा को प्रथम वर्ष के लिए प्राप्त बोली की दर से गुणा कर प्रथम वर्ष हेतु ई-नीलामी की धनराशि निर्धारित की जायेगी। अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की दर पर 10 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक वृद्धि की जायेगी तथा तदनुसार प्रथम वर्ष एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए पट्टा धनराशि नियमावली-1963 के पंचम अनुसूची के अनुसार पट्टा धारक द्वारा जमा की जायेगी।
- लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत प्रतिभूत जमा एवं 20 प्रतिशत प्रथम किश्त अर्थात् पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित पट्टा धनराशि का 45 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि जनपद प्रयागराज में खनन विभाग के निर्धारित लेखाशीर्षक 0853 अलीह खनन एवं धातु कर्म उद्योग में लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी होने के दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर प्री बिड अर्नेस्टमनी समायोजित करते हुए जमा किया जाना होगा तथा जमा चालान की मूल प्रति कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज, खनन अनुभाग को प्रेषित करना होगा। प्री बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी की धनराशि एम0एस0टी0सी0 द्वारा जनपद प्रयागराज के जिलाधिकारी को चेक/ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से अथवा ऑनलाइन हस्तांतरित की जायेगी। यदि सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता उक्त धनराशि जमा करने में असफल होता है, तो उसके द्वारा जमा अर्नेस्टमनी जब्त कर ली जायेगी और उसके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रत्यावेदन विचार योग्य नहीं होगा।
- प्रथम वर्ष की शेष 80 प्रतिशत पट्टा धनराशि एवं आगामी वर्षों के लिए पट्टा धनराशि नियमावली में निर्धारित पंचम अनुसूची के अनुसार पट्टाधारक द्वारा जमा की जायेगी।

उक्त अनुसूची में नियत तिथि के अनुसार देय धनराशि जमा न करने की दशा में नियम-58 के अनुसार देय धनराशि ब्याज सहित वसूल की जायेगी।

4. पट्टाधारक द्वारा राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित कर एवं शुल्क यथा आयकर विभाग का टी0सी0एस0, जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन (डी0एम0एफ0) आदि नियमानुसार जमा किया जायेगा।

22. शर्त:-

1. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने से पूर्व क्षेत्र/खण्ड में आंकलित उपखनिज की मात्रा एवं खनन स्थल के लिए पहुँच मार्ग आदि के सम्बन्ध में मौके का निरीक्षण कर बिडर स्वयं आश्वस्त हो लें। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में भाग लेने के पश्चात इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।
2. पट्टे के अधीन दिये गये क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कॉर्डिनेट्स अंकित किया जायेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व पट्टाधारक अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और खम्भों को लगायेगा जो पट्टा विलेख से संलग्न नक्शे में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने के लिए आवश्यक होगा।
3. पट्टाविलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से तत्काल खनन सक्रियायें प्रारम्भ करेगा और तत्पश्चात जान बूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन सक्रियायों का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण रीति से कुशल कारीगर की भांति करेगा।
4. पट्टाधारक नियम-35 के अनुसार वाहनों के प्रवेश व निकासी पर निगरानी के लिए स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृश्यता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य चार पी0टी0जेड सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा लगाने सहित चेक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चेक पोस्ट/गेट पर आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर भी रखेगा, जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से उपखनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रत्येक वाहन के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये ई-प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पर अंकित बार कोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुरक्षित रखने की सुविधा होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रख-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुरक्षित रखेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे और आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकार्डिंग को कम से कम 30 दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकार्ड मांगे जाने पर उक्त रिकार्डिंग को उपलब्ध करायेगा।
5. पट्टाधारक प्रत्येक वाहन को ई-एम0एम0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेगा। प्रत्येक वाहनों को निर्गत ई-एम0एम0-11 पर जनित बार कोड को चेक गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सेव करने के लिए आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुरक्षण करेगा और उन्हें सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियमावली-1963 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत शास्ति का भागीदार होगा।
6. पट्टेदार 03 मीटर की गहराई अथवा जलस्तर में से जो कम हो, से अधिक गहराई में खनन सक्रियायें नहीं करेगा।
7. जिलाधिकारी द्वारा चिन्हित सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खनन नहीं किया जायेगा।
8. नदी की जल धारा में सक्शन मशीन, लिफ्टर आदि मशीनों द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।

9. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ परिवहन प्रपत्र निर्गत किया जायेगा वहाँ पर खनिजों का विक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित करेगा।
10. यदि पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियमों, खनन पट्टा, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र, खनन योजना आदि की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो पट्टेदार को अपना मामला बताने की युक्ति-युक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
11. मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अथवा मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों का पालन किया जायेगा।
12. नियमों एवं शर्तों के उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई वाद अथवा आपराधिक प्रक्रिया योजित होती है तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी पट्टाधारक की होगी एवं यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ध्यय होता है तो उसका वहन पट्टाधारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।
13. राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यदि नियमों/अधिनियमों में कोई संशोधन होता है अथवा कोई शर्त अथवा विधि प्रख्यापित की जाती है तो वह पट्टाधारकों को मान्य होगा।
14. सार्वजनिक सड़क, जलाशय, नहर, रेलवे/रेलवे लाईन, निवसित स्थल से 50 मीटर तथा नदी पर बने पुल से न्यूनतम 200 मीटर की दूरी के अन्दर कोई खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
15. प्रस्तावक पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर कार्यालय में जमा करने के उपरान्त खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादित कराकर ही खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ करेगा।
16. स्थानीय स्थिति तथा परिवेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर अन्य शर्तें जो जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज एवं निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, उ0प्र0 द्वारा उचित समझी जायेगी उसे लागू किया जायेगा, जो पट्टाधारक को मान्य होगी।
17. विज्ञापित क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में पट्टा स्वीकृति की कार्यवाही मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण एवं मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों के अधीन होगा।
18. पट्टा समाप्ति के उपरान्त पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति अनुवर्ती प्रस्तावक को अन्तरित किये जाने में प्रस्तावक को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)

जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक १३३ / खनिज / 2020-21 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. प्रमुख सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।
3. आयुक्त, प्रयागराज मण्डल, प्रयागराज।
4. निदेशक, सूचना एवं जन सम्पर्क विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ को दो दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराने हेतु।
5. प्रभारी अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्रयागराज।
6. समस्त उपजिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज को तहसील के सूचना पट पर प्रदर्शित करने हेतु।
7. जिला सूचना विज्ञान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

8. शाखा प्रबन्धक, एम0एस0टी0सी0 लिमिटेड, द्वितीय तल, सेन्टर कोर्ट बिल्डिंग 3/सी.5 पार्करोड, सिविल अस्पताल के सामने, हजरतगंज, लखनऊ।
9. जिला सूचना अधिकारी, प्रयागराज को व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु।
10. अध्यक्ष नगर पंचायत, प्रयागराज।
11. अध्यक्ष जिला पंचायत, प्रयागराज।
12. नाजिर सदर, कलेक्ट्रेट, प्रयागराज को सूचना पट पर चस्पा करने हेतु।






 24/08/2020
 (मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)
 जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी प्रयागराज !

Annexure- XIII

पत्रांक 2073 / खनिज / 2020-21

दिनांक 24/12/2020

(खनन अनुमाग)

आशय-पत्र (Letter of Intent)

मे० राम रतन कन्सट्रक्शन
प्र० श्री रतन कुमार निषाद पुत्र स्व० लल्लू लाल
निवासी-6/41 नई झूंसी बाजार, थाना-झूंसी
तहसील-फूलपुर, जनपद-प्रयागराज।

शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57(सा०)/20 टी०सी०-I, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ, दिनांक 14.08.2017 एवं अनुवर्ती शासनादेश संख्या-2168/86-2019-57(सामा०)/2017 दिनांक 09.10.2019 में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-983/खनिज/2020-21 दिनांक 20.08.2020 द्वारा जनपद प्रयागराज के नदी तल में उपलब्ध साधारण बालू के कुल 02 रिक्त क्षेत्रों को ई-निविदा खोले जाने व ई-नीलामी की कार्यवाही को सम्पन्न करने के लिए उ०प्र० उपखनिज(परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत 05 वर्ष के लिए खनन परिहार पर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु घोषित/विज्ञापित किया गया था। सेवा प्रदाता संस्था एम०एस०टी०सी० लि० (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) द्वारा सम्पादित ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी की प्रक्रिया के दूसरे चरण की समाप्ति के उपरान्त निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार आपकी बोली सर्वोच्च पायी गयी है:-

विवरण

| तहसील | ग्राम | नदी | खण्ड संख्या | क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर) | जियोक्वार्डिनेट्स | | वर्षिक अनुमानित खनन योग्य साधारण बालू की मात्रा (कुन्टीयर/वर्ष) | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|--------|
| | | | | | अक्षांश | देशान्तर | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| सदर | आदमपुर (मदारीपुर) से सादियापुर तक | यमुना | 21 | 5.00 | A | 25° 20.053'N | 81° 48.468'E | 15,000 |
| | | | | | B | 25° 20.026'N | 81° 48.523'E | |
| | | | | | C | 25° 20.176'N | 81° 48.603'E | |
| | | | | | D | 25° 20.204'N | 81° 48.550'E | |

| ई-नीलामी बोली में प्राप्त सर्वोच्च दर (₹० / कुन्टीयर) | प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्दिष्ट नीलामी पट्टा की सकल क्षमता (₹०) | प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्दिष्ट नीलामी पट्टा की सकल क्षमता का 45 प्रतिशत (निम्न प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्दिष्ट नीलामी पट्टा की सकल क्षमता का 20 प्रतिशत प्रथम किताब में उपर से एवं प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्दिष्ट नीलामी पट्टा की सकल क्षमता का 25 प्रतिशत के उपर से लाने के लिए) के समतुल्य क्षमता (₹०) | जमा प्रीबिड अर्नेस्ट मनी (₹० में) | प्रीबिड अर्नेस्ट मनी समायोजित होने के उपरान्त जमा किये जाने वाली क्षमता (₹० में) |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 800.00 | 1,20,00,000.00 | 54,00,000.00 | 2,43,750.00 | 51,56,250.00 |

ई-मेल के माध्यम से एम०एस०टी०सी० लि० द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के आधार पर आप द्वारा इस कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत अभिलेख प्रथम दृष्टया सही पाये गये हैं।

अतः उपरोक्त विवरण के अनुसार साधारण बालू खण्ड संख्या-21 (आदमपुर (मदारीपुर) से सादियापुर तक) रकबा-5.00 हेक्टेयर हेतु उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत खनन पट्टा दिये जाने हेतु आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ निर्गत की जा रही है :-

शर्तें:-

1. प्रथम वर्ष के लिए देय नीलागी धनराशि की गणना पट्टा क्षेत्र/खण्ड के लिए विज्ञप्ति में आंकलित मात्रा 15,000 (घनमीटर) को ई-निविदा/ई-नीलागी की दर 800.00 (रुपया प्रति घनमीटर) से गुणा कर निकाली गयी है।
2. लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत प्रतिभूत जमा एवं 20 प्रतिशत प्रथम किस्त अर्थात् पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित पट्टा धनराशि का 45 प्रतिशत (तालिका कॉलम-11 के अनुसार) के समतुल्य धनराशि निर्धारित लेखाशीर्षक 0853 अलौह खनन एवं धातु कर्म उद्योग में लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट जारी होने के दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर प्री विड अर्नेस्टमनी समायोजित करते हुए जमा किया जाना होगा तथा जमा चालान की मूल प्रति कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज, खनन अनुभाग को प्रेषित करना होगा। प्री विड अर्नेस्ट मनी की धनराशि एम0एस0टी0सी0 द्वारा जनपद प्रयागराज के जिलाधिकारी को चेक/ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से अथवा ऑनलाइन हस्तांतरित की जायेगी। यदि निर्धारित अवधि में सफल बोलीदाता/निविदादाता कॉलम-13 में दी गयी उक्त धनराशि जमा करने में असफल होता है, तो निर्गत आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) निरस्त करते हुये उसके द्वारा जमा अर्नेस्टमनी जब्त कर ली जायेगी और उसके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रत्यावेदन विचार योग्य नहीं होगा।
3. पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष की शेष किस्तें एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों में बोली/निविदा के आधार पर प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित सकल धनराशि पर प्रत्येक वर्ष नियमावली-1963 के पंचम अनुसूची के अनुसार जमा की जायेगी।
4. घयनित आवेदक नियम-17 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेगा, जिसमें सीमा विन्दुओं का जियोकोऑर्डिनेट भी इंगित किया जायेगा तथा नियम-35 के अनुसार सीमा-स्तम्भ लगायेगा और इसका अनुस्क्षण करेगा।
5. घयनित आवेदक नियम-34 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर खनन योजना, माइन्स प्लान और पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्राप्त कर उसे प्रस्तुत करेगा।
6. घयनित आवेदक द्वारा नियम-34 के अनुसार क्षेत्र के भूमि-उद्धार और पुनर्वासन उपाय हेतु वित्तीय आस्थापन की धनराशि निर्धारित रीति से जमा करेगा।
7. आशय पत्र (लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट) जारी होने के एक माह के भीतर अनुमोदन हेतु देय प्रतिभूति एवं प्रथम किस्त की धनराशि जमा के प्रमाण सहित खनन योजना निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के एक माह के भीतर सक्षम प्राधिकरण के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
8. नियम-34(4) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण की स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अपेक्षित समयावधि में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा लगायी गयी आपत्तियों का परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा समाधान करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-34(4) के उल्लंघन की दशा में जिलाधिकारी द्वारा नियम-59(7) के अन्तर्गत जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निरस्त किया जा सकता है।
9. नियम-34(5) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत होने के उपरान्त एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन करना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम-34(5) के उल्लंघन की दशा में प्रस्तावक द्वारा जमा प्रथम किस्त एवं प्रतिभूति धनराशि समूहित करते हुए जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेंट निरस्त किया जायेगा।
10. आशय पत्र में दी गयी शर्तों के अनुसार निर्धारित समयावधि में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित नीलागी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि का कुल 45 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि जमा कर, अनुमोदित खनन योजना एवं पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के उपरान्त ही आपके पक्ष में खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति/विलेख के सम्बन्ध में अन्य अग्रतर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
11. ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलागी में भाग लेने से पूर्व क्षेत्र/खण्ड में आंकलित उपखनिज की मात्रा एवं खनन स्थल के लिए पहुँच मार्ग आदि के सम्बन्ध में मौके का निरीक्षण कर आप द्वारा आरदस्त हो कर ही ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलागी में भाग लिया गया है, भाग लेने के पश्चात इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।
12. पट्टे के अधीन दिये गये क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कॉर्डिनेट अंकित किया जायेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व पट्टाधारक अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और खम्भों को लगायेगा जो पट्टा विलेख से सलम्न मात्रों में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने के लिए आवश्यक होगा।
13. पट्टाविलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से तत्काल खनन सक्रियता प्रारम्भ किया जाना होगा और तत्पश्चात जान बूझकर कोई स्वयं किये बिना ऐसी खनन सक्रियताओं का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण रीति से सुराल कशीगर की भांति करेगा।
14. घयनित आवेदक नियम-35 के अनुसार माहनों के प्रवेश व निकासी पर निगरानी के लिए स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृश्यता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य वार वी0टी0जे0ड सी0टी0टी0टी0टी0 कैमरा लगाने सहित चेक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चेक पोस्ट/गेट पर अर0एन0ड0व0ई0डी0 लैमर भी लगेगा।

जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से उपखनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रत्येक वाहन के सापेक्ष निर्गत किंगे मने ई-प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पर अंकित वार कोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुरक्षित रखने की सुक्ति होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रख-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुसूचित रखेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे और आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकार्डिंग को कम से कम 30 दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकार्ड मांगे जाने पर उक्त रिकार्डिंग को उपलब्ध करायेगा।

15. चयनित आवेदक प्रत्येक वाहन को ई-एम0एम0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेगा। प्रत्येक वाहनों को निर्गत ई-एम0एम0-11 पर जनित वार कोड को वेब गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सोंव करने के लिए आर0एफ0आई0डी0 स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुसूक्षण करेगा और उन्हें सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियमावली-1963 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत शारित का भागीदार होगा।
16. चयनित आवेदक 03 मीटर की गहराई अथवा जलस्तर में से जो कम हो, से अधिक गहराई में खनन सक्रियायें नहीं करेगा। नदी की जल घास में सवशन मशीन, लिफ्टर आदि मशीनों द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
17. जिलाधिकारी द्वारा चिन्हित सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खनन नहीं किया जायेगा।
18. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ परिवहन प्रपत्र निर्गत किया जायेगा वहीं पर खनिजों का विक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित करेगा।
19. यदि चयनित आवेदक द्वारा नियमों, खनन पट्टा, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र, खनन योजना आदि की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो पट्टेदार को अपना मागला बताने की युक्ति-युक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है तथा उसका नाम काली सूची में डाल दिया जायेगा।
20. मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अथवा मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों का पालन किया जायेगा।
21. नियमों एवं शर्तों के उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई वाद अथवा आपतकालिक प्रक्रिया योजित होती है तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी पट्टाधारक की होगी एवं यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यय होता है तो उसका वहन पट्टाधारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।
22. राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यदि नियमों/अभिनियमों में कोई संशोधन होता है अथवा कोई शर्त अथवा विधि प्रख्यापित की जाती है तो वह पट्टाधारक को मान्य होगा।
23. सार्वजनिक सड़क, जलाशय, नहर, रेलवे/रेलवे लाईन, निवसित स्थल से 50 मीटर तथा नदी पर बने पुल से न्यूनतम 200 मीटर की दूरी के अन्दर कोई खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
24. प्रस्तावक पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर कार्यालय में जमा करने के उपरान्त खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादित करकर ही खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ करेगा।
25. स्थानीय स्थिति तथा परिवेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर अन्तर्गत जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज एवं निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, उ0प्र0 द्वारा उचित समझी जायेगी उसे लागू किया जायेगा, जो चयनित आवेदक को मान्य होगी।
26. पट्टा स्वीकृति की कार्यवाही मा0 उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण एवं मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों के अधीन होगा।
27. खनन स्थल पर निर्धारित विशिष्टियों का तौल मशीन एवं सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा लगाकर उसका इन्टीग्रेशन कमाण्ड सेंटर से किया जाना होगा।

प्राप्त किया

रत 1 कुमा 12/12/2020

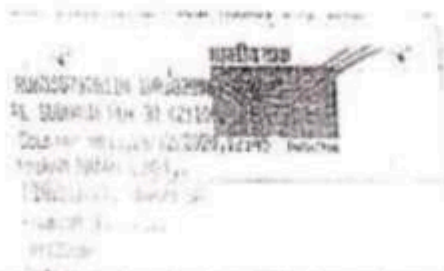
पत्रांक: /खनिज/2020-21 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनाार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।
3. जिला सूचना विधान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज को एम.एस.टी.सी. लि0 के वेब पोर्टल www.itiandocuments.com पर अपलोड करने हेतु।

18/12/2020
(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)
जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

18/12/2020
(मानु चन्द्र गोस्वामी)
जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज।



State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vinert Khand-1, Gombi Nagar, Lucknow - 226 010

Phone : 91-522-2300 511, Fax : 91-522-2300 543

E-mail : doeuplko@yahoo.com

Website : www.seiaup.com

To:

Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad,
S/o Late Lalu Lal,
M/s Ram rattan construction,
6/41 Naijhusi bazar, jhusi ,Phulpur,
Prayagraj, U.P.

Ref. No...../Parya/SEIAA/DEIAA-EC/2021

Date: 19 October, 2021

Sub: Transfer of EC issued vide letter No. 689/Parva (DEIAA)-728/2017-18, Dt. 10-01-2018

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter dated 12-01-2021 addressed to the Chairman, SEIAA, Directorate of Environment, U.P., Lucknow on the subject as above. The case was considered in SEIAA meeting held on 30-09-2021

SEIAA noted that the above project was taken in its meeting dated 22.05.2021 in which SEIAA gone through the letter of Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad dated 12.01.2021, regarding transfer of Environmental Clearance to the above project issued by DEIAA vide letter no. 689/Parya/DEIAA-728/2017-18 dated 10.01.2018. SEIAA gone through documents and found that the above Environmental Clearance was issued to Smt Suketa Nishad, w/o Sri Vinay Kumar Nishad, 601/1A/227B and 541/205 Mirapur, Thana Antarsuiya, Sadar, Allahabad. SEIAA noted that the previous lease issued to Smt Suketa Nishad was cancelled vide DM, Allahabad, order no. 807/Khanij/e-nilam balu/2020-21 dated 31.07.2020 and another LOI was issued to Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad, M/s Ram rattan construction, S/o Late Lalu Lal, 6/41 Nai jhusi bazar, jhusi, Phulpur, Prayagraj vide letter no. 2073/Khanij/2020-21 dated 24.12.2020 for 15,000 m³ capacity per annum, whereas original EC was issued for 1 lakh m³ per annum. Geo-coordinates of the area of original EC is also not mentioned. Hence SEIAA opined that the project proponent shall submit relevant documents. The project proponent has submitted his reply along with the letter of Director, Directorate of Geology & Mining letter no. 466/M-28/2012/Parya swa/2019 dated 09.09.2021. Hence SEIAA agreed to transfer Environmental Clearance issued vide letter no. 689/Parya/DEIAA-728/2017-18 dated 10.01.2018 for one year only from Smt Suketa Nishad, w/o Sri Vinay Kumar Nishad, 601/1A/227B and 541/205 Mirapur, Thana Antarsuiya, Sadar, Allahabad to Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad, M/s Ram rattan construction, S/o Late Lalu Lal, 6/41 Naijhusi bazar, jhusi, Phulpur, Prayagraj for and 15,000 m³ capacity, adding some specific conditions. Area mentioned in the previous EC is being transferred only if there is a change in geo-coordinates of the area then EC will be null and void. SEIAA added the following specific condition:-

1. Directions/suggestions given during public hearing and commitment made by the project proponent should be strictly complied.
2. A certificate from Forest Department shall be obtained that no forest land is involved in mining or as a route and if forest land is involved the project proponent shall obtain the forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per law under the provisions of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 and submit before the start of work.
3. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining

मिलेक्ट, प्रयागराज
आक राफि ई०अर०के०
पत्रांक 550 विभागाध्यक्ष/निदेशक
दिनांक 26/10/21



674/10/197
29/10/21

Transfer of EC issued vide letter No. 689/Parya (DEIAA) 728/2017-18, Dt. 10-01-2018

- activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora fauna etc.
4. Replenishment study, duly approved by the competent authority for approving DSR for the district should be submitted within one year. In the absence of replenishment study, keeping in mind various orders issued by Hon'ble NGT and development works in the State EC is accorded for a period of one year.
 5. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.
 6. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or Horticulture Department, for planting at least 5,000 plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition.
- Rest all the content of Environmental Clearance letter no. 689/Parya/DEIAA-728/2017-18 dated 10.01.2018 shall remain same.
There will be no second transfer of this EC.

(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

No. 257 /Parya/SEIAA/DEIAA-EC/2020 dated: As above

- Copy, through email, for information and necessary action to --
1. The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email - ps@uvps2rediffmail.com)
 2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email - judheer.ch@gov.in)
 3. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow - 226020 (email - rcr.iko.mef@nic.in)
 4. Director, Geology & Mining, Uttar Pradesh, Khanij Bhawan 27/B, Raja Ram Mohan Rai Marg, Lucknow-226001 (email - dgmupsp@gmail.com)
 5. District Magistrate, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
 6. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC 12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email - ms@uppcb.com)
 7. Copy to Web Master for uploading on PARIVESH Portal
 8. Copy for Guard File.


(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

निदेशक,
भूतन्त्र एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र०,
खनिज भवन, लखनऊ।

जिलाधिकारी
Prayagraj

2021/4/15/56056

दिनांक :- 2021-05-25

पट्टाधारक श्री M/s Ram Ratan Construction, Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad (Prop.) के पक्ष में स्वीकृत जनपद Prayagraj में तहसील Sadar ग्राम-Adampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur गाटा सं०-21 क्षेत्रफल 5.0000 हे० में उपखनिज साधारण बालू (प्रथम श्रेणी), के खनन पट्टे हेतु प्राप्त खनन योजना का अनुमोदन के संबंध में।

उपर्युक्त विषय के संदर्भ में सूचित करना है कि उक्त संदर्भित क्षेत्र के संबंध में पट्टाधारक श्री M/s Ram Ratan Construction, Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad (Prop.) द्वारा प्रस्तुत खनन योजना का अनुमोदन उत्तर प्रदेश उप-खनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम-34 के उपनियम (4) के अधीन प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुये दिनांक 2021-05-25 को कर दिया गया है।

"खनन योजना" का अनुमोदन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन किया गया है:-

"खनन योजना" का अनुमोदन खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन के दिनांक से आगामी 60 (माह में) अवधि तक के लिए अनुमोदित किया जाता है। खनन क्षेत्र से 15000.00 घन मी० प्रतिवर्ष खनिज का उत्पादन अनुमत्त किया गया है।

अनुमोदित अवधि में किये गये खनन कार्य के निरीक्षण के उपरान्त यदि खनन योजना में संशोधन हेतु आदेश दिये जाते हैं, तब संशोधित खनन योजना प्रस्तुत करने का पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व पट्टेदार का होगा।

आवद्ध नियोजित श्रमिकों को सुरक्षात्मक उपकरण प्रदान करने तथा सुरक्षित खनन कार्य करने हेतु सभी आवश्यक मावधानियां बरतने का दायित्व पट्टेदार का होगा।

अनुमोदित खनन योजना की एक-एक प्रमाणित प्रति संबंधित जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय एवं निदेशालय के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में अभिलेखांश यथाशीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने का दायित्व भी पट्टेदार का होगा।

अनुमोदित खनन योजना में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया के अनुसार पट्टेदार द्वारा खनन कार्य न किये जाने के पाये जान पर पट्टेदार के विरुद्ध पट्टे की शर्त का उल्लंघन माना जायेगा और तदनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

खनन योजना को निम्नलिखित अनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के साथ अनुमोदित किया जाता है:-

1. बेंच की ऊँचाई अधिकतम 01 मी० एवं चौड़ाई न्यूनतम 10 मी० होनी चाहिए। खनन कार्य अधिकतम 03 मी० की गहराई तक या पानी के तलए जो भी कम हो तक किया जायेगा। खनन कार्य जीरो लेवल से ऊपर की ओर किया जायेगा।
2. खनन कार्य अधिकतम 03 मी० की गहराई तक या पानी निकलने के तल, जो भी कम हो तक किया जायेगा।
3. खनन पट्टा स्थल पर फ्लट एंड बॉक्स व स्ट्रेचर रखे जायें।
4. श्रमिकों के लिये श्रमिक विश्राम गृह उनके पीने के पानी आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था की जायें।
5. खनन क्षेत्र से मुख्य मार्ग तक जाने वाले पहुँच मार्ग (कच्चे मार्ग) पर नियमित रूप से जल का छिड़काव किया जायेगा, ताकि वाहनों के आवागमन से उत्पन्न धूल को उड़ने से रोका जा सके।

6. नदी के तटवन्ध से नदी की ओर न्यूनतम 50 मी० तक खनन कार्य किया जाना वर्जित होगा। जहाँ तक (92) व्यवहारिक हो नदी से तटवन्ध की ओर खनन किया जायेगा।

7. पर्यावरण स्वच्छता के संबंध में भारत सरकार/राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी दिशानिर्देशों एवं माननीय न्यायालय के आदेशों का अनुपालन पट्टाधारक द्वारा किया जायेगा।

अस्तु आपसे अनुरोध है कि अनुमोदित खनन योजना की मंलग्न मूल प्रति सम्बन्धित पट्टेदार को अनुपालन हेतु उपलब्ध करा कर उनसे प्राप्ति रसीद प्राप्त कर निदेशालय को भिजवाने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय

(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)

Signature invalid



मा. 2021/4/15/56056 (1)/मा० प्लान, तद दिनांक

निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- खान अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र०, जनपद- Prayagraj
- 2- पट्टाधारक श्री M/s Ram Ratan Construction, Shri Ratan Kumar, Sadar (Prayagraj)
- 3- खनन अनुभाग, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।

भवदीय

(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)

Signature valid



9605/21



123

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Government of Uttar Pradesh

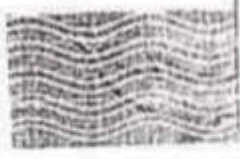
e-Stamp



सत्यमेव जयते

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Certificate No.: | IN-UP27354896781894T |
| Certificate Issued Date: | 09-Nov-2021 04:49 PM |
| Account Reference: | SHCIL/UP/shcild01/ALYAHABAD/UP-AHD |
| Unique Doc. Reference: | SUBIN-UPURSHCIL0144113402619534T |
| Purchased by: | RAM RATAN CONSTRUCTION PROP RATAN KUMAR NISHAD |
| Description of Document: | Article 35 Lease |
| Property Description: | Yamuna River sand khand no-21 village Madaripur to Sadiyapur Baloo khandan Palta |
| Consideration Price (Rs.): | 29,30,480 |
| First Party: | JILA ADHIKARI PRAYAGRAJ KHANAN ANUBHAG |
| Second Party: | RAM RATAN CONSTRUCTION PROP RATAN KUMAR NISHAD |
| Stamp Duty Paid By: | RAM RATAN CONSTRUCTION PROP RATAN KUMAR NISHAD |
| Stamp Duty Amount (Rs.): | 29,30,480 (Twenty Nine Lakh Thirty Thousand Four Hundred And Eighty only) |

जिला अधिकारी संघ, इलाहाबाद
कूपन 2021-22
क्रमांक-D.B.A. 2935
No.B



रतन कुमार निषाद

Please write or type below this line

निधि-रोश कुमार पाण्डेय
खान अधिकारी
प्रयागराज

(निधि-रोश पाण्डेय)
अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रयागराज)
प्रयागराज

(संजय कुमार खत्री)
जिलाधिकारी
प्रयागराज

रतन कुमार निषाद

KC 0004256395

Statutory Alert:
The authenticity of this Stamp Certificate can be verified by scanning the QR code on the website / Mobile App or by using the Stamp Certificate QR Code Printing. Any discrepancy in the details on QR Code and as available on the website / Mobile App reflects a fraud.

(2)

प्रपत्र एम0एम0- 6
(नियम-29)

खनन के लिए ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलाम पट्टे का आदर्श प्रपत्र

यह अनुबन्ध आज बुधवार दिनांक 01/12/2021 को उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल (जिन्हें आगे "राज्य-सरकार" कहा गया है, जिस पदावधि के अन्तर्गत यदि सन्दर्भ से ऐसा ग्राह्य हो, उत्तराधिकारी तथा अभिहस्ताकिती भी समझे जायेंगे), — एक पक्ष और

श्री राम रतन कन्सल्टेशन प्रो० श्री रतन कुमार निषाद पुत्र स्व० तल्लू लाल निवासी 6/41 नई झूंसी बाजार, थाना-झूंसी, तहसील-फूलपुर, प्रयागराज जो इन्डियन पार्टनरशिप एक्ट 1932 (एक्ट संख्या-9, 1932) के अधीन निबन्धित फर्म श्री राम रतन कन्सल्टेशन प्रो० श्री रतन कुमार निषाद के नाम और रूप के अधीन पार्टनरशिप में कारोबार कर रहे हैं और जिसका निबद्ध कार्यालय, जनपद प्रयागराज पर है, (जिसे आगे "पट्टेदार" कहा गया है, जिस पदावधि के अन्तर्गत, यदि सन्दर्भ से ऐसा ग्राह्य हो, उक्त प्रोपराईटर, उनके दायाद, निषादक तथा विधिक प्रतिनिधि भी समझे जायेंगे)

—द्वितीय पक्ष

उत्तर प्रदेश उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-2021 (जिसे आगे "उक्त नियमावली" कहा गया है) के अनुसार किये गये ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों को बोली का वार्षिक आंकलित खनन योग्य साधारण बालू की 15,000.00 घनमीटर (पन्ध्र हजार घनमीटर) मात्रा के खनन एवं परिवहन के लिए रु० 800.00 प्रति घनमीटर की दर से प्रथम वर्ष हेतु निर्धारित नीलामी पट्टा की सकल धनराशि रु० 1,20,00,000.00 (एक करोड़ बीस लाख रुपये) एवं अनुवर्ती/आगामी वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की धनराशि पर 10.00 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करती हुये नीलामी पट्टा की धनराशि निर्धारित करने के आधार पर ई-निविदा के प्रस्ताव/ ई-नीलामी की बोली को राज्य सरकार द्वारा नीलामी पट्टे के लिए पाँच वर्षों के निमित्त एतद्पीन लिखित अनुसूची के भाग-1 में वर्णित भूमि के सम्बन्ध में 5.00 हेक्टेयर के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

उक्त क्षेत्र से साधारण बालू का खनन व परिवहन करने हेतु निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के पत्र संख्या-56056/15/4/2021 दिनांक 25.05.2021 द्वारा अनुमोदित खनन योजना एवं State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, U.P. Lucknow के पत्र संख्या-257/Paryu/SEIAA/DEIAA-EC/2020 दिनांक 19/10/2021 द्वारा उक्त वर्णित 5.00 हे० क्षेत्रफल के लिए प्रतिवर्ष खनन व परिवहन की जानेवाली 15,000 घनमीटर साधारण बालू की मात्रा के लिए पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रदान की गयी है, जिसकी वैधता दिनांक 18.10.2022 तक (एक वर्ष) के लिए है।

यह इसका साध्य है कि इस उपस्थापन-पत्र और निम्नलिखित अनुसूची द्वारा रक्षित और उसमें दिये गये और पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों की ओर से भुगतान किये जाने वाले, पालन तथा सम्पादन किये जाने वाले स्वामित्वों, प्रसिद्धियों तथा अनुबन्धों के प्रतिफल में राज्य सरकार एतद्द्वारा पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों को निम्नलिखित प्रदान और पट्टान्तरित करता है।

साधारण बालू (जिन्हें आगे और अभिदिष्ट अनुसूची में "उक्त" "खनिज" कहा गया है), की समस्त खान, तल्य (beds) संदर सीम्स (veins seams) जो उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-1 में अभिदिष्ट भूमि में या उसके नीचे विद्यमान हो, के साथ, जिसके सम्बन्ध में उन प्रतिबन्धों तथा शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए प्रयोग या उपयोग किया जायेगा जो ऐसी स्वतंत्रताओं, अधिकारों तथा विशेषाधिकारों के प्रयोग तथा उपयोग करने के बारे में जो सिवाय इसके और इसमें से आरक्षित उक्त नियमावली में उल्लिखित स्वतंत्रताओं, अधिकारों तथा विशेषाधिकार राज्य सरकार में पट्टान्तरित हो जायेंगे।

वि.सि.के. कुमार पाण्डेय (ः देव पाण्डेय) (राज्य कुमार खत्री)
खान अधिकारी अवर निदेशिकारी (प्रशासन) निदेशिकारी
प्रयागराज प्रयागराज प्रयागराज

रतन कुमार निषाद

(3)

दिनांक ०१/१२/२०२१ से दिनांक ३०/११/२०२६ तक पाँच वर्ष की आगामी अवधि के लिए पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों की एतद्वारा दिये गए और पदान्तरित ऐसे भू-गृहादि धारण करना, जिनसे खनिज निकालने लगे और राज्य सरकार को उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-२ में उल्लिखित स्वामित्वों का भुगतान उसमें निर्दिष्ट भिन्न-भिन्न समयों पर होने लगे, किन्तु प्रतिबन्ध यह है कि ऐसा उक्त भाग के उपबन्धों के अधीन हो और पट्टेदार एतद्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ प्रसंविदा करता है/करते हैं और राज्य सरकार एतद्वारा पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों के साथ प्रसंविदा करती है, जैसा कि उक्त नियमावली में अभिव्यक्त है और एतद्वारा इसके साथ दिये गये प्लॉ की वीच परस्पर सहमत हुआ है और जैसा कि उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-३ में अभिव्यक्त है।

(ऊपर अभिदिष्ट अनुसूची)

भाग-१

इस पट्टे का क्षेत्र

पट्टे का स्थान और क्षेत्र- यह समस्त भूखण्ड, जो जिला-प्रयागराज में तहसील-सदर के अन्तर्गत यमुना नदी स्थित खण्ड संख्या-२१ (ग्राम-आदमपुर, नदागीपुर से सदियापुर तक) क्षेत्रफल-५.०० हेक्टेयर जो यहाँ संलग्न नक्शों में चिन्हित है और उसे लाल रंगाही से रंजित (Coloured) किया गया है जिसकी सीमाएं निम्नलिखित हैं-

घोहददी

उत्तर में - यमुना नदी का रोप भाग
दक्षिण में - यमुना नदी का रोप भाग
पूरव में - यमुना नदी का रोप भाग
पश्चिम में - यमुना नदी का रोप भाग

और जिसे एतद्वारा 'उक्त भू-खण्ड' कहा गया है।

क्षेत्र का कोऑर्डिनेट

| बिन्दु संख्या | अक्षांश | देशान्तर |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A | 25° 20.053' N | 81° 48.468' E |
| B | 25° 20.026' N | 81° 48.523' E |
| C | 25° 20.176' N | 81° 48.603' E |
| D | 25° 20.204' N | 81° 48.550' E |

भाग-२

इस पट्टे द्वारा संरक्षित स्वामित्व

स्वामित्व की धनराशि: (१) पट्टेदार, इस पट्टे की अवधि में राज्य सरकार को पट्टे पर दिये गये क्षेत्र में उसके/उनके द्वारा हटाये गये सभी साधारण बालू (उपखनिज) के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित स्वामित्व का भुगतान करेगा/करेंगे:-

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Handwritten signature

रत्नकुमार निहार



(4)

| माह | प्रतिशत % | प्रथम वर्ष | द्वितीय वर्ष | तृतीय वर्ष | चतुर्थ वर्ष | पंचम वर्ष |
|---------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Dec | 20 | 2400000 | 2640000 | 2904000 | 3194400 | 3513840 |
| Jan | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| Feb | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| Mar | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| April | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| May | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| June | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| July | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aug | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sept | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oct | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| Nov | 10 | 1200000 | 1320000 | 1452000 | 1597200 | 1756920 |
| कुल योग | | 12000000 | 13200000 | 14520000 | 15972000 | 17569200 |

स्वामित्व कटौती आदि मुक्त होंगे: (2) इस भाग में उल्लिखित स्वामित्व की किस्तों का भुगतान बिना किसी कटौती के राज्य सरकार को जनपद-प्रयागराज के सरकारी कोषागार में जमा करके किया जायेगा तथा चालान की एक प्रति जिलाधिकारी को भेजी जायेगी।

स्वामित्वों का समय पर भुगतान न किया जाये तो कार्यवाही की प्रक्रिया: (3) यदि इस उपस्थापन-पत्र (presentation) की शर्तों और प्रतिबन्धों के अधीन राज्य सरकार को देय स्वामित्व की किसी किस्त का भुगतान पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों द्वारा नियत समय के भीतर न किया जाये तो उसे ऐसे अधिकारी के, जिसे राज्य सरकार सामान्य या विशिष्ट आज्ञा द्वारा निर्दिष्ट करें, प्रमाण पत्र पर उसी शैली से वसूल की जा सकती है जैसे मालगुजारी का बकाया।

भाग-3

सामान्य उपबन्ध

नियमों, प्रसविदाओं और शर्तों के भंग करने पर पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है: (1) यदि पट्टेदार उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-2021 के किसी नियम या इस पट्टे की किसी प्रसविदा तथा किसी शर्त को भंग करे तो राज्य सरकार पट्टा समाप्त कर सकती है और प्रतिभूति जमा को पूर्णतः या अंशतः जब्त कर सकती है, किन्तु प्रतिबन्ध यह है कि पट्टा समाप्त किए जाने के पूर्व पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों को उन्हें भंग करने का स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए यथोचित अवसर दिया जाएगा।

पट्टेदार, पट्टे की समाप्ति पर अपनी सम्पत्तियों को हटाएगा/हटावेंगे: (2) पट्टेदार इस उपस्थापन पत्र के आधार पर देय स्वामित्व का पहले भुगतान और उन्मोचन कर चुकने पर उक्त अवधि की समाप्ति पर उसकी शीघ्रतर समाप्ति पर या तत्पश्चात् तीन कलेण्डर मास के भीतर (जब तक कि पट्टा इस भाग के खण्ड-1 के अधीन समाप्त न कर दिया जाए) और उस दशा में किसी समय ऐसी समाप्ति के कम से कम एक कलेण्डर मास में और अधिक से अधिक तीन कलेण्डर मास में अपने लाभ के लिए ऐसे सभी या किसी इंजन, मशीन, संयंत्र, भवन संरचनाएँ और अन्य निर्माण कार्य और अस्थायी आवास स्थानों (conveniences) को उखाड़ सकता है/सकते हैं और हटा सकता है/सकते हैं, जो उक्त भूमि में या उस पर पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों द्वारा रखे गये हों।

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(5)

पट्टे की समाप्ति के पश्चात् तीन मास से अधिक समय तक छोड़ी गयी सम्पत्ति की जब्ती: (3) यदि उक्त अवधि की समाप्ति या उसके शीघ्रतर समाप्ति के प्रभावी होने के पश्चात् तीन कलेण्डर मास के अन्त में उक्त भूमि या उस पर कोई इंजन, मशीन, सांयंत्र, भवन संरचनायें तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्य और अस्थायी आवास स्थान या अन्य सम्पत्ति रहे तो उनके सम्बन्ध में यदि वे ऐसे लिखित नोटिस देने के पश्चात् जिसमें जिलाधिकारी द्वारा पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों से उन्हें हटाने की अपेक्षा की गयी हो, एक कलेण्डर मास के भीतर पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों द्वारा न उठाये जायें, तो यह समझा जायेगा कि वे राज्य सरकार की सम्पत्ति हो गयी है और किसी प्रतिकर का भुगतान किये बिना या उसके सम्बन्ध में पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों को कोई हिसाब दिये बिना, उसकी विक्री या निस्तारण ऐसे शीति से किया जा सकता है, जो राज्य सरकार उचित समझे।

नोटिस: (4) इस उपस्थापन-पत्र द्वारा पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों को दिये जाने के लिए अपेक्षित प्रत्येक नोटिस उक्त भूमि पर रहने वाले ऐसे व्यक्ति को लिखित रूप में दिया जायेगा, जिसे पट्टेदार ऐसे नोटिस प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त करे/करें, और यदि इस प्रकार कोई नियुक्ति न की गयी हो तो ऐसी प्रत्येक नोटिस पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों को रजिस्टर्ड डाक द्वारा इस पट्टे में उसके/उनके अभिलिखित पते पर या भारत में ऐसे पते पर भेजा जायेगा जिसे पट्टेदार समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में राज्य सरकार को नोटिसों की प्राप्ति करने के लिए दे/दें और प्रत्येक ऐसी तामील पट्टेदार/पट्टेदारों पर उचित तथा वैध तामील समझी जायेगी और उसके सम्बन्ध में उसके/उनके द्वारा न तो आपत्ति की जायेगी और न तो उपाहृत (challenged) किया जायेगा।

अतिरिक्त शर्त :-

1. वन अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र, अनुमोदित खनन योजना तथा पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र में उल्लिखित सभी शर्तों का अनुपालन करना अनिवार्य होगा।
2. उत्तर प्रदेश उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-2021 में उल्लिखित सभी शर्तों का अनुपालन करना अनिवार्य होगा।
3. साधारण बालू (उपखनिज) का परिवहन प्रपत्र ई-एम0एम011 के माध्यम से किया जायेगा।
4. पट्टेदार उक्त नियमावली-2021 के नियम-75 के तहत पूर्ववर्ती त्रैमास के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक वर्ष जुलाई, अक्टूबर, जनवरी और अप्रैल के द्वितीय सप्ताह के अन्त तक प्रपत्र एम0एम0-12 में जिलाधिकारी और निदेशक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को त्रैमासिक विवरणी प्रस्तुत करेगा। विनिर्दिष्ट समय के भीतर त्रैमासिक विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने में विफल होने पर रूपया-2,000.00 की शर्त का भागी होगा।
5. पट्टेदार नदी तल में तीन मीटर की गहराई अथवा जलस्तर, जो भी कम हो, के परे कोई खनन सक्रियायें नहीं करेगा और कोई खनन, जिलाधिकारी द्वारा ऐसे परिभाषित किये गये सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में नहीं किया जायेगा।
6. पट्टेदारक नियमानुसार 2 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि आयकर (टी0सी0एस0) के मद में एवं 10 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि जिला खनिज फाउन्डेशन न्यास (डी0एम0एफ0), प्रयागराज के मद में जमा करेगा।
7. पट्टेदारक स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और खम्भे को तथा पट्टे से सम्बन्धित सूचना बोर्ड परिनिर्मित करेगा और सदैव अनुरक्षित करेगा और अच्छी स्थिति में रखेगा, जो पट्टेदारीलेख से संलग्न नक्शे में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने के लिए आवश्यक हो।
8. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-80(2) नियम-35 के अधीन उपबन्धित उपबंधों के अनुसार जारी अनुमोदित खनन योजना और पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र में उल्लिखित निबन्धन एवं शर्तों का उल्लंघन करते हुये जो पट्टेदार खनन कार्य करता है वह चुक के प्रति अवरस के अनुसार 50,000.00 (पचास हजार रु0) रुपये की दर से ऐसी शर्त के लिये दायी होगा, जिसकी वसूली जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की जायेगी।

जिलाधिकारी (परिहार)

(अर्प देव पाण्डेय)

अपर जिलाधिकारी (परिहार)

प्रयागराज

रतन कुमार सिंह

(6)

9. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-80(3) यदि पट्टाधारक, नियम-36 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करता है तो प्रत्येक चूक के लिये प्रतिदिन 25,000.00 (पच्चीस हजार रु०) रूपये की दर से शास्ति, सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा उद्गृहीत की जायेगी। ऐसी उद्गृहीत शास्ति को जमा करने पर चूक की दशा में उक्त धनराशि की कटौती सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट उक्त खनन पट्टा के सापेक्ष जमा की गयी प्रतिभूति की धनराशि से करेगा।
10. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-80(4) नियम-42(ज) के अधीन उपबन्धित उपबन्धों के अनुसार जल धारा में सक्शन मशीन/लिफ्टर के माध्यम से खनन कार्य निषिद्ध होगा। यदि कोई पट्टाधारक उक्त नियमों के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करता पाया जाता है, तो प्रत्येक अवसर पर 5,00,000.00 (पाँच लाख) रूपये की दर से शास्ति के लिये दायी होगा, जो जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या निदेशक के आदेश पर वसूला जायेगा। शास्ति की उपरोक्त उल्लिखित धनराशि को जमा करने में विफल होने पर उस धनराशि को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा संबंधित पट्टे के सापेक्ष जमा की गयी प्रतिभूति धनराशि से कटौती की जायेगी।
11. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-80(5) खनन पट्टाधारण करने वाला कोई पट्टेदार, जो नियम-45 में उपबन्धित की गयी किसी शर्त को भंग करे, 50,000.00 (पचास हजार) रूपये की शास्ति/उद्ग्रहण के लिये दायी होगा। शास्ति की उक्त धनराशि को जमा करने में विफल होने पर उक्त धनराशि को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा सम्बन्धित पट्टे के सापेक्ष जमा की गयी प्रतिभूति धनराशि से कटौती कर ली जायेगी।
12. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-80(6) जहाँ पट्टाधारक विहित लोडिंग सन्निधियों की पुष्टि करने में विफल हो जाय, वहाँ ऐसे प्रत्येक चूक की दशा में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा रु० 25,000.00 (पच्चीस हजार) की शास्ति अधिरोपित की जायेगी। उक्त शास्ति को जमा करने में विफल रहने पर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा सम्बन्धित पट्टे के सापेक्ष जमा की गयी प्रतिभूति धनराशि से कटौती कर ली जायेगी।
13. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-81(1) पट्टेदार द्वारा इन नियमों या पट्टे में दी गई या दी गई समझी, जाने वाली शर्तों और प्रसविदाओं के, सिवाय उनके, जो स्वामित्व, भाटक या राज्य सरकार को देय अन्य धनराशियों के भुगतान से सम्बन्धित हो, भंग या उल्लंघन किये जाने की दशा में राज्य सरकार पट्टेदार को अपना मामला बताने की युक्ति युक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के परचात पट्टा समाप्त कर सकती है। यह अधिकार नियम-60 के उपबन्धों के अतिरिक्त होगा और इसका उस पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।
14. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-81(2) यदि उप नियम-(1) अथवा नियम-59 के अधीन पट्टा समाप्त कर दिया जाता है तो पट्टेदार का नाम जिला अधिकारी द्वारा दो वर्ष से अनधिक ऐसी अवधि के लिए जैसा कि यह उचित समझे, काली सूची में डाल सकता है, जो विभाग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड की जायेगी और ऐसी अवधि के दौरान उसको इस नियमावली के अधीन कोई खनिज परिहोर अनुमत्य नहीं होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में, यथास्थिति खनन पट्टे के रजिस्टर में या नीलाम रजिस्टर के अभ्युक्ति वाले सलम में एक प्रविष्टि अंकित कर दी जायेगी।
15. नियमावली-2021 के नियम-81(3) खनन पट्टाधारक को छोड़कर अन्य व्यक्ति अथवा इकाई, जिस पर अवैध खनन/परिवहन का आरोप सिद्ध पाया जाता है तो शास्ति/दण्ड के अतिरिक्त ऐसे व्यक्ति या इकाई का नाम राज्य सरकार द्वारा काली सूची में डाला जायेगा जो विभाग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड तथा प्रदर्शित की जायेगी और ऐसी अवधि में उक्त व्यक्ति या इकाई के पक्ष में इस नियमावली के अधीन कोई खनिज पट्टा स्वीकृत नहीं किया जायेगा।
16. पट्टाधारक, जिसका खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र 05 हे० से अधिक है, परिवहन के निगरानी के लिए, स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री दृश्यता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य चार सी०सी०टी०वी० कैमरा लगाने सहित एक चेक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चेक पोस्ट/गेट पर आ०एफ०आई०डी० स्कैनर भी रखेगा, जिससे पट्टाकृत क्षेत्र से खनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रयुक्त प्रत्येक वाहन के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये प्रपत्र ई-एम०एम० 11 पर अंकित चार कोड का डाटा भेदा जा सके, और उसका समुचित रूप से रख-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुरक्षित रखेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त सभी सी०सी०टी०वी० कैमरे और आ०एफ०आई०डी० स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकार्डिंग को कम से कम 30 दिन तक रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपबन्धों के अधीन यथा उपबन्धित प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के समक्ष उक्त रिकार्डिंग उपलब्ध करायेगा।

जि.वि.सि.स. ए.ए.ए.ए.
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17. खनिजों के परिवहन हेतु जहां ई-एम0एम0-11 जारी किया जायेगा वहां पट्टेदार उपखनिज के विक्रय मूल्य की दर को प्रदर्शित करेगा। यदि राज्य सरकार की राय में अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य की दर नियत की जानी हो तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टाधारक को इसके लिए निर्देशित किया जा सकता है।
18. अनुमोदित अवधि में किये गये खनन कार्य के निरीक्षण के उपरान्त यदि खनन योजना में संशोधन हेतु आदेश दिये जाते हैं, तब संशोधित खनन योजना प्रस्तुत करने का पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व पट्टेदार का होगा।
19. आबद्ध नियोजित श्रमिकों को सुरक्षात्मक उपकरण प्रदान करने तथा सुरक्षित खनन कार्य करने हेतु सभी आवश्यक सावधानियाँ बरतने का दायित्व पट्टेदार का होगा।
20. खनन कार्य अनुमोदित खनन योजना में विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जायेगा।
21. नदी के तटबन्ध से नदी की ओर न्यूनतम 5 मीटर तक खनन कार्य किया जाना वर्जित होगा। जहाँ तक व्यावहारिक हो नदी से तटबन्ध की ओर खनन कार्य किया जायेगा।
22. खनन के दौरान व्यक्तिगत अथवा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति के क्षति की जिम्मेदारी पट्टेदार की होगी।
23. पट्टेदार उत्पादन/निकासी से सम्बन्धित अभिलेख खनन क्षेत्र पर रखेगा, जिसे जिलाधिकारी अथवा भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय उ0प्र0 लखनऊ के अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण हेतु मांगे जाने पर प्रस्तुत करेगा।
24. खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिकों के नियोजन एवं मजदूरी आदि के सम्बन्ध में एक रजिस्टर खनन क्षेत्र पर रखकर उसमें प्रविष्टि करेगा तथा निरीक्षण हेतु मांगे जाने पर प्रस्तुत करेगा।
25. खनन श्रमिकों के प्राथमिक चिकित्सा हेतु खनन क्षेत्र पर First Aid Box रखना अनिवार्य होगा तथा उनके लिए शौचालय आदि का समुचित प्रबन्ध करेगा।
26. परिवहन के साधनों पर बालू की लोडिंग के उपरान्त प्लास्टिक अथवा तिरपाल से ढकने के परधात ही उसे आगे के लिए रवाना किया जाएगा।
27. पट्टेदार स्वीकृत पट्टा क्षेत्र के अन्दर खनन कार्य करेगा। स्वीकृत पट्टा क्षेत्र के बाहर खनन कार्य किया जाता हुआ पाये जाने पर पट्टेदार के विरुद्ध उक्त नियमावली-2021 तथा खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों के अधीन दैधानिक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
28. पट्टेदार द्वारा उक्त नियमावली-2021 तथा उक्त अधिनियम-1957 के यथासंशोधित नियमों/धाराओं में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों, समय-समय पर जारी शासनादेशों एवं विभिन्न मा0 न्यायालयों द्वारा पारित आदेशों का अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
29. वन भूमि अथवा वनस्वरूप भूमि अथवा वन भूमि एवं वनस्वरूप भूमि की बाहरी सीमा से 100 मीटर की परिधि के अन्दर कोई खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
30. पट्टेदार उपखनिज के निकासी मार्ग पर तौल मशीन लगायेगा जो सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे से दृश्य होगा।

स्टाम्प शुल्क :-

स्टाम्प शुल्क के प्रयोजन के लिए पट्टान्तरित भूमि से प्रत्याशित स्वामित्व की कुल धनराशि ₹0 7,32,61,200.00 (सात करोड़ बत्तीस लाख इक्सठ हजार दो सौ ₹0) पर उपनिबन्धक, सदर, प्रयागराज ने अपने पत्र संख्या-322/उ0नि0सदर-द्वितीय दिनांक 02.11.2021 के द्वारा ₹0 29,30,480.00 मूल्य का स्टाम्प देय बताया गया है, जिसके अनुपालन में पट्टाधारक द्वारा ई-स्टाम्प संख्या-IN-UP27354696781894T दिनांक 09.11.2021 को प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

निदेशालय प्रयागराज पाण्डेय
 राज्य अधिकारी
 प्रयागराज

रतन कुमार सिंह

रतन कुमार सिंह
 राज्य अधिकारी
 प्रयागराज



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इसके साक्ष्य के रूप में यह उपस्थापन पत्र एतदधीन आयी हुई रीति से ऊपर उल्लिखित दिनांक और वर्ष को निष्पादित किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के लिए और उनकी ओर से-

1. हर्ष देव पाण्डेय, अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन), प्रयागराज।

2. मिथिलेश कुमार पाण्डेय, खान अधिकारी, प्रयागराज।

3. चन्द्र प्रकाश तिवारी, खनिज मोहररि, प्रयागराज।

की उपस्थिति में जिलाधिकारी, प्रयागराज द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित।

1.....

2.....

की उपस्थिति में पट्टेदार द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित।

(रामजी निषाद पुत्र लखन)
लखन लाल, 4185 नई दिल्ली
प्रयागराज
9415216192

शतनकुमार निषाद
पट्टेदार का
हस्ताक्षर



कौरम लाल... पुत्र... लाल...
पता - 700 मुंबई...
मो - 7905214799



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ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE

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

To,

The -1

RATAN NISHAD

6/41 New Jhushi Bajar, Thana- Jhushi, Tehsil- Phulpur, Distt- Prayagraj
U.P -211019

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

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC)
in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number
SIA/UP/MIN/448572/2023 dated 12 Oct 2023. The particulars of the environmental
clearance granted to the project are as below.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. EC Identification No. | EC23B001UP160250 |
| 2. File No. | 8356 |
| 3. Project Type | New |
| 4. Category | B |
| 5. Project/Activity including Schedule No. | 1(a) Mining of minerals |
| 6. Name of Project | "M/S Ram Ratan Construction" |
| 7. Name of Company/Organization | RATAN NISHAD |
| 8. Location of Project | UTTAR PRADESH |
| 9. TOR Date | N/A |

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

Date: 15/12/2023

(e-signed)
Ajay Kumar Sharma
Member Secretary
SEIAA - (UTTAR PRADESH)

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

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PARIVESH

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





Directorate of Environment, U.P.
Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow- 226010
E-Mail- doeupiko@yahoo.com, seiaaup@yahoo.com
Phone no- 0522-2300541

Reference- MoEFCC Proposal no SIA/UP/MIN/448572/2023 & SEIAA, U.P File no-8356

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Proposed Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna Riverbed Gata No.- 21, Village-Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur, Tehsil- Sadar, District- Prayagraj, U.P., (Leased Area: 5.00 Ha.).

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application / letter dated 12-10-2023 & 30-10-2023 above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by 804th SEAC in meeting held on 31-10-2023 and 780th SEIAA in meeting held on 30-11-2023.

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Geogreen Enviro House Pvt. Ltd to SEAC on 31-10-2023.

Project Details Informed by the Project Proponent and their Consultant

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

- The environmental clearance is sought for Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna Riverbed Gata No.- 21, Village-Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur, Tehsil- Sadar, District- Prayagraj, U.P., (Leased Area: 5.00 Ha.).
- Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | On Line Proposal No. | SIA/UP/MIN/448572/2023 | | |
| 2. | File No. Allotted By SEIAA, UP | 8356 | | |
| 3. | Name Of Proponent | "M/S Ram Ratan Construction" Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad S/o Late Lallu Lal | | |
| 4. | Full Correspondence Address Of Proponent | R/o: 6/41 New Jhushi Bajar, Thana- Jhushi, Tehsil- Phulpur, Prayagraj, U.P. | | |
| 5. | Name Of Project | Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna River Bed | | |
| 6. | Project Location (Plot/Khasra/Gata No.) | Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna River Bed over and area of 5.0 Ha at Gata No- 21, Village- Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur, Tehsil- Sadar, District- Prayagraj, U.P. | | |
| 7. | Name of River | Yamuna River | | |
| 8. | Name of Village | Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur | | |
| 9. | Tehsil | Sadar | | |
| 10. | District | Prayagraj, U.P. | | |
| 11. | Name Of Minor Mineral | Ordinary Sand | | |
| 12. | Sanctioned Lease Area | 5.0Ha. | | |
| 13. | Mineable Area | 5.0 Ha. | | |
| 14. | Max. & Min mRL Within Lease Area | 75 mRL-71.0mRL | | |
| 15. | Pillar Coordinates (Verified By DMO) | Boundary Point | Latitude (N) | Longitude (E) |
| | | A | 25°20.053' | 81°48.468' |
| | | B | 25°20.026' | 81°48.523' |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------------|------------|
| | | C | 25°20.176' | 81°48.603' |
| | | D | 25°20.204' | 81°48.550' |
| 16. | Total Geological Reserve | 25,000 Cu.m | | |
| 17. | Mineable Reserve | 15,000 Cu.m | | |
| 18. | Total Proposed Production as per LOI | 15,000 Cu.m per year | | |
| 19. | Annual Proposed Production | 15,000 Cu.m per year | | |
| 20. | Proposed Production | 15,000 Cu.m per year | | |
| 21. | Sanctioned Period Of Mine Lease | 05 Years | | |
| 22. | Method of Mining | Open cast- Semi Mechanized Method | | |
| 23. | No. of Workers | 12 | | |
| 24. | Type of Land | Government land River Bed | | |
| 25. | Ultimate Depth of Mining | 3.0 m or above the ground water table whichever comes first | | |
| 26. | Nearest Metalled Road From Site | NH-35 | | |
| 27. | Water Requirement | 4.46 KLD | | |
| 28. | Name of The QCI Accredited Consultant With QCI No. And Period Of Validity | GEOGREEN ENVIRO HOUSE PVT LTD NABET/EIA/2124/RA0215 Valid till 24 Feb, 2024 | | |
| 29. | Any Litigation Pending Against The Project Or Land In Any Court. | No | | |
| 30. | Details Of 500m Cluster Map & Certificate Verified By Mining Officer | 1627/Khanij/2023-2024 Dated- 20/09/2023 | | |
| 31. | Details Of LOI | 2073/Khanij/2020-2021 Dated 24/12/2020 | | |
| 32. | Details Of Lease Area In Approved | Gata no. -21 | | |

3. The mining would be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and will not intersect the ground water table at any point of time.
4. This project does not attract any of the general conditions applicable on mining projects specified in EIA Notification 14/09/2006.
5. The mining operation will not be carried out in safety zone of any bridge or embankment or in eco-fragile zone such as habitat of any wild fauna.
6. There is no litigation pending in any court regarding this project.
7. The project proposal falls under category-1(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee Meeting (SEAC) held on 31-10-2023 the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in its Meeting held 30-11-2023 and decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 15,000 Cu.m per year for lease area of 05 ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions:-

General condition:

1. This environmental clearance is subject to allotment of mining lease in favour of project proponent by District Administration/Mining Department.
2. Forest clearance shall be taken by the proponent as necessary under law.
3. Any change in mining area, khasra numbers, entailing capacity addition with change in process and or mining technology, modernization and scope of working shall again require prior Environmental Clearance as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).
4. Precise mining area will be jointly demarcated at site by project proponent and officials of Mining/Revenue department prior to starting of mining operations. Such site plan, duly verified by competent authority along-with copy of the Environmental Clearance letter will be

displayed on a hoarding/board at the site. A copy of site plan will also be submitted to SEIAA within a period of 02 months. (187)

Mining and loading shall be done only within day hours' time.

5. No mining shall be carried out in the safety zone of any bridge and/or embankment.
6. It shall be ensured that standards related to ambient air quality/effluent as prescribed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests are strictly complied with. Water sprinklers and other dust control majors should be applied to take-care of dust generated during mining operation.
7. Sprinkling of water on haul roads to control dust will be ensured by the project proponent.
8. All necessary statutory clearances shall be obtained before start of mining operations. If this condition is violated, the clearance shall be automatically deemed to have been cancelled.
9. Parking of vehicles should not be made on public places.
10. No tree-felling will be done in the leased area, except only with the permission of Forest Department.
11. No wildlife habitat will be infringed.
12. It shall be ensured that excavation of minor mineral does not disturb or change the underlying soil characteristics of the river bed /basin, where mining is carried out.
13. It shall be ensured that mining operation of Sand/Moram will not in any way disturb the, velocity and flow pattern of the river water significantly.
14. It shall be ensured that there is no fauna dependant on the river bed or areas close to mining for its nesting. A report on the same, vetted by the competent authority shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
15. Primary survey of flora and fauna shall be carried out and data shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months.
16. Hydro-geological study shall be carried out by a reputed organization/institute within six months and establish that mining in the said area will not adversely affect the ground water regime. The report shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months. In case adverse impact is observed /anticipated, mining shall not be carried out.
17. Adequate protection against dust and other environmental pollution due to mining shall be made so that the habitations (if any) close by the lease area are not adversely affected. The status of implementation of measures taken shall be reported to the RO, UPPCB and SEIAA and this activity should be completed before the start of sand mining.
18. Need-based assessment for the nearby villages shall be conducted to study economic measures which can help in improving the quality of life of economically weaker section of society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program me. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.
19. Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.
20. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.
21. Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.
22. An Environmental Audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the SEIAA.
23. The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.
24. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in

hard & soft copies) to the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.

25. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.
26. Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.
27. Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.
28. Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.
29. Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried-out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.
30. Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried-out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.
31. Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CER component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.
32. Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.
33. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.
34. Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
35. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, if applicable to this project.
36. The proponent shall observe every 15 day for nesting of any turtle in the area. Based on the observations so made, if turtle nesting is observed, necessary safeguard measures shall be taken in consultation with the State Wildlife Department. For the purpose, awareness shall be created amongst the workers about the nesting sites so that such sites, if any, are identified by the workers during operations of the mine for taking required safeguard measures. In this regards the safety notified zone should be left so that the habitat/nesting area is undisturbed.
37. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bed material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
38. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent Authorities for withdrawal of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), required for the project.
39. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.

40. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
41. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. (MoEF circular Dated : 22-09-2008 regarding stipulation of condition to improve the living conditions of construction labour at site).
42. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
43. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
44. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow by e-mail.
45. The green cover development/tree plantation is to be done in an area equivalent to 20% of the total leased area either on river bank or along road side (Avenue Plantation).
46. Debris from the river bed will be collected and stored at secured place and may be utilized for strengthen the embankment.
47. Safety measures to be taken for the safety of the people working at the mine lease area should be given, which would also include measure for treatment of bite of poisonous reptile/insect like snake.
48. Periodical and Annual medical checkup of workers as per Mines Act and they should be covered under ESI as per rule.

Specific Conditions:

1. If in future during the progressive mining this lease area becomes part of cluster i.e. area equal to or more than 5 ha., limited to B-1 category, then additional conditions based on the EIA conducted by the concerned lease holders shall be imposed and joint EMP shall be implemented. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow all the imposed conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per the law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
2. District Mining Officer shall ensure that if mineable quantity mentioned in LOI is amended as per replenishment study report the project proponent shall seek amended/fresh EC.
3. A certificate from Forest Department shall be obtained that no forest land is involved in mining or as a route and if forest land is involved the project proponent shall obtain forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per the provisions of Van Sanrakshan evam Samvardhan Adhinyam, 2023 and submit before the start of work.
4. The mining lease holders shall ensure to comply with mine reclamation plan as submitted
5. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.

6. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or district plantation committee, for planting at least 5,000 plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition. (124)
7. The project proponent shall ensure that water bodies do not get polluted due to mining activity and in consultation with District Environment Authority or an Authority nominated by concerned DM, project proponent will prepare a conservation and management plan for rejuvenation and management of all water bodies within periphery of 5 km. Funds for the same will be kept in a separate bank account and six monthly compliance status will be presented by project proponent before the nominated authority in the District.
8. Department of Geology and Mines, Government of Uttar Pradesh and / or concerned district administration, before releasing the security deposit to Project Proponent will ensure that Project Proponent has fully complied with the EC conditions. Non-compliance, if any, should be reported to UPSPCB for appropriate legal action and recovery of compensation.
9. Any application for transfer of this EC, during its validity period unless it is cancelled by a competent authority, has to be necessarily accompanied with status of compliance of EC conditions duly certified by IRO, MoEFCC, GoI, Lucknow.
10. Number of mining projects are coming up in district. Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP to carry out regional EIA-EMP report including carrying capacity of environmental components to assess the capacity to further bear the pollution load for such areas within a period of 1 year and submit the same to SEIAA, UP for evaluation.
11. Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP in consultation with UPSPCB will establish required number of CAAQMS in district within a period of one year and submit geo-referenced map of these stations along with data. Details of existing CAAQMS, if any, be submitted within a period of three months.
12. Large number of mining projects are ongoing as well as new mining leases are coming up in the district. A reference be sent to DGM and MS, SPCB for preparing mitigation plan for controlling air pollution in the district especially in mining areas.
13. If the air quality deteriorates due to mining, then District Administration & Directorate of Mining should ensure that mining be stopped immediately. Adequate measures be taken for restoring air quality and mining should commence only when air quality attains the prescribed standards.
14. The quantity mentioned in Lol or quantity mentioned in replenishment study, whichever is less, would be maximum quantity which project proponent may extract. It will be ensured by District Administration and Geology and Mining Department. Directorate of Geology and Mining will ensure conduct of replenishment study from reputed institution for subsequent years in compliance of Hon'ble NGT orders.
15. NOC from Irrigation Department/ Concerning Authority regarding river bed mining to be obtained before start of mining activity.
16. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or District plantation committee, for planting at least (as per the project) plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provisions for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition.
17. The project proponent shall install solar light in their site office.

18. During the submission of 6 monthly compliance reports, the project proponent should make sure that the periodically taken site photographs should also be annexed along with the compliance report. (183)
19. Preference should be given to indigenous local species as per the consultation of the local district Forest Officer.
20. Link Road from the quarry site to the main road shall be constructed as an all-weather road with blacktopping and maintained by the project proponent.
21. Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored. Suitable measures shall be taken for proper maintenance of vehicles used in a quarry operation and transportation.
22. The project proponent should explore the possibilities of rainwater harvesting.
23. Agreement/ Consent between project proponent and competent authority/ landowner for haulage road from lease site to link road.
24. Latest technology (water sprinklers/ tankers) to be adopted for mitigating dust at source points in lease area and haulage road during operational activity/vehicular movement.
25. As per the proposed plan, plantation with area specific plant species, number of plants to be planted and report of green belt development to be submitted to the concerning department
26. Water requirement details along with source of water and the permission/ agreement with the concerning authority/ water supplying agencies to be submitted.
27. Submit the Hydrological study report of lease area that the quantity given in Lol will be mined without affecting the geo-hydrology of the River.
28. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period/mining plan whichever is earlier.
29. At the time of operation, project proponent will comply with all the guidelines issued by Government of India/State Govt./District Administration related to Covid-19.
30. Environment management in according to environmental status and impact of the project.
31. During the school opening and closing time transportation of minerals will be restricted.
32. Selection of plants for green belt should be on the basis of pollution removal index. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree saplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
33. No mining activity should be carried out in-stream channel as per SSMMG, 2016.
34. Pakkamotorable haul road to be maintained by the project proponent.
35. A separate Environmental Management Cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
36. Permission from the competent authority regarding evacuation route should be taken.
37. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level. Besides flora & fauna should be examined twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
38. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
39. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.
40. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree saplings to be planted on both sides of the road. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
41. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.
42. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer.
43. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
44. Drinking water for workers would be provided by tankers.
45. Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
46. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitation as per mining guidelines.

- 120
- (182)
47. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) plan shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditure to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01/05/2018.
 48. Health/Insurance card, Medical claim, regular health check-up camps, facilities shall be provided to the regular/temporary/Contractual or any base workers. Copy of receipt shall be produced to the Directorate of Environment along with the compliance report.
 49. Measure for conservation of water through rainwater harvesting and cleaning and maintenance of natural surface water bodies of the nearby areas may be considered as one of the activity in CER.
 50. The excavated mining material should be carried and transported in such a way that no obstruction to the free flow of water takes place. Suitable measure should be taken and details to be provided to concern Department.
 51. 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.
 52. The project proponent shall ensure that if the project area falls within the eco-sensitive zone of National park/ Sanctuary prior permission of statutory committee of National board for wild life under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be obtained before commencement of work.
 53. If in future this lease area becomes part of cluster of equal to or more than 05 ha. then additional conditions based on the EIA shall be imposed. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow cluster conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
 54. Project falling within 10 KM area of Wild Life Sanctuary is to obtain a clearance from National Board Wild Life (NBWL) even if the eco-sensitive zone is not earmarked.
 55. To avoid ponding effect and adverse environmental conditions for sand mining in area, progressive mining should be done as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
 56. In case it has been found that the E.C. obtained by providing incorrect information, submitting that the distance between the two adjoining mines is greater than 500mt. and area is less than 05 ha, but factually the distance is less than 500 mt and the mine is located in cluster of area equal or more than 05 ha, the E.C issued will stand revoked.
 57. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
 58. The mining work will be open-cast and manual/semi mechanized (subject to orders). Heavy machine such as excavator, scooper etc. should not be employed for mining purpose. No drilling/blasting should be involved at any stage.
 59. It shall be ensured that there shall be no mining of any type within 03 m or 10% of the width which-ever is less, shall be left on both the banks of precise area to control and avoid erosion of river bank. The mining is confined to extraction of sand/moram from the river bank only.
 60. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bank material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
 61. The project proponent shall adhere to mining in conformity to plan submitted for the mine lease conditions and the Rules prescribed in this regard clearly showing the no work zone in the mine lease i.e. the distance from the bank of river to be left un-worked (Non mining area), distance from the bridges etc. It shall be ensured that no mining shall be carried out during the monsoon season.
 62. The project proponent shall ensure that wherever deployment of labour attracts the Mines Act, the provision thereof shall be strictly followed.

63. The project proponent will provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as required, also provide adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly. (B)
64. The critical parameters such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx in the ambient air within the impact zone shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water if any shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, pH, Fecal Coliform and Total Suspended Solids (TSS))].
65. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads.
66. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
67. The extended mining scheme will be submitted by the proponent before expiry of present mining plan.
68. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
69. Common road for transportation of mineral is to be maintained collectively. Total cost will be shared/worked out on the basis of lease area among users.
70. Proponent will provide adequate sanitary facility in the form of mobile toilets to the labours engaged for the project work.
71. Solid waste material viz., gutkha pouchs, plastic bags, glasses etc. to be generated during project activity will be separately storage in bins and managed as per Solid Waste Management rules.
72. Natural/customary paths used by villagers should not be obstructed at any time by the activities proposed under the project.
73. Digital processing of the entire lease area in the district using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring the change of river course by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The record of such study to be maintained and report be submitted to Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P. and UPPCB.
74. The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the SEIAA at <http://www.seiaaup.in> and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow, CPCB, State PCB.
75. The MoEF&CC/SEIAA or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
76. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
77. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
78. Waste water from potable use be collected and reused for sprinkling.

19. A width of not less than 50 meter or 10% width of river can be restricted for mining activities from river bank. A condition can be imposed that mining will be done from river activities from river bank.

You shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this clearance shall automatically deem to be cancelled.

Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

The above stipulated conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along-with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Courts of Law relating to the subject matter.

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

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

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

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email - psforest2015@gmail.com)
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email - sudheer.ch@gov.in)
3. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integ rated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow - 226020 (email - rocz.lko-mef@nic.in)
4. District Magistrate, Prayagraj.
5. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email - ms@uppcb.com)
6. Copy to Web Master for uploading on PARIVESH Portal.
7. Copy for Guard File.

(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by: Ajay Kumar Sharm
Designation: Member Secretary
Date and Time: 12/15/2023 4:38:30 P
Page 11 of 11

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vinert Khand-1, Gombi Nagar, Lucknow - 226 010

Phone : 91-522-2300 541, Fax : 91-522-2300 543

E-mail : doeup12@yahoo.com

Website : www.seiaup.com

To:

Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad,
S/o Late Lalu Lal,
M/s Ram rattan construction,
6/41 Naijhusi bazar, Jhusi, Phulpur,
Prayagraj, U.P.

Ref. No...../Parya/SEIAA/DEIAA-EC/2021

Date: 19 October, 2021

Sub: Transfer of EC issued vide letter No. 689/Parva (DEIAA)-728/2017-18, Dt. 10-01-2018

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter dated 12-01-2021 addressed to the Chairman, SEIAA, Directorate of Environment, U.P., Lucknow on the subject as above. The case was considered in SEIAA meeting held on 30-09-2021

SEIAA noted that the above project was taken in its meeting dated 22.05.2021 in which SEIAA gone through the letter of Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad dated 12.01.2021, regarding transfer of Environmental Clearance to the above project issued by DEIAA vide letter no. 689/Parya/DEIAA-728/2017-18 dated 10.01.2018. SEIAA gone through documents and found that the above Environmental Clearance was issued to Smt Suketa Nishad, w/o Sri Vinay Kumar Nishad, 601/1A/227B and 541/205 Mirapur, Thana Antarsuiya, Sadar, Allahabad. SEIAA noted that the previous lease issued to Smt Suketa Nishad was cancelled vide DM, Allahabad, order no. 807/Khanij/e-nilam balu/2020-21 dated 31.07.2020 and another LOI was issued to Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad, M/s Ram rattan construction, S/o Late Lalu Lal, 6/41 Nai jhusi bazar, Jhusi, Phulpur, Prayagraj vide letter no. 2073/Khanij/2020-21 dated 24.12.2020 for 15,000 m³ capacity per annum, whereas original EC was issued for 1 lakh m³ per annum. Geo-coordinates of the area of original EC is also not mentioned. Hence SEIAA opined that the project proponent shall submit relevant documents. The project proponent has submitted his reply along with the letter of Director, Directorate of Geology & Mining letter no. 466/M-28/2012/Parya swa/2019 dated 09.09.2021. Hence SEIAA agreed to transfer Environmental Clearance issued vide letter no. 689/Parya/DEIAA-728/2017-18 dated 10.01.2018 for one year only from Smt Suketa Nishad, w/o Sri Vinay Kumar Nishad, 601/1A/227B and 541/205 Mirapur, Thana Antarsuiya, Sadar, Allahabad to Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad, M/s Ram rattan construction, S/o Late Lalu Lal, 6/41 Naijhusi bazar, Jhusi, Phulpur, Prayagraj for and 15,000 m³ capacity, adding some specific conditions. Area mentioned in the previous EC is being transferred only if there is a change in geo-coordinates of the area then EC will be null and void. SEIAA added the following specific condition:-

1. Directions/suggestions given during public hearing and commitment made by the project proponent should be strictly complied.
2. A certificate from Forest Department shall be obtained that no forest land is involved in mining or as a route and if forest land is involved the project proponent shall obtain the forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per law under the provisions of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 and submit before the start of work.
3. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining

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नाक राफि ई 02420 को 0
पत्रांक 550 विभागाध्यक्ष/निदेशक
दिनांक 26/10/21



674/10/197
29/10/21

Transfer of EC issued vide letter No. 689/Parya (DEIAA) 728/2017-18, Dt. 10-01-2018

- activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora fauna etc.
4. Replenishment study, duly approved by the competent authority for approving DSR for the district should be submitted within one year. In the absence of replenishment study, keeping in mind various orders issued by Hon'ble NGT and development works in the State EC is accorded for a period of one year.
 5. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.
 6. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or Horticulture Department, for planting at least 5,000 plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition.
- Rest all the content of Environmental Clearance letter no. 689/Parya/DEIAA-728/2017-18 dated 10.01.2018 shall remain same.
There will be no second transfer of this EC.

(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

No. 257 /Parya/SEIAA/DEIAA-EC/2020 dated: As above

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

1. The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email - ps@envups@rediffmail.com)
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email - judheer.ch@gov.in)
3. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow - 226020 (email - rcr.iko.mef@nic.in)
4. Director, Geology & Mining, Uttar Pradesh, Khanij Bhawan 27/B, Raja Ram Mohan Rai Marg, Lucknow-226001 (email - dgmupsp@gmail.com)
5. District Magistrate, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC 12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email - ms@uppcb.com)
7. Copy to Web Master for uploading on PARIVESH Portal
8. Copy for Guard File.


(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE

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

To,

The -1

RATAN NISHAD

6/41 New Jhushi Bajar, Thana- Jhushi, Tehsil- Phulpur, Distt- Prayagraj
U.P -211019

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

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC)
in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number
SIA/UP/MIN/448572/2023 dated 12 Oct 2023. The particulars of the environmental
clearance granted to the project are as below.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. EC Identification No. | EC23B001UP160250 |
| 2. File No. | 8356 |
| 3. Project Type | New |
| 4. Category | B |
| 5. Project/Activity including Schedule No. | 1(a) Mining of minerals |
| 6. Name of Project | "M/S Ram Ratan Construction" |
| 7. Name of Company/Organization | RATAN NISHAD |
| 8. Location of Project | UTTAR PRADESH |
| 9. TOR Date | N/A |

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

Date: 15/12/2023

(e-signed)
Ajay Kumar Sharma
Member Secretary
SEIAA - (UTTAR PRADESH)

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

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PARIVESH

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and Virtuous Environmental Single-Window Hub)





Directorate of Environment, U.P.
Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow- 226010
E-Mail- doeupiko@yahoo.com, seiaaup@yahoo.com
Phone no- 0522-2300541

Reference- MoEFCC Proposal no SIA/UP/MIN/448572/2023 & SEIAA, U.P File no-8356

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Proposed Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna Riverbed Gata No.- 21, Village-Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur, Tehsil- Sadar, District- Prayagraj, U.P., (Leased Area: 5.00 Ha.).

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application / letter dated 12-10-2023 & 30-10-2023 above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by 804th SEAC in meeting held on 31-10-2023 and 780th SEIAA in meeting held on 30-11-2023.

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Geogreen Enviro House Pvt. Ltd to SEAC on 31-10-2023.

Project Details Informed by the Project Proponent and their Consultant

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

- The environmental clearance is sought for Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna Riverbed Gata No.- 21, Village-Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur, Tehsil- Sadar, District- Prayagraj, U.P., (Leased Area: 5.00 Ha.).
- Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | On Line Proposal No. | SIA/UP/MIN/448572/2023 | | |
| 2. | File No. Allotted By SEIAA, UP | 8356 | | |
| 3. | Name Of Proponent | "M/S Ram Ratan Construction" Shri Ratan Kumar Nishad S/o Late Lallu Lal | | |
| 4. | Full Correspondence Address Of Proponent | R/o: 6/41 New Jhushi Bajar, Thana- Jhushi, Tehsil- Phulpur, Prayagraj, U.P. | | |
| 5. | Name Of Project | Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna River Bed | | |
| 6. | Project Location (Plot/Khasra/Gata No.) | Ordinary Sand Mining at Yamuna River Bed over and area of 5.0 Ha at Gata No- 21, Village- Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur, Tehsil- Sadar, District- Prayagraj, U.P. | | |
| 7. | Name of River | Yamuna River | | |
| 8. | Name of Village | Aadampur (Madaripur) to Sadiyapur | | |
| 9. | Tehsil | Sadar | | |
| 10. | District | Prayagraj, U.P. | | |
| 11. | Name Of Minor Mineral | Ordinary Sand | | |
| 12. | Sanctioned Lease Area | 5.0Ha. | | |
| 13. | Mineable Area | 5.0 Ha. | | |
| 14. | Max. & Min mRL Within Lease Area | 75 mRL-71.0mRL | | |
| 15. | Pillar Coordinates (Verified By DMO) | Boundary Point | Latitude (N) | Longitude (E) |
| | | A | 25°20.053' | 81°48.468' |
| | | B | 25°20.026' | 81°48.523' |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------------|------------|
| | | C | 25°20.176' | 81°48.603' |
| | | D | 25°20.204' | 81°48.550' |
| 16. | Total Geological Reserve | 25,000 Cu.m | | |
| 17. | Mineable Reserve | 15,000 Cu.m | | |
| 18. | Total Proposed Production as per LOI | 15,000 Cu.m per year | | |
| 19. | Annual Proposed Production | 15,000 Cu.m per year | | |
| 20. | Proposed Production | 15,000 Cu.m per year | | |
| 21. | Sanctioned Period Of Mine Lease | 05 Years | | |
| 22. | Method of Mining | Open cast- Semi Mechanized Method | | |
| 23. | No. of Workers | 12 | | |
| 24. | Type of Land | Government land River Bed | | |
| 25. | Ultimate Depth of Mining | 3.0 m or above the ground water table whichever comes first | | |
| 26. | Nearest Metalled Road From Site | NH-35 | | |
| 27. | Water Requirement | 4.46 KLD | | |
| 28. | Name of The QCI Accredited Consultant With QCI No. And Period Of Validity | GEOGREEN ENVIRO HOUSE PVT LTD NABET/EIA/2124/RA0215 Valid till 24 Feb, 2024 | | |
| 29. | Any Litigation Pending Against The Project Or Land In Any Court. | No | | |
| 30. | Details Of 500m Cluster Map & Certificate Verified By Mining Officer | 1627/Khanij/2023-2024 Dated- 20/09/2023 | | |
| 31. | Details Of LOI | 2073/Khanij/2020-2021 Dated 24/12/2020 | | |
| 32. | Details Of Lease Area In Approved | Gata no. -21 | | |

3. The mining would be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and will not intersect the ground water table at any point of time.
4. This project does not attract any of the general conditions applicable on mining projects specified in EIA Notification 14/09/2006.
5. The mining operation will not be carried out in safety zone of any bridge or embankment or in eco-fragile zone such as habitat of any wild fauna.
6. There is no litigation pending in any court regarding this project.
7. The project proposal falls under category-1(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee Meeting (SEAC) held on 31-10-2023 the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in its Meeting held 30-11-2023 and decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 15,000 Cu.m per year for lease area of 05 ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions:-

General condition:

1. This environmental clearance is subject to allotment of mining lease in favour of project proponent by District Administration/Mining Department.
2. Forest clearance shall be taken by the proponent as necessary under law.
3. Any change in mining area, khasra numbers, entailing capacity addition with change in process and or mining technology, modernization and scope of working shall again require prior Environmental Clearance as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).
4. Precise mining area will be jointly demarcated at site by project proponent and officials of Mining/Revenue department prior to starting of mining operations. Such site plan, duly verified by competent authority along-with copy of the Environmental Clearance letter will be

displayed on a hoarding/board at the site. A copy of site plan will also be submitted to SEIAA within a period of 02 months. (187)

5. Mining and loading shall be done only within day hours' time.
6. No mining shall be carried out in the safety zone of any bridge and/or embankment.
7. It shall be ensured that standards related to ambient air quality/effluent as prescribed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests are strictly complied with. Water sprinklers and other dust control majors should be applied to take-care of dust generated during mining operation. Sprinkling of water on haul roads to control dust will be ensured by the project proponent.
8. All necessary statutory clearances shall be obtained before start of mining operations. If this condition is violated, the clearance shall be automatically deemed to have been cancelled.
9. Parking of vehicles should not be made on public places.
10. No tree-felling will be done in the leased area, except only with the permission of Forest Department.
11. No wildlife habitat will be infringed.
12. It shall be ensured that excavation of minor mineral does not disturb or change the underlying soil characteristics of the river bed /basin, where mining is carried out.
13. It shall be ensured that mining operation of Sand/Moram will not in any way disturb the, velocity and flow pattern of the river water significantly.
14. It shall be ensured that there is no fauna dependant on the river bed or areas close to mining for its nesting. A report on the same, vetted by the competent authority shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
15. Primary survey of flora and fauna shall be carried out and data shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months.
16. Hydro-geological study shall be carried out by a reputed organization/institute within six months and establish that mining in the said area will not adversely affect the ground water regime. The report shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months. In case adverse impact is observed /anticipated, mining shall not be carried out.
17. Adequate protection against dust and other environmental pollution due to mining shall be made so that the habitations (if any) close by the lease area are not adversely affected. The status of implementation of measures taken shall be reported to the RO, UPPCB and SEIAA and this activity should be completed before the start of sand mining.
18. Need-based assessment for the nearby villages shall be conducted to study economic measures which can help in improving the quality of life of economically weaker section of society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program me. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.
19. Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.
20. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.
21. Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.
22. An Environmental Audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the SEIAA.
23. The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.
24. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in

- hard & soft copies) to the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.
25. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.
 26. Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.
 27. Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.
 28. Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.
 29. Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried-out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.
 30. Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried-out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.
 31. Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CER component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.
 32. Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.
 33. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.
 34. Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
 35. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, if applicable to this project.
 36. The proponent shall observe every 15 day for nesting of any turtle in the area. Based on the observations so made, if turtle nesting is observed, necessary safeguard measures shall be taken in consultation with the State Wildlife Department. For the purpose, awareness shall be created amongst the workers about the nesting sites so that such sites, if any, are identified by the workers during operations of the mine for taking required safeguard measures. In this regards the safety notified zone should be left so that the habitat/nesting area is undisturbed.
 37. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bed material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
 38. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent Authorities for withdrawal of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), required for the project.
 39. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.

40. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
41. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. (MoEF circular Dated : 22-09-2008 regarding stipulation of condition to improve the living conditions of construction labour at site).
42. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
43. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
44. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow by e-mail.
45. The green cover development/tree plantation is to be done in an area equivalent to 20% of the total leased area either on river bank or along road side (Avenue Plantation).
46. Debris from the river bed will be collected and stored at secured place and may be utilized for strengthen the embankment.
47. Safety measures to be taken for the safety of the people working at the mine lease area should be given, which would also include measure for treatment of bite of poisonous reptile/insect like snake.
48. Periodical and Annual medical checkup of workers as per Mines Act and they should be covered under ESI as per rule.

Specific Conditions:

1. If in future during the progressive mining this lease area becomes part of cluster i.e. area equal to or more than 5 ha., limited to B-1 category, then additional conditions based on the EIA conducted by the concerned lease holders shall be imposed and joint EMP shall be implemented. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow all the imposed conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per the law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
2. District Mining Officer shall ensure that if mineable quantity mentioned in LOI is amended as per replenishment study report the project proponent shall seek amended/fresh EC.
3. A certificate from Forest Department shall be obtained that no forest land is involved in mining or as a route and if forest land is involved the project proponent shall obtain forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per the provisions of Van Sanrakshan evam Samvardhan Adhinyam, 2023 and submit before the start of work.
4. The mining lease holders shall ensure to comply with mine reclamation plan as submitted
5. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.

6. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or district plantation committee, for planting at least 5,000 plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition. (124)
7. The project proponent shall ensure that water bodies do not get polluted due to mining activity and in consultation with District Environment Authority or an Authority nominated by concerned DM, project proponent will prepare a conservation and management plan for rejuvenation and management of all water bodies within periphery of 5 km. Funds for the same will be kept in a separate bank account and six monthly compliance status will be presented by project proponent before the nominated authority in the District.
8. Department of Geology and Mines, Government of Uttar Pradesh and / or concerned district administration, before releasing the security deposit to Project Proponent will ensure that Project Proponent has fully complied with the EC conditions. Non-compliance, if any, should be reported to UPSPCB for appropriate legal action and recovery of compensation.
9. Any application for transfer of this EC, during its validity period unless it is cancelled by a competent authority, has to be necessarily accompanied with status of compliance of EC conditions duly certified by IRO, MoEFCC, GoI, Lucknow.
10. Number of mining projects are coming up in district. Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP to carry out regional EIA-EMP report including carrying capacity of environmental components to assess the capacity to further bear the pollution load for such areas within a period of 1 year and submit the same to SEIAA, UP for evaluation.
11. Department of Geology & Mines, GoUP in consultation with UPSPCB will establish required number of CAAQMS in district within a period of one year and submit geo-referenced map of these stations along with data. Details of existing CAAQMS, if any, be submitted within a period of three months.
12. Large number of mining projects are ongoing as well as new mining leases are coming up in the district. A reference be sent to DGM and MS, SPCB for preparing mitigation plan for controlling air pollution in the district especially in mining areas.
13. If the air quality deteriorates due to mining, then District Administration & Directorate of Mining should ensure that mining be stopped immediately. Adequate measures be taken for restoring air quality and mining should commence only when air quality attains the prescribed standards.
14. The quantity mentioned in Lol or quantity mentioned in replenishment study, whichever is less, would be maximum quantity which project proponent may extract. It will be ensured by District Administration and Geology and Mining Department. Directorate of Geology and Mining will ensure conduct of replenishment study from reputed institution for subsequent years in compliance of Hon'ble NGT orders.
15. NOC from Irrigation Department/ Concerning Authority regarding river bed mining to be obtained before start of mining activity.
16. Project Proponent should submit action plan for carrying out plantation at least @1,000 plants / ha of lease area. In this case, PP should prepare a plan, duly approved either by Forest Department or District plantation committee, for planting at least (as per the project) plants, either on government land or community land, within a periphery of 5 km from the boundary of the lease area along with provisions for maintenance for 5 years. Survival of plants should not be less than the survival rate notified by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department otherwise it will be treated as violation of EC condition.
17. The project proponent shall install solar light in their site office.

18. During the submission of 6 monthly compliance reports, the project proponent should make sure that the periodically taken site photographs should also be annexed along with the compliance report. (183)
19. Preference should be given to indigenous local species as per the consultation of the local district Forest Officer.
20. Link Road from the quarry site to the main road shall be constructed as an all-weather road with blacktopping and maintained by the project proponent.
21. Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored. Suitable measures shall be taken for proper maintenance of vehicles used in a quarry operation and transportation.
22. The project proponent should explore the possibilities of rainwater harvesting.
23. Agreement/ Consent between project proponent and competent authority/ landowner for haulage road from lease site to link road.
24. Latest technology (water sprinklers/ tankers) to be adopted for mitigating dust at source points in lease area and haulage road during operational activity/vehicular movement.
25. As per the proposed plan, plantation with area specific plant species, number of plants to be planted and report of green belt development to be submitted to the concerning department
26. Water requirement details along with source of water and the permission/ agreement with the concerning authority/ water supplying agencies to be submitted.
27. Submit the Hydrological study report of lease area that the quantity given in Lol will be mined without affecting the geo-hydrology of the River.
28. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period/mining plan whichever is earlier.
29. At the time of operation, project proponent will comply with all the guidelines issued by Government of India/State Govt./District Administration related to Covid-19.
30. Environment management in according to environmental status and impact of the project.
31. During the school opening and closing time transportation of minerals will be restricted.
32. Selection of plants for green belt should be on the basis of pollution removal index. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree saplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
33. No mining activity should be carried out in-stream channel as per SSMMG, 2016.
34. Pakkamotorable haul road to be maintained by the project proponent.
35. A separate Environmental Management Cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
36. Permission from the competent authority regarding evacuation route should be taken.
37. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level. Besides flora & fauna should be examined twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
38. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
39. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.
40. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree saplings to be planted on both sides of the road. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
41. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.
42. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer.
43. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
44. Drinking water for workers would be provided by tankers.
45. Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
46. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitation as per mining guidelines.

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

63. The project proponent will provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as required, also provide adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly. (B)
64. The critical parameters such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx in the ambient air within the impact zone shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water if any shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, pH, Fecal Coliform and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)].
65. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads.
66. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
67. The extended mining scheme will be submitted by the proponent before expiry of present mining plan.
68. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
69. Common road for transportation of mineral is to be maintained collectively. Total cost will be shared/worked out on the basis of lease area among users.
70. Proponent will provide adequate sanitary facility in the form of mobile toilets to the labours engaged for the project work.
71. Solid waste material viz., gutkha pouchs, plastic bags, glasses etc. to be generated during project activity will be separately storage in bins and managed as per Solid Waste Management rules.
72. Natural/customary paths used by villagers should not be obstructed at any time by the activities proposed under the project.
73. Digital processing of the entire lease area in the district using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring the change of river course by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The record of such study to be maintained and report be submitted to Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P. and UPPCB.
74. The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the SEIAA at <http://www.seiaaup.in> and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow, CPCB, State PCB.
75. The MoEF&CC/SEIAA or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
76. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
77. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
78. Waste water from potable use be collected and reused for sprinkling.

19. A width of not less than 50 meter or 10% width of river can be restricted for mining activities from river bank. A condition can be imposed that mining will be done from river activities from river bank.

You shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this clearance shall automatically deem to be cancelled.

Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

The above stipulated conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along-with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Courts of Law relating to the subject matter.

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

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

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

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email - psforest2015@gmail.com)
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email - sudheer.ch@gov.in)
3. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integ rated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow - 226020 (email - rocz.lko-mef@nic.in)
4. District Magistrate, Prayagraj.
5. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email - ms@uppcb.com)
6. Copy to Web Master for uploading on PARIVESH Portal.
7. Copy for Guard File.

(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

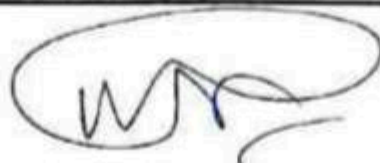
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Designation: Member Secretary
Date and Time: 12/15/2023 4:38:30 P
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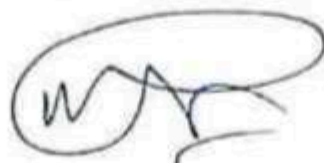
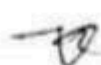
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 Table 17: Reserve estimation of sand on the banks of Tons River
 Table 18: Reserve estimation of sand on the banks of Belan River

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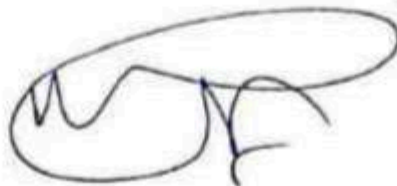
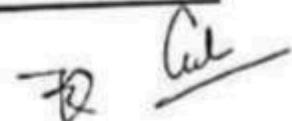





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- Table 19 : Detail Of Production Of Minor Mineral in Last Three Years In Distt. Allahabad
- Table 20 : Details Of Royalty Or Revenue Received In Last Three Years
- Table 21 : List of Proposed Mining Quarries In The District With Location, Area And Period Of Validity
- Table 22 : Environmental Sensitivity Analysis of Site
- Table 23 : Present Status of Mining

Plates

- Plate 1: Location of Sand Mines in Ganga river
- Plate 2: Location of Sand Mines in Yamuna River
- Plate 3: Location of Sand Mines in Tons River
- Plate 3: Location of Sand Mines in Belan River

Preface

On 15th January 2016, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India issued a notification under which in Para 7(iii) (a) and Annexure (x), purpose and structure of District Survey Report has been discussed. The District Survey Report (DSR) will be prepared in every district for each minor mineral. It will guide systematic and scientific utilization of natural resources, so that present and future generation may be benefitted at large. The purpose of District Survey Report (DSR) is *"Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area"*.

The District Survey report (DSR) will contain mainly data published and endorsed by various departments and websites about Geology of the area, Mineral Wealth details of rivers, Details of Lease and Mining activity in the district along with Sand Mining and Revenue of Minerals. This report also contains details of Forest, Rivers, Soil, Agriculture, Road, Transportation and Climate etc.

Allahabad is one of the oldest cities in India. It is situated at the confluence of three rivers- Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati. Geographically, Allahabad is located at 25.45°N 81.84°E in the southern part of the Uttar Pradesh. To its south and southeast is the Bagelkhand region, to its east is middle Ganges valley of North India, or Purvanchal, to its southwest is the Bundelkhand region, to its north and northeast is the Awadh region and to its west along with Kaushambi it forms the part of Doab i.e the Lower Doab region. The area is mostly covered by alluvium with exposures of Vindhyan super group.

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Disclaimer: - *The data may vary due to flood, heavy rains and other natural calamities. Therefore, it is recommended that DEIAA may take into consideration all its relevant aspects/data while scrutinizing and recommending the application for EC to the concerned Authority.*

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Introduction

The district of Allahabad is located between 24° 47' N and 25° 47' N latitudes and between 81° 19'E and 82° 21'E longitudes. It covers an area of 5246 sq km. This district lies in the southern part of the state in the Gangetic plain and adjoining Vindhyan Plateau of India. Allahabad district is surrounded by district Bhadohi and Mirzapur in the East, Kaushambi and Banda in the west, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur in the North and Banda and Madhya Pradesh are in the south. River Ganga and Yamuna flow through the district. The district comprises of eight tahsils, namely Sadar, Sorson, Phulpur, Handia, Bara, Karchana, Koraon and Meja. Tahsil Meja is biggest one according to the area while as per population Tahsil Sadar is the biggest Tahsil of the district. It has 20 development Blocks, 2715 villages and 10 towns.

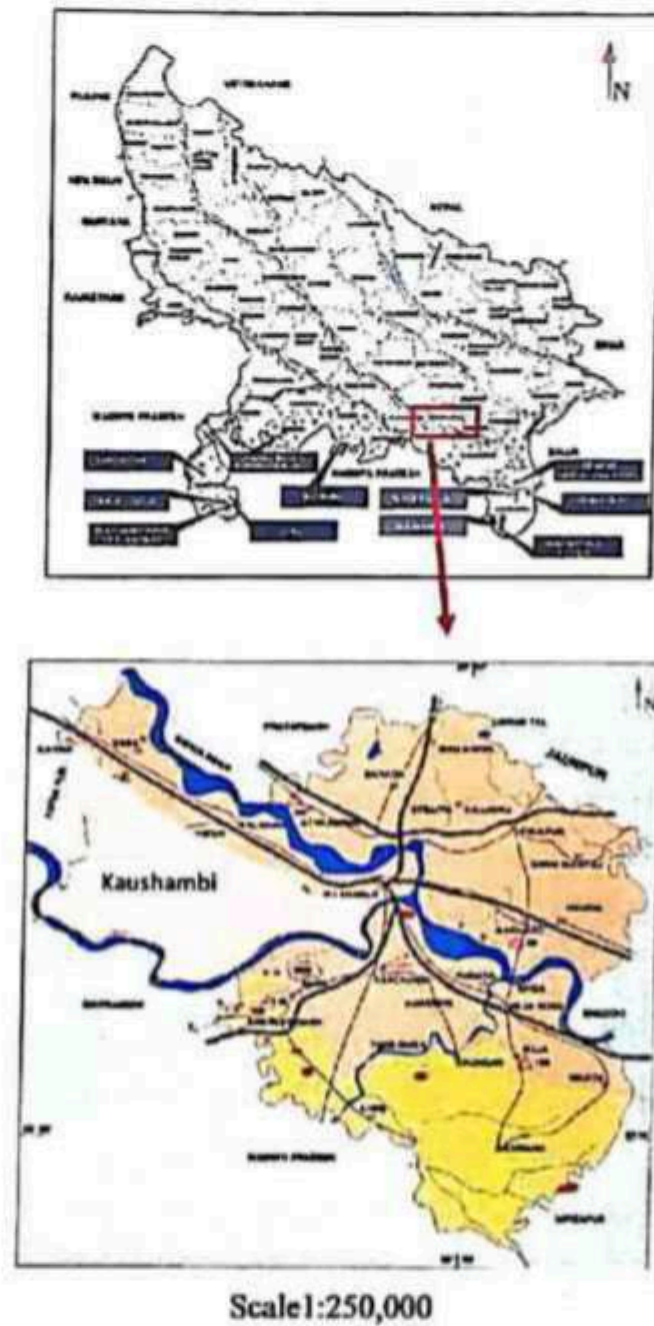
The district of Allahabad was bifurcated into Allahabad and Kaushambi in 1997, Before the bifurcation it covered an area of 7261 sq km with nine tehsils and 28 CD blocks. The Doab region covering an area of 2015 sq km with three Tehsil, and 8 CD blocks was created as Kaushambi.

The district area represents alluvial, as well as hard rock. District is bifurcated by river Yamuna, Vindhyan hills. Physiographically district is characterized with Ganga and Yamuna plain and Vindhyan plateau. It can be divided into three natural subdivisions;

- i) Active Flood Plain
- ii) Older Alluvial Plain and Rock Surface

(Denudational Hills). The Active Alluvial Plain is of low relief characterized by thick deposition of clay, kankar, sand and gravel. Older Alluvial Plain lies along river Ganga. It is less pronounced in trans Yamuna area. The Denudational hills are quite prominent in Trans Yamuna area and in Shankargarh, Koraon, Meja and Manda in particular.

District Survey Report-Allahabad



(Source: mineral.up.nic)

Fig 1: Location map of Allahabad

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]

General Profile of the district

Allahabad is basically an Administrative and Educational city. High Court of Uttar Pradesh, Auditor General of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) PCDA, Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Prishad (UP BOARD) office, Police Head Quaters are situated in the city.

The city of Allahabad is among the largest cities of Uttar Pradesh and situated at the confluence of three rivers- Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati. The meeting point is known as Triveni and is especially sacred to Hindus. The earlier settlements of the Aryans were established in this city, then known as Prayag" Prayagasya Praveshshu Papam Nashwati Tatkshanam. All sins are cleaned with entry in Prayag (the ancient name of modern time Allahabad) PRAYAG is one of the historic and mythological cities of India with glorious past and present. It continues to enjoy the distinction of being a place of haunting and lasting memories. It is a city of mixed culture of Hindu, Muslims, Jains and Christians.

This city was the heart of the Indian Freedom Movement against the British rule with Anand Bhawan being the epicentre, It was in Allahabad the Mahatama Gandhi proposed his program of non-violent resistance to liberate India. Allahabad has provided the largest number of prime ministers of Post independence India Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P.Singh. Former Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar was student of Allahabad university.

Climate Condition

The climate of Allahabad district is characterized by a long and hot summer, a fairly pleasant monsoon and cold seasons. The winter usually extends from mid-November to February and is followed by the summer which continues

District Survey Report-Allahabad

till about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon then ushers in the rainy season which lasts till the end of September. October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season.

The rainfall of Allahabad district generally decreases from the south-east to the north-west. About 88 percent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season. July and August being the months of maximum rainfall. The normal rainfall in the district is 975.4 mm. (38.40") but the variation from year to year is appreciable on an average there are about 48 rainy days in a year, the variation in different parts of the district being negligible.

From about the middle of November, the temperatures begin to fall rapidly and in January (the coldest month) the mean daily maximum is 23.7°C (74.7°F). In association with cold waves in the wake of western disturbance passing eastwards, the minimum temperature may go down to a degree or two above the freezing point of water and slight frosts may occur. Temperatures rise rapidly after February. The heat in the summer season-particularly in May and the early part of June is intense. May usually being the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.8°C (107.2°F) and the mean daily minimum at 26.8°C (80.2°F). The hot dry and often dusty westerly winds (locally known as loo) make the heat more intense during the daytime specially in the trans-Yamuna tract due to the radiation from the stony outcrops.

The climate is marked by high relative humidity i.e. 70 to 80 percent during monsoon and progressive decrease in humidity (during the summers humidity is very low i.e. 15 to 20 percent only). During the monsoon season the skies are heavily clouded but during the rest of the year they are clear or lightly clouded except for short spells of a day or two during the cold season when in association with the passing western disturbances, they become cloudy.

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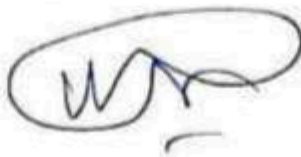
Winds are generally light throughout the year with some increase in force in the summer (particularly in the afternoons) and during the south west monsoon season.

Topography & Terrain

The district may be divided in the three distinct Physical parts. the trans- ganga or the Gangapar Plain, the doab and trans-Yamuna or the Yamunapar tract which are formed by the Ganga and its tributary, the Yamuna, the latter joining the former at Allahabad, the confluence being known as sangam. Trans Ganga tract comprises poor sandy soil (full of kankar) with stretches of sodic lands popularly known as 'USAR'. In tehsil Handia, the water table is high and the water in excess, collecting in numerous lakes which form the most noticeable feature of the area, especially in northern part. The Trans Yamuna tract forms a part of Bundelkhand region. The district is mainly characterized with Ganga, Yamuna alluvial plain and Vindhyan Plateau. G.S.I. (2001) has identified the following geomorphic features.

1. Active Flood Plain: It is quite localized and confined only to the river system.
2. Older Alluvial Plain: It is characterized by depositional and erosional terraces found in patches along the active plain.
3. Rocky Surface (Denudational hills): These are prominent in trans Yamuna area formed mainly of quartzitic nature.

The master slope of Trans Ganga is towards east or south east, with the altitude ranging from 89.30 mamsl-93.57 masl. Rivers of the district namely Yamuna, Tons, Sai and Varuna belongs to main drainage system of the Ganga. Dendritic drainage pattern is the most common features in the district which is the structurally controlled. Streams upto the fifth order are encountered in the district.



Water Course & Hydrology

Rainfall, subsurface flows and snow melt from glaciers are the main sources of water in river Ganga. Surface water resources of Ganga have been assessed at 525 billion cubic meter (BCM). Out of its 17 main tributaries Yamuna, Sone, Ghagra and Kosi contribute over half of the annual water yield of the Ganga. These tributaries meet the Ganga at Allahabad and further downstream. The river has a problem of low flows between the Haridwar - Allahabad stretch. December to May are the months of lean flow in the Ganga. On an average, each square km of the Ganga basin receives a million cubic meter (MCM) of water as rainfall. 30% of this is lost as evaporation, 20% seeps to the subsurface and the remaining 50% is available as surface runoff. The deep channel of the river bounded by high banks facilitates the passage of ground water as base flow. Annual flooding is the characteristic of all rivers in the Ganga basin. The Ganga rises during the monsoon but the high banks restrict the flood water from spreading. The flood plain is usually 0.5 to 2 km wide. This active flood plain is flooded every year. In addition to this the existing structures on the Ganga Basin also affect its discharge. The rivers of the district belong to the main system of Ganga and comprise several sub systems of which the most important are the Yamuna and the Tons, other including the minor systems of the Varuna and the Sai.

Ground Water Development

Occurrence Groundwater in the area is found both in the alluvium as well as in the sandstones. In the alluvium it occurs in the pore spaces of the constituent grains. In the sandstones it occurs in the interspaces of the sand grains wherever they are not very compact. Otherwise, it occurs in the sandstone along the planes of weaknesses such as cracks, joint planes, fissures and bedding planes, etc. In the weathered zone also the groundwater occurs as in the alluvium. Kankar and/or sands from the principal aquifers in the alluvial in

District Survey Report-Allahabad

the area. Near surface groundwater in the area occurs sander water table conditions, but the deeper aquifers are confined, as the confining clay beds are present in the area.

Drainage System

The area north of the river Jamuna is almost a flat country, whereas the southern part is slightly undulating. The minimum and maximum altitudes attained in the area are 90.22 m. (296 ft.) near the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Jamuna and 187.45 m. (615 ft.) at Bagala ($25^{\circ}14'9''$: $81^{\circ}36'44''$), respectively, above the mean sea level. The average topographical slope of the area is from W.N.W. to E.S.E. direction. The Ganga and Jamuna together with the rivers Tons and Belan form the main drainage system of the area. In addition to this the Sasur Khaderi nadi and Kilnahi nadi collect the run-off water from the central part of the Doab, and take it to the Jamuna. In the southern part, the Jhagrabaria nadi taken the run-off to the Jamuna; the Loni and Lapri rivers to the river Tons..

Table 1: Drainage System with Description of main rivers

| S.No. | Name of River | Area Covered (sq km) | % Area Covered |
|-------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Ganga | 105.3 sq km | 1.9 % |
| 2. | Yamuna | 63.75 sq km | 1.17 % |
| 3. | Tons | 55.3 sq km | 1.01% |
| 4. | Belan | 5.85 sq km | 0.11% |

Table 2: Salient features of Important rivers and streams

| S.No. | Name of river/ stream | Total length in the District | Place of Origin | Altitude at |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

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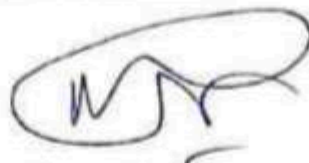
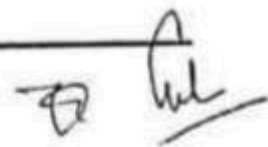
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| | | (in km) | | Origin (m) |
|---|---------------|---------|---|------------|
| 1 | Ganga | 117 km | Gangotri Glacier | 4100 m |
| 2 | Yamuna | 51 km | Yamunotri glacier near Banderpoonch peaks in the Mussourie range of the lower Himalayas | 6387 m |
| 3 | Tons | 79 km | Satna, M.P. | 90 m |
| 4 | Belan | 39 Km | Sonbhadra, U.P. | 6316 m |

Allahabad is located at 25°27'N, 81° 50' E; 25.45° N, 81.840 E in the southern part of the Uttar Pradesh at an elevation of 98 meters. The Indian longitude that is associated with Jabalpur also passes through Allahabad, which is 343 km north to Jabalpur on the same longitude. To its southwest, east and south west is the Bundelkhand region, to its north and north east is the Awadh region and to its west is lower Doab of which it is a part. It is the last point of the Yamuna River and is the last frontier of the Indian west. Ground water in the district occurs both in alluvium and in the weathered & jointed sandstones areas which are underlain by hard rocks. In the unconsolidated or alluvial formation ground water occurs under unconfined to confined conditions in the shallow and deeper aquifers respectively and depth to water ranges between 2 to 20 meters during premonsoon period, while in the post monsoon period it stands between 1 to 18.00 meters (Shankar *et al.*, 2014)

Ganga River

Ganga River enters in Allahabad at village Patana Kachhar and passes through Singraur Kachhar, Ganipur, Kaizirpur in and out of district boundary. Finally at Tela, river Ganga exits from District Allahabad.

Table 3: List of villages through which river Ganga passes

| S.No. | Name of Place | Elevation above m |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Patana Kachhar | 99 above msl |
| 2. | Singraur Kachhar | 96 above msl |
| 3. | Ganipur | 93 above msl |
| 4. | Kaizirpur | 90 above msl |
| 5. | Kakra | 87 above msl |
| 6. | RangPura | 83 above msl |
| 7. | Sonawti | 79 above msl |
| 8. | Arail Kachhar | 77 above msl |
| 9. | Arail Uparhar | 77 above msl |
| 10. | Chak Hiranand | 77 above msl |
| 11. | Chak Bhawarvaish | 75 above msl |
| 12. | Gangapur Kachhar | 73 above msl |
| 13. | Madanuwa Kachhar | 73 above msl |
| 14. | Kharu bab | 71 above msl |
| 15. | Patti Bairishal Kachhar Gair | 71 above msl |
| 16. | Naukacha Gairabad | 70 above msl |
| 17. | Babura | 69 above msl |
| 18. | Patulaki | 69 above msl |
| 19. | Rasulpur | 68 above msl |
| 20. | Arazi Pansa Kachhar | 67 above msl |
| 21. | Bahauli | 69 above msl |

District Survey Report Allahabad

| | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------|
| 22. | Baharpur | 69 above msl |
| 23. | Ranka | 69 above msl |
| 24. | Kanjauli Uparhar | 70 above msl |
| 25. | Tela | 70 above msl |

Yamuna River

Yamuna River enters in Allahabad at village Pratappur and passes through Pandua, Bhilore, Semri Terhar in and out of district boundary. Finally at Arail Kachhar, river Yamuna meets with river Ganga in District Allahabad.

Table 4: List of villages through which river Yamuna passes

| S.No. | Name of Place | Elevation above m |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Pratappur | 90 above msl |
| 2. | Pandua | 90 above msl |
| 3. | Bhilore | 89 above msl |
| 4. | Semri Terhar | 89 above msl |
| 5. | Nauriha Tarha | 87 above msl |
| 6. | Chak Sonai | 85 above msl |
| 7. | Manpur | 85 above msl |
| 8. | Nagarwar | 83 above msl |
| 9. | Birwal | 81 above msl |
| 10. | Deoria | 80 above msl |
| 11. | Gohti Uparhar | 79 above msl |
| 12. | BArna | 77 above msl |
| 13. | Arail Kachhar | 77 above msl |

Tons River

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Tons River is the tributary of river Ganga and it enters in Allahabad at village Arazi Pansa Kachhar and passes through Bagaha, Kataka, Mahewa in and out of district boundary. Finally at Chhapar, river Tons exist from District Allahabad.

Table 5: List of villages through which river Tons passes

| S.No. | Name of Place | Elevation above m |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Arazi Pansa Kachhar | 67 above msl |
| 2. | Bagaha | 67 above msl |
| 3. | Kataka | 67 above msl |
| 4. | Mahewa | 66 above msl |
| 5. | Ghirilakshipur | 65 above msl |
| 6. | Madara | 65 above msl |
| 7. | Kena | 63 above msl |
| 8. | Bisaura | 63 above msl |
| 9. | Lohandi | 62 above msl |
| 10. | Palpatti | 61 above msl |
| 11. | Udharenga | 60 above msl |
| 12. | Mahuli khurd | 59 above msl |
| 13. | Garkala | 59 above msl |
| 14. | Chhapar | 59 above msl |

Belan River

Belan River is the tributary of river Tons and it enters in Allahabad at village Chhapar and passes through Gorkala, in and out of district boundary at village Basgarhi, and then re-enter in district at village Barha, and Finally at Dhanawal, river Belan exist from District Allahabad.

Table 6: List of villages through which river Belan passes

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| S.No. | Name of Place | Elevation above m |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Chhapar | 59 above msl |
| 2. | Gorkala | 59 above msl |
| 3. | Basgarhi | 59 above msl |
| 4. | Barha | 57 above msl |
| 5. | Bhadaiyan | 57 above msl |
| 6. | Lakhanpur | 57 above msl |
| 7. | Goldhawa | 56 above msl |
| 8. | Kheri | 56 above msl |
| 9. | Pachera | 55 above msl |
| 10. | Majhagawan | 55 above msl |
| 11. | Dhanawal | 55 above msl |

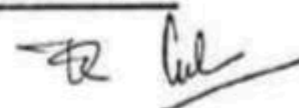
Due to the small streams flowing in major rivers of Allahabad, drainage of the district has become very dense. The list of natural drains in the district is given in Table 7.

Table 7: List of Drains in Allahabad

| S.No. | Name of water body | Merges with | | |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| 1. | Gadhai Nala | Belan River | | Ganga River |
| 2. | Jamdaha Nala | | | |
| 3. | Murdhana River | | | |
| 4. | Bandhai Nala | | | |
| 5. | Bhasmi Nala | | | |
| 6. | Lapri Nala | | | |
| 7. | Lohanda Nala | | | |
| 8. | Nadoh Nala | | | |
| 9. | Kariya Nala | | | |
| 10. | Sirja Nala | | | |
| 11. | Tudiyari River | | | |
| 12. | Naina River | | | |
| 13. | Lapri River | | | |

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|-----|-------------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| 14. | Karmaha Nala | | Tons River | |
| 15. | Patpari Nala | | | |
| 16. | Kaitha Nala | | | |
| 17. | Junjhuria Nala | | | |
| 18. | Karchu Nala | | | |
| 19. | Ghogama Nala | | | |
| 20. | Asrawal Nala | | | |
| 21. | Garua Nala | | | |
| 22. | Barkha Bahar Nala | | | |
| 23. | JhagarBeria Nala | | | Yamuna River |
| 24. | Gahera Nala | | | |
| 25. | Malrua Nala | | | |
| 26. | Sarauli Nala | | | |
| 27. | Mansana River | | | |
| 28. | Aughar Nala | | | |
| 29. | Sangarn Nala | | | |
| 30. | Aundu Nala | | | |
| 31. | Gondari Nala | | | |
| 32. | Bairagiya Nala | | | |

Land form & Seismicity

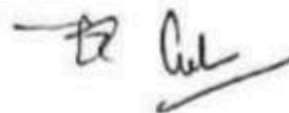
The district falls in seismic zone III, and lies in low to moderate hazard risk zone. No major earthquake has been observed in the district during last 200 years. The district has, however experienced minor tremors on a few occasions.

Soil

In Allahabad mainly 04 types of soils are found

1. Black and coarse gray soil (Jamunapar), which is Clay loam to sandy loam in 48 % area of the District in Shankargarh, Koraon, Manda, Meja blocks.
2. Jamuna Khaddar & alluvial ((Jamunapar) soil is rich in Loam & Sandy Loam and cover 10 % area of the district especially Jasra, Karchhana, Chaka, Kaundhiara.

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3. Ganga low land & sodic (Gangapar) soil is rich in Sandy loam to sodic soil and covered 15% of the area namely the blocks Pratappur, Handia, Phulpur.
4. In Ganga plane (Gangapar) area Sandy loam & clay are dominant and cover 27 % of the district namely the blocks Phulpur, Saidabad, Soraon.

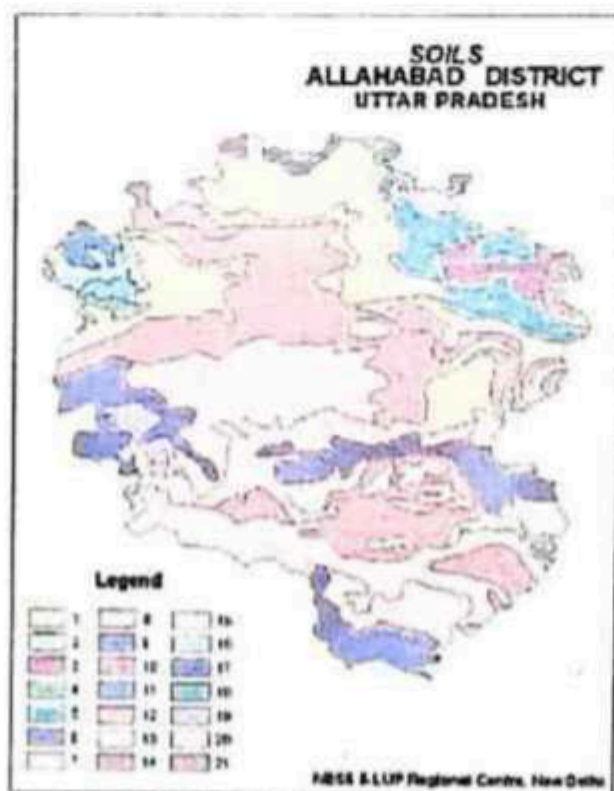


Fig 2: Soil map of Allahabad

Cropping Pattern

Table 8: Cropping Pattern of Allahabad

| S.No. | Crop | Area (,000 ha) |
|-------|--------|----------------|
| 1. | Wheat | 156.091 |
| 2. | Gram | 60.81 |
| 3. | Pea | 44.782 |
| 4. | Lentil | 23.871 |

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| | | |
|-----|-----------|---------|
| 5. | Mustard | 7.78 |
| 6. | Lin seed | 1.309 |
| 7. | Maize | 1.219 |
| 8. | Jowar | 1.559 |
| 9. | Urd | 49.821 |
| 10. | Moong | 5.854 |
| 11. | Til | 106.791 |
| 12. | Groundnut | 22.107 |
| 13. | Rice | 10.042 |
| 14. | Soyabehn | 1.395 |

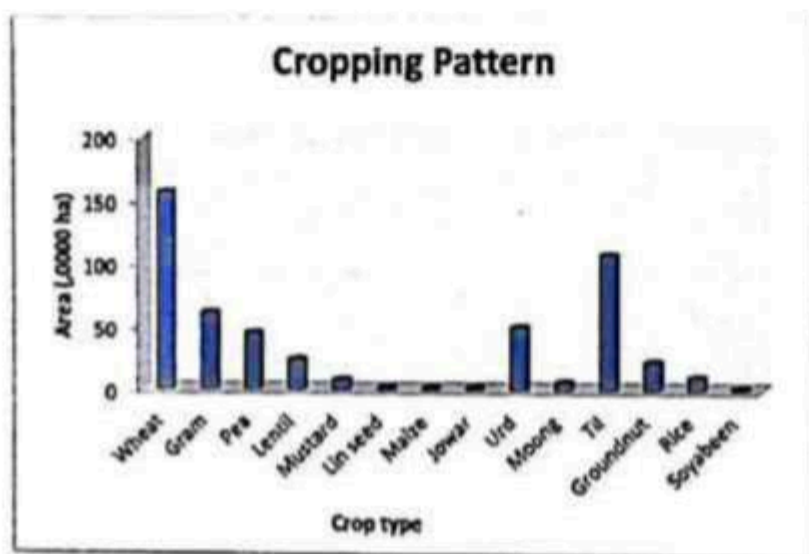


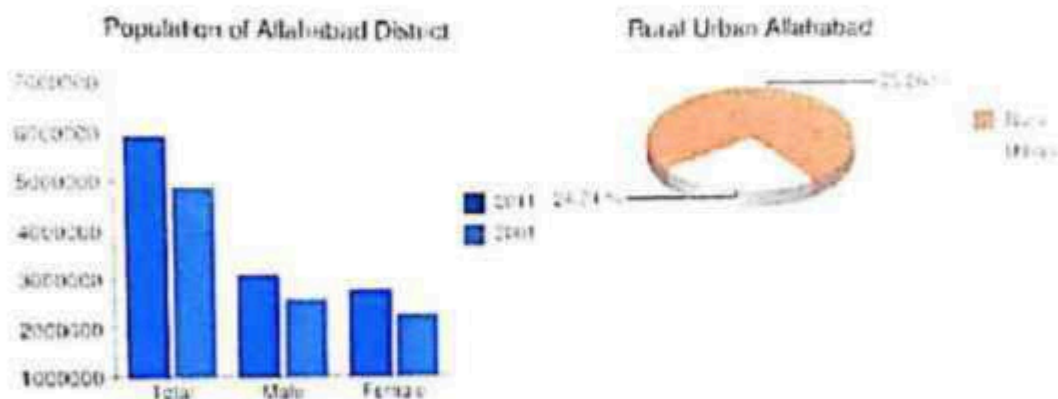
Fig 5: Cropping of Allahabad

Demography**Population Distribution****Rural Urban Distribution**

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(Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/546-Allahabad.html>)

Fig 4: Demography of Allahabad

Table 9: Demographic profile of Allahabad

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| Actual population | 5,954,391 | Population growth | 20.63% |
| (a) Male | 3,131,807 | Area Sq. Km. | 5,482 |
| (b) Female | 2,822,584 | Density /Km2 | 1,086 |
| Average literacy | 72.32 | Total child population (0-6 years) | 885,355 |
| (a) Male literacy | 82.55 | (a) Male(0-6 years) | 467,694 |
| (b) Female literacy | 60.97 | (b) Female(0-6 years) | 417,661 |
| Literates | 3,665,727 | Sex ratio(per 1000) | 901 |
| (a) Male | 2,199,340 | Child sex ratio (0-6 years) | 893 |
| (b) Female | 1,466,387 | Child Proportion | 14.87% |

(Source:

<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/539>

Rainfall & Humidity

The climate of Allahabad district is typical humid subtropical as experienced by the whole north-central India. Allahabad experiences different seasons with climate varying from extreme hot to extreme cold. It has three seasons: hot dry summer, warm humid monsoon and cool dry winter. The winter usually extends from mid-November to February and is followed by the summer which continues till about the middle of June. Allahabad experiences severe fog in January resulting in massive traffic and travel delays. The summer season is long and hot with the maximum temperatures ranging from 40 °C

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(104 °F) to 45 °C (113 °F) accompanied by hot local winds called as "loo". The south-west monsoon then ushers in the rainy season providing relief to the hot summer climate which lasts till the end of September. The months of October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season. The rainfall of Allahabad district generally decreases from the southeast to the northwest. The monsoon season starts from mid of June to September. About 88 percent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season July and August being the months of maximum rainfall. The normal rainfall in the district is 975.4 mm. (38.40 inches) but the variation from year to year is appreciable.

Fauna

Forest cover plays an important role in the economy of the district. The supply of fuel, fodder and bamboo's etc. is made from these forests. The wild life of the district has depleted considerably owing to the destruction of forest and reckless shooting in the past. In 1880 wolves became such a pest that rewards were given for their destruction. They are found in the trans-Yamuna tract and specially along the banks of the Ganga. The number and species of wild animals are much greater in the trans-Yamuna tract than elsewhere in the district. The bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is found in the southern part of the trans-Yamuna tract. The bear and the Chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*) also known as the Indian gazelle or ravine deer are found in tahsil Bara and the Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) occurs in small numbers in the southern part of tahsil Meja. The hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), considerable herds of the Indian blank buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) and the boar (*Sus scrofa*), which do much damage to the crops, are also found in the last also being met with in the flood plain of the Ganga and the doab. The milgai or blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is found in the tahsil of trans-Yamuna tract. The fox (*Kulpus bengalensis*), the hare (*Lepus rufica udatus*), and the sahi or Indian porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*) are found throughout the district.

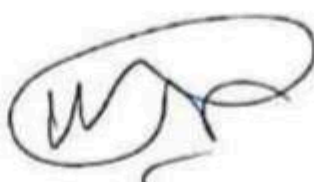
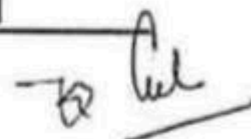
Flora

The reserved forest area under the state forest department in the district is 19839 hectares of which nearly 98 percent lie in trans Yamuna own mainly in two sub-divisions Meja 14832 and Bara 4806. Phulpur and Karchhana have no forest cover. Till the beginning of the present century patches of 'dhak' were found in the trans-Ganga tract mostly between Phulpur and Sarai Mamrez, along the bank of the sasur khaderi, but most of them were cleared for agricultural purposes during the following decades. The right bank of the Ganga has patches of babul. Forest now exist only in the trans-Yamuna tracts in Bara tahsil and the southern tracts of tahsil Meja. The chief varieties of trees found in these forest are Dhak (*Butea monosprma*), Kakor, (*Ziziphus globerrima*), Aonla (*Emblica officinalis*), Kahwa (*Terminalia arjuna*), Jharberi (*Ziziphus numilaria*), Kanju (*Holoptelea inegrifolia*), Mahua (*Madhuca indica*), Semal (*Salmalia Malabarica*), Salai (*Boswellia Serrata*), Khair (*Acacia Catechu*), Harra (*Terminalia chebula*), Chiraunji (*Buchanania lanzon*), Bahera (*Terminalia belerica*) and Babul.

Table 10: Forests in Allahabad

| S.No. | Name of Forest (Reserve Forest) |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Kohdar |
| 2. | Saraiya |
| 3. | Saraiya Kalan |
| 4. | Singhpur Khurd |
| 5. | Koehala |
| 6. | Godaria |
| 7. | Badiha |
| 8. | Bajuddi RF |
| 9. | Osa RF |
| 10. | Lakhanpur |
| 11. | Ledar Khatkari |
| 12. | Anwan |
| 13. | Lakhnauti |
| 14. | Salaiya |
| 15. | Newar |

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| | |
|-----|--------------|
| 16. | Manda |
| 17. | Unchdih |
| 18. | Kerra |
| 19. | Guraiyan |
| 20. | Antri Amilia |
| 21. | Mindra |
| 22. | Gunai |
| 23. | Goharpur |
| 24. | Basera |
| 25. | Chandhas |
| 26. | Mundpela |

Physiography of the district

Physiographically the area can be sub-divided as follows:

1. Isolated hilly tracts up to 75 m height in the central and southern fringes of the area.
2. Upland alluvial surface with a low northerly slope.
3. The lower level present-day flood plains adjacent to the current course of Ken River.
4. The badlands tracts bordering mostly the present day Ken river and contributory network of streams.

The area is drained principally by the perennial Ken river flowing from south to north, where it meets Yamuna river. In general, the terrain has a slope towards northern direction and an alluvial cover is 200 m thickness near Yamuna river. This is in conformity with the geophysical studies, which indicate that the Bundelkhand granite basement, under the alluvial capping, exhibits an average slope of 2 m per kilometer in northern direction.

Land utilization pattern of the district

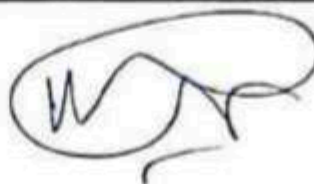
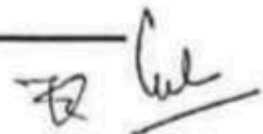
Table 11: Land use pattern of Allahabad

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| S. No. | Particulars | Allahabad |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Total Geographic area (000 ha) | 542.012 |
| 2. | Forest (000 ha) | 21.454 |
| 3. | Cultivable area (000 ha) | 13.335 |
| 4. | Land non agricultural use (000 ha) | 78.094 |
| 5. | Permanent pasture (000ha) | 1.638 |
| 6. | Cultivable wasteland (ha) | 13.335 |
| 7. | Land under misc use(ha) | 9.656 |
| 8. | Barren and uncultivable land (ha) | 16.585 |
| 9. | Current fallows(ha) | 76.546 |
| 10. | Other fallows (ha) | 25.347 |
| 11. | Net sown area | 314.356 |
| 12. | Area sown more than once | 184.682 |
| 13. | Gross cropped area | 499.018 |
| 14. | Crop intensity | 158.3 |

(Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Allahabad, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, 2014)

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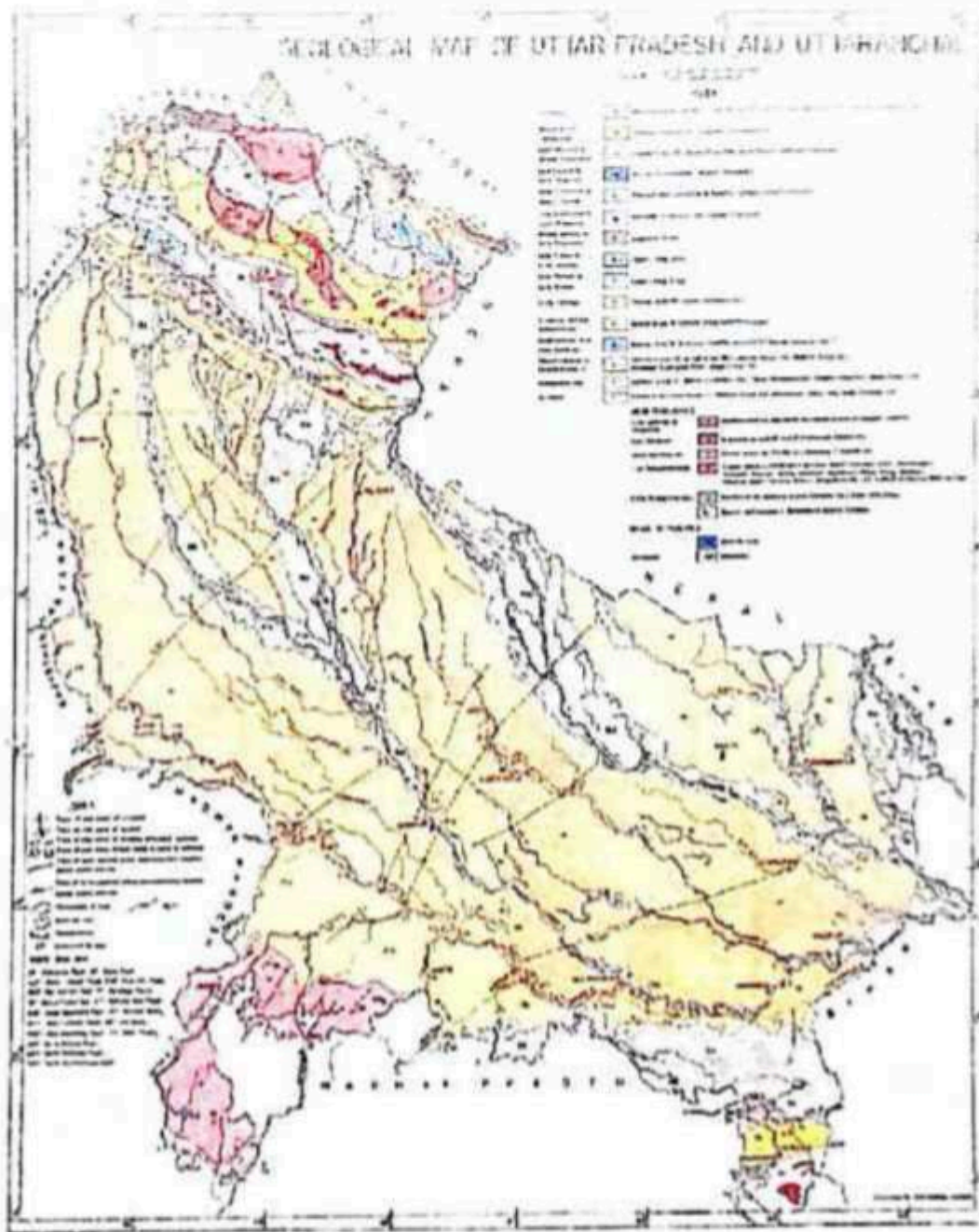


Fig 6: Geological map of Uttar Pradesh

area The rest of the area in the north, east and west is covered by the alluvium. The alluvium in the area consists of clay with occasional *Kankar*, fine to

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coarse-grained sand and loam. The increasing thickness of the granular material to the north and the presence of a number of ox-bow lakes in the area to the north-east, suggest the possibility of some large river flowing through these parts in ancient times. This stream could possibly be the Ganga itself. South of the G.T. road the increasing thickness of the granular material is suggestive of their being deposited by the present course of stream. increasing thickness of the granular material is suggestive of their being deposited by the present course of stream. Geologically the district is characterized by Quaternary alluvium and Vindhyan Plateau. The age of these formations range from Protterozoic to Recent. Quartzite of Kaimur group forms the basement in the area which is unconformably overlain by Quaternary alluvium. It is observed that surface lithological behavior is quite different in Trans Ganga and Trans Yamuna area. The alluvium as classified Younger and Older one. Older alluvium is again classified into two subdivision i) Banda Older alluvium ii) Varanasi Alluvium. Sub-surface geological characters of hard rock area is quite distinct than Trans Ganga area.

Stratigraphic Sequence in Allahabad district

| Group | Formation | Lithology | Age | Thickness |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| Quaternary | Newer Alluvium | Clay Silt and Sand | Holocene | 130.50 |
| | Older Alluvium | Polycyclic sequence of silt clay sand and kankar | Early to late Pleistocene | - |
|Uncofirmity..... | | | | |
| | | | | 15 |
| Vindhayn Supergroup | Rewa Group | Shale and sandstone | Meso to Neoproterozoic | 76 |
| | | | | 18 |

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| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| | | | 1 |
| Kaimur Group | Quartzite |do..... | |

Geologically the district presents a greater complexity than any other district of U.P. with the exception of Mirzapur. The whole Trans-Ganga tract, the greater portion of Doab are composed of gangetic alluvium. The alluvial detritus of the Vindhyan is found in the southern part of the Doab. The Trans-Yamuna tract, the Vindhyan detritus merges in the gangetic sand and silt. The gangetic alluvium consists of alterations of fluvial deposition of sand silt and clay. The thickness of alluvium increases from south to north. The mineral products that are commonly found in the district are glass sand, building stone, kankar, brickearth and reh. Glass sands deposits are found in the neighborhood of Shankargarh (Tehsil Bara) and the requirements of most of the glass factories in northern India are drawn from these deposits. Building stone (kaimur sandstone) is extracted either by blasting or by splitting the chief quarries. Bricks and pottery, earth-material are available in the alluvial tract of the district and are locally used for the manufacture of bricks and earthenware. 'Reh' is found as a white encrustations in the 'usar' land espacially in trans-ganga tract. Soda ash, which is extracted from it, is used in making of soap and glass, in the dyeing industry and for the treatment of hard water.

Mineral wealth

Minerals wealth of the district has great significance in terms of socio-economic prosperity and economic base. It contributes largely for developing

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an area by providing economic opportunities and enriching an area with its natural endowments. The mineral products that are commonly found in the district are glass sand, building stone, Kankar, brick earth and reh.

Glass Sand: Some of the best glass sand deposits are found in the neighbourhood of Shankargarh and Lohgara (both in tahsil Bara) and the requirements of most of the glass factories in northern India are drawn from these deposits.

Building Stone: The Kaimur sandstone is an excellent building stone. It lies in beds varying between 150 m.m and 2.5 m.m thickness. These stones are found in the southern parts of the district.

Description of river

The river network or drainage channels flows from higher reaches to lower levels often following the topography and slope of the terrain and flows towards the sea. The basin in general is wellintegrated drainage system of the Ganga. In the Upper Ganga, almost all the streams follow a NW-SE course concomitant with the lie of the land. The region has a pinnate drainage, an extreme case of the dendritic pattern on macro level. Braiding of the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Ramganga and the Ghaghara, the sandy shoals often liable to inundation during monsoons, and the frequent meandering are also common features. The Ganga and its major tributaries, the Yamuna, the Ramganga and the Ghaghara are the only Himalayan rivers which carry sufficient water all over the year round. Wide flood plains and high banks are the common features in the course of the Ganga and the Yamuna along with slit and clay deposits. Panch Prayag, are all along the Alaknanda. They are, in downstream order, Vishnuprayag, where the Dhauliganga joins the Alaknanda;

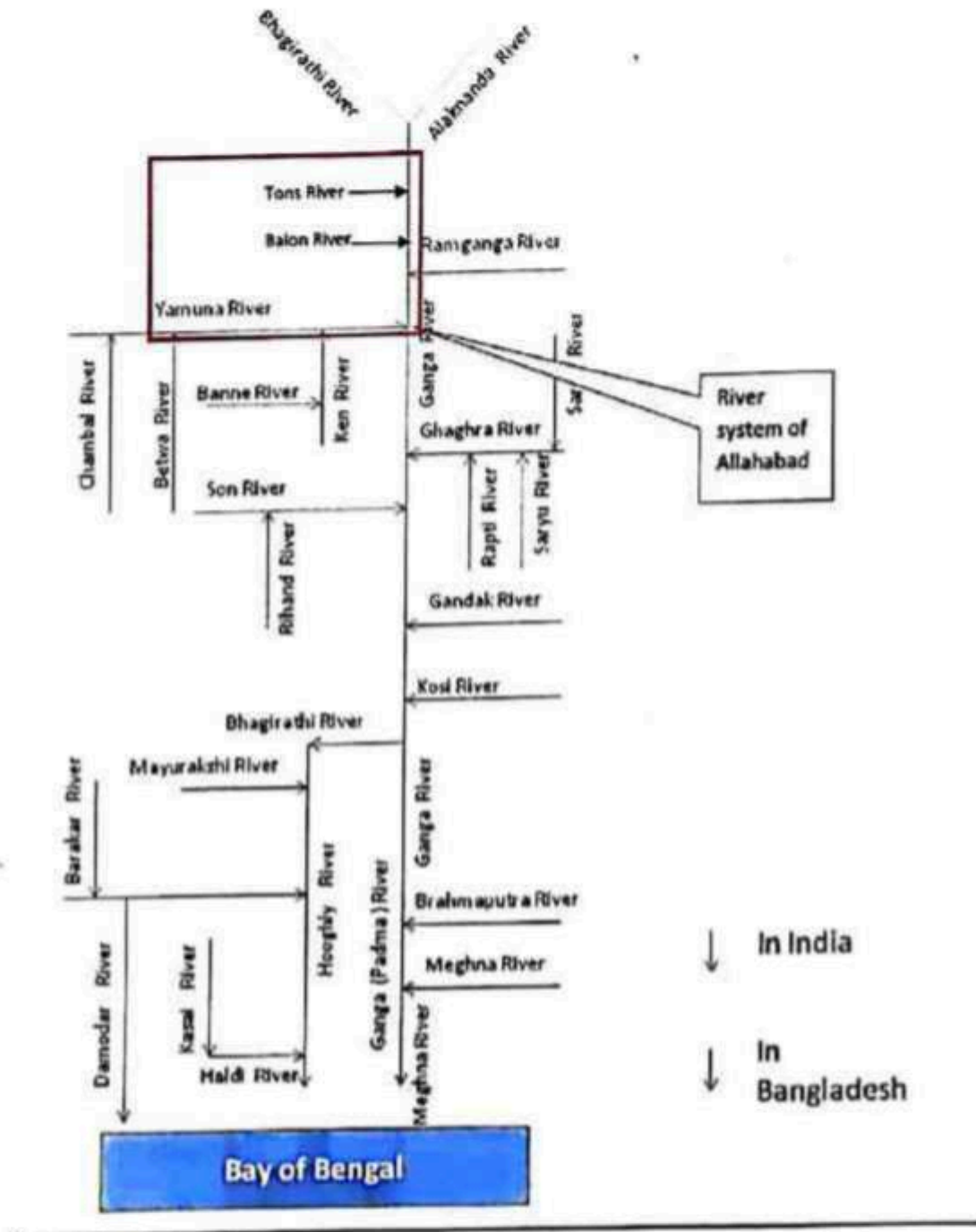


Fig 7: River System of India

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Nandprayag, where the Nandakini joins; Karnaprayag, where the Pindar joins, Rudraprayag, where the Mandakini joins; and finally, Devprayag, where the Bhagirathi joins the Alaknanda to form the Ganga river. After running some 250 km from its source, the Ganga pierces through the Himalayas at Sukhi (near Rishikesh), before turning southwestwards for another 30 km where it finally descends into the vast Indo-Gangetic plain at Haridwar (elevation 283 m). At this point, the river swells into a mighty stream of 750 m width. The Ganga does not receive any major tributary until the Ramganga joins at Kannauj adding about 17.79 billion cum/annum of water. From Haridwar down to Allahabad, a distance of about 720 km it flows in south/south-easterly direction. At Allahabad (1020 km from the source), the Ganga is joined on the right by the Yamuna river, which actually contributes more water (57.24 billion cum / annum) than the main river itself, augmenting the flow volume of the Ganga significantly. The principal tributaries joining the main river are the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Burhi Gandak, the Kosi, the Mahananda and the Sone and the Chambal and the Betwa being important sub-tributaries. In Uttar Pradesh the Ganga receives a number of tributaries on both the banks. Of the left bank tributaries, the Ramganga and the Gomti are the most important. The Yamuna river joins the Ganga river on its right bank at Allahabad. The Tons and the Karamnasa are the other right bank tributaries in Uttar Pradesh.

Ganga: The Ganga river is one of the prime rivers of India and it flows east through the Gangetic plains of Northern India into the country of Bangladesh. The Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glaciers in the Himalayas at an elevation of about 7,010 m in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. After its confluence with the Alaknanda at Devprayag, the river assumes the name of 'Ganga' and flows for a total length of about 2525 km (Uttar Pradesh 1,450 km, Bihar 445 km, West Bengal 520 km) up to its outfall

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into the Bay of Bengal through the former main course of Bhagirathi Hooghly. Although many small streams comprise the headwaters of the Ganga, the six longest are the Alaknanda, Dhauliganga, Nandakini, Pindar, Mandakini, and Bhagirathi rivers. The five confluences of these rivers are considered important and sacred in Hindu mythology, known as the

Yamuna: The Yamuna river is the biggest tributary of the Ganga river. It is also considered as sacred river in India. The Yamuna river originates in the Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand from the Yamunotri glacier near Banderpoonch peaks ($38^{\circ} 59'N$ $78^{\circ} 27'E$) at the elevation of about 6,320m above the sea level in the Mussoorie range of lower Himalayas. Arising from the source, the Yamuna river flows through a series of valleys for about 200 km in lower Himalayas and then emerges into Indo-Gangetic plains. In the upper reaches, the gradient of the river is steep and the entire geomorphology of the valley has been carved by the erosive action of the river water. In the headwater reach of 200 km, the Yamuna draws water from several major streams. The combined stream flows through the Shivalik range of hills of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand states and enters into the plains at Dak Pathar in Uttarakhand. From Dak Pathar, the Yamuna flows through the famous Sikh religious shrine of Poanta Sahib. Flowing through the Poanta Sahib, it emerges from the foothills of Kalesan, north of Hathnikund/Tajewala where the river water gets diverted into Western Yamuna Canal and Eastern Yamuna Canal for irrigation. The Yamuna river enters Delhi near Palla village after traversing for about 224 km. Further downstream, Yamuna flows through the Agra city which is famous for Taj Mahal. Shortly afterwards, it passes through another historical city, Mathura. The total length of Yamuna from its origin to Allahabad (confluence with Ganga) is 1,376 km and the drainage area is 3,66,223 Sq.km. The Yamuna is a mighty river in itself and has a number of tributaries. In its first 170 km stretch, the tributaries the Risiganga,

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Hanumanganga, Tons and Giri join the main river. Later big rivers, such as the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken join it. The catchment of the Yamuna river system covers the parts of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. The tributaries of Yamuna account for 70.9 percent of the catchment area, the balance of 29.1 percent area is directly drained by the Yamuna. Further the catchment area of Yamuna amounts to 40.2 percent of the area of the Ganga basin and 10.7 percent of the land in our country. The important tributaries of Yamuna river are the Tons, the Chambal, the Hindon, the Sarda, the Betwa and the Ken. The main Yamuna and Tons are fed by glaciers, viz., the Banderpoonch glacier and its branches that originate from the Great Himalayas. Other small tributaries include the Risiganga, the Hanumanganga, the Unta, the Karan, the Rind and the Giri. The Risiganga a tributary of the Yamuna rises 3 km further north-west and joins the Yamunotri stream on its right bank near Banas while other two streams the Unta and the Hanumanganga rising from the Jakhal glacier and the Chhaian Barmak glacier respectively to the south of Bander poonch meet the main stream on its left bank.

A brief description of important tributaries of the Yamuna is given in the following sections:

- i. **Tons:** The Tons is the largest Himalayan tributary of the Yamuna. It rises from the north-eastern slope of Banderpoonch at an elevation of 3900 m, flowing in a valley north-west of Yamuna and meets it below Kalsi on the south-west fringe of the Mussoorie range. At the confluence of the two rivers, the Tons carry almost twice the volume of waters as the Yamuna and is considered as the principal source of

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the river. Another important tributary, the Giri rises further north-west of the Tons draining areas in Himachal Pradesh.

- ii. **Kali:** The Kali river originates from the Doon valley in the western part of Uttarakhand. The river is named Kali possibly because of the color of the river water that is black in color. From its origin up to the confluence with Hindon river, this tributary of Yamuna travels a distance of about 150 km through Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ghaziabad districts. Despite a significant drainage area of about 750 sq km, mostly laying in plains the river does not carry any significant flow.
- iii. **Hindon:** Hindon is an important tributary of Yamuna river, which is sandwiched between two major rivers: Ganga on the left and Yamuna on the right. Hindon originates from upper Shivalik (lower Himalayas). It is purely rainfed river with a catchment area of about 7,083 sq km and this river has a total run of about 400 km.
- iv. **Banganga:** The Banganga originates in the Aravalli hills near Arnasar and Bairath in Jaipur district. It flows towards south up to the village of Ghat, then east, through partly hilly and partly plain terrain. The length of the river is 240 km. The main tributaries of the Banganga are the Gumti Nala, the Suri, the Sanwan and the Palasan rivers.
- v. **Betwa:** The Betwa river is also a tributary of Yamuna river. Its basin extends from longitude 77° to 81°E and latitude 23°8' to 26°0'N. The Betwa river originates at an elevation of 470 m in the Bhopal District in Madhya Pradesh. After traversing a distance of 590 km, the river joins the Yamuna River near Allahabad at an elevation of

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106.68 m. The total catchment area of the Betwa river is 46,580 sq km of which 31,971 sq km (68.64%) lies in M.P. and 14,609 sq km (31.36%) lies in U.P. The basin is saucer shaped with sandstone hills around the perimeter. The river has 14 principle tributaries out of which 11 are completely in Madhya Pradesh and 3 lie partly in Madhya Pradesh and partly in Uttar Pradesh. The Halali and Dhasan rivers are the important tributaries of the Betwa river.

- vi. **Dhasan:** The Dhasan river is a right bank tributary of the Betwa river. The river originates in Begumganj tehsil of Raisen district in Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The river forms the southeastern boundary of the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh state. Total length of the river is 365 km, out of which 240 km lies in Madhya Pradesh, 54 km as a common boundary between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and 71 km in Uttar Pradesh. The river was known as the Dasharna in ancient period. There is a water quality station at Garloi on river Dhasan.
- vii. **Ken:** Ken is an inter-state river, flowing through the state of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Its basin lies between north latitudes $23^{\circ}20'$ and $25^{\circ}20'$ and east longitude of $78^{\circ}30'$ and $80^{\circ}32'$. The river originates near the village Ahirgawan in Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh at an altitude of 550 m above mean sea level and joins the Yamuna river, near Chilla village of U.P. at an elevation of about 95 m. It forms the common boundary between Panna and Chattarpur district of M.P. and Banda district (U.P.). The river has a total length of 427 km, out of which 292 km lies in M.P., 84 km in U.P. and 51 km forms the common boundary. The total catchment area of the Ken river basin is 28,058 sq km, out of which 24,472 sq km lies in M.P. and the balance 3,386 sq km in Uttar Pradesh. The

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important tributaries of the Ken river are Sonar, Bearma, Kopra, Bewas, Urmil, Mirhasan, Kutni, Kali, Gurne, Patan, Siameri, Chandrawal, Bannu, etc, among others. The longest tributary is Sonar which is 227 km in length and lies wholly in M.P. The catchment area of the Sonar river is 12,620 sq km.

viii. **Sind:** River Sind is one of the second largest right bank tributaries of Yamuna. It rises at a height of 543 m above sea level in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh. It flows generally in north-east direction for a distance of 415 km before joining Yamuna 20 km upstream of Auraiya. Important tributaries of Sind are Parwati and Kunwari on its left bank and Pahuj on the right bank. It is probably river Sindhu mentioned in epic Vishnu Purana.

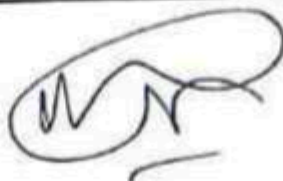
ix. **Chambal:** The most important tributary of the Yamuna, the Chambal river also known as Charmanvati in ancient times, is the largest river flowing through Rajasthan state. It rises in the Vindhya range near Mhow in the Indore district of Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of 854 m and flows generally northerly direction up to the Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan border. In this reach, the Chamla, the Siwana and the Retam join the river from the left and the Shipra and the Chhoti Kali Sindh from the right. It receives a major tributary from the right near the village of Laban, the Kali Sindh and another tributary the Kural from the left. The Banas the major left bank tributary of Chambal, joins the Chambal near the village of Rameshwar and other major right bank tributary, the Parbati joins the river near the village of Pali district. The river is mainly a rainfed river.

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Ramganga: The Ramganga river is the first major tributary to join the Ganga at its left bank. It rises in the lower Himalayas at an altitude of about 3110 m above the mean sea level near the village of Lohba in the Garhwal district of Uttarakhand. The total length of the river from the source to its outfall into the Ganga is 596 km and the entire length lies in the Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. A number of tributaries join the river mostly from the left. The river enters the plains at Kalagarh near the border of the Garhwal district, where the famous Ramganga dam has been constructed. Beyond Kalagarh, the river flows in a southeasterly direction and finally joins the Ganga on its left bank near Kannauj in the Fategarh district. The most important tributaries are the Khoh, the Gangan, the Aril, the Kosi and the Deoha (Gorra) rivers.

Gomti: The Gomti river originates near Manikot in the Pillibhit district of Uttar Pradesh at an elevation of 200 m and drains the area between the Ramganga and the Sarada, in the upper reach and the area between the Ganga and the Ghaghara, in the lower reach. The total length of the river is about 940 km. From the origin to its confluence with Ganga, the river flows entirely in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Lucknow the capital city of Uttar Pradesh is situated on the banks of Gomti and it joins the Ganga in Audihar in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The main tributaries of the Gomti are the Gachai, the Sai, the Jomkai, the Barna, the Chuha and the Saryu. Major cities situated on its banks are Lucknow, Sitapur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur and Jaunpur.

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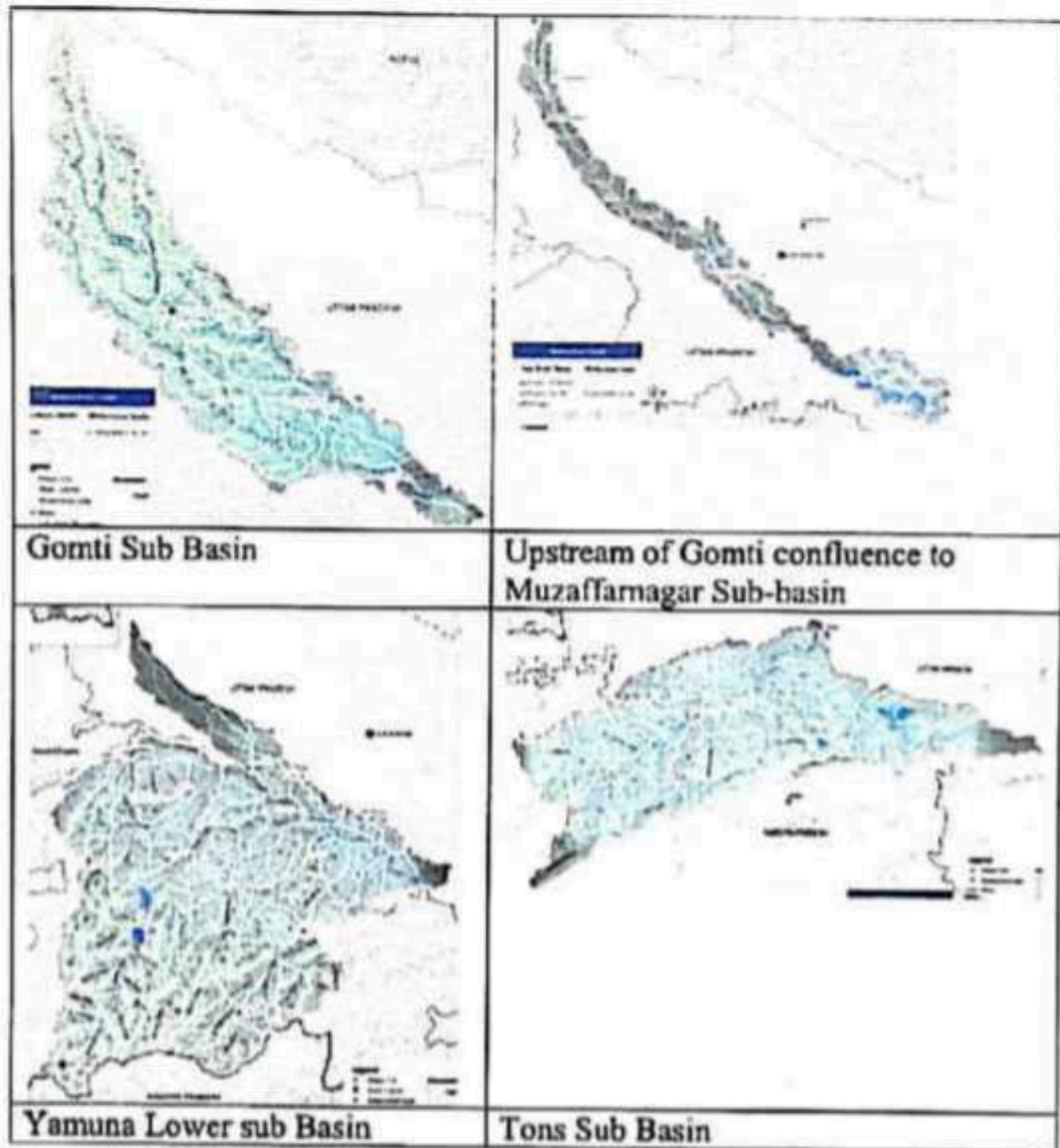


Fig 8: Drainage Basin of Allahabad (part of basin)

Allahabad is situated at the meeting point of 4 sub basins namely

- Upstream of Gomti confluence to Muzaffarnagar Sub-basin
- Gomti Sub Basin
- Yamuna Lower sub Basin
- Tons Sub Basin

Table 12: Catchment details of River Ganga

| State | Area in Ganga Basin (Km ²) |
|------------------|--|
| Uttar Pradesh | 294364 (34.17%) |
| Madhya Pradesh | 198962 (23.09%) |
| Bihar | 143961 (16.71%) |
| Rajasthan | 112490 (13.05%) |
| West Bengal | 71485 (8.29%) |
| Haryana | 34341 (3.98%) |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4317 (0.50%) |
| U.T. of Delhi | 1484 (0.17%) |

Table 13: Catchment details of River Yamuna

| State | Area in Yamuna Basin (Km ²) |
|-------------------|---|
| Uttarakhand | 3,771 (1.1%) |
| Himanchal Pradesh | 5,779 (1.7%) |
| Uttar Pradesh | 70,437 (20.4%) |
| Haryana | 21,265 (6.1%) |
| Rajasthan | 102,883 (29.7%) |
| Madhya Pradesh | 140,208 (40.6%) |

Process of deposition

Sediment transport is critical to understanding how rivers work because it is the set of processes that mediates between the flowing water and the channel boundary. Erosion involves removal and transport of sediment (mainly from the boundary) and deposition involves the transport and placement of sediment on the boundary. Erosion and deposition are what form the channel of any alluvial river as well as the floodplain through which it moves. The amount and size of sediment moving through a river

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channel are determined by three fundamental controls: competence, capacity and sediment supply. Competence refers to the largest size (diameter) of sediment particle or grain that the flow is capable of moving, it is a hydraulic limitation. If a river is sluggish and moving very slowly it simply may not have the power to mobilize and transport sediment of a given size even though such sediment is available to transport. So a river may be competent or incompetent with respect to a given grain size. If it is incompetent it will not transport sediment of the given size. If it is competent it may transport sediment of that size if such sediment is available (that is, the river is not supply-limited). Capacity refers to the maximum amount of sediment of a given size that a stream can transport in traction as bedload. Given a supply of sediment, capacity depends on channel gradient, discharge and the calibre of the load (the presence of fines may increase fluid density and increase capacity; the presence of large particles may obstruct the flow and reduce capacity). Capacity transport is the competence-limited sediment transport (mass per unit time) predicted by all sediment-transport equations, examples of which we will examine below. Capacity transport only occurs when sediment supply is abundant (non-limiting). Sediment supply refers to the amount and size of sediment available for sediment transport. Capacity transport for a given grain size is only achieved if the supply of that caliber of sediment is not limiting (that is, the maximum amount of sediment a stream is capable of transporting is actually available). Because of these two different potential constraints (hydraulics and sediment supply) distinction is often made between supply-limited and capacity-limited transport.

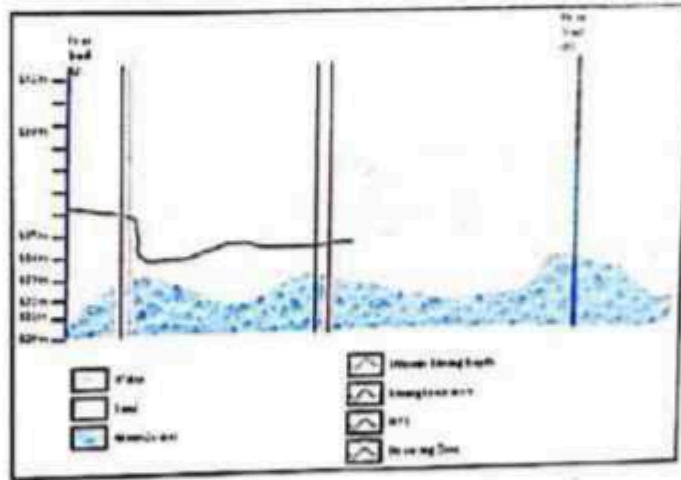


Fig 9: Standard Sand Mining Operation

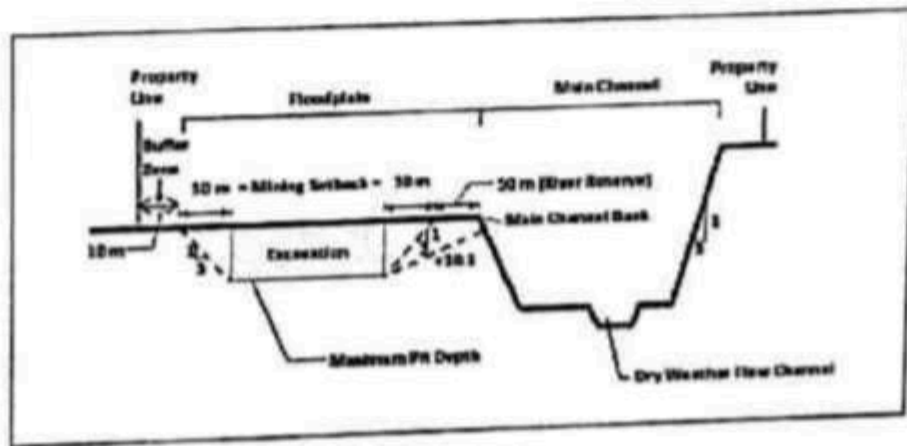


Fig 10: Floodplain Excavation Pit Geometry for Streamlined Floodplain

Most rivers probably function in a limited sediment-supply limited condition although we often assume that this is not the case. Much of the material supplied to a stream is so fine (silt and clay) that, provided it can be carried in suspension, almost any flow will transport it. Although there must be an upper limit to the capacity of the stream to transport such fines, it is probably never reached in natural channels and the amount moved is limited by supply. In contrast, transport of coarser material (say, coarser than fine sand) is largely capacity limited.

42 | *xl* *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]*

Modes of Sediment Transport

The sediment load of a river is transported in various ways although these distinctions are to some extent arbitrary and not always very practical in the sense that not all of the components can be separated in practice:

1. Dissolved load
2. Suspended load
3. Intermittent suspension (saltation) load
4. Wash load
5. Bed load

Sediment Transport in Rivers

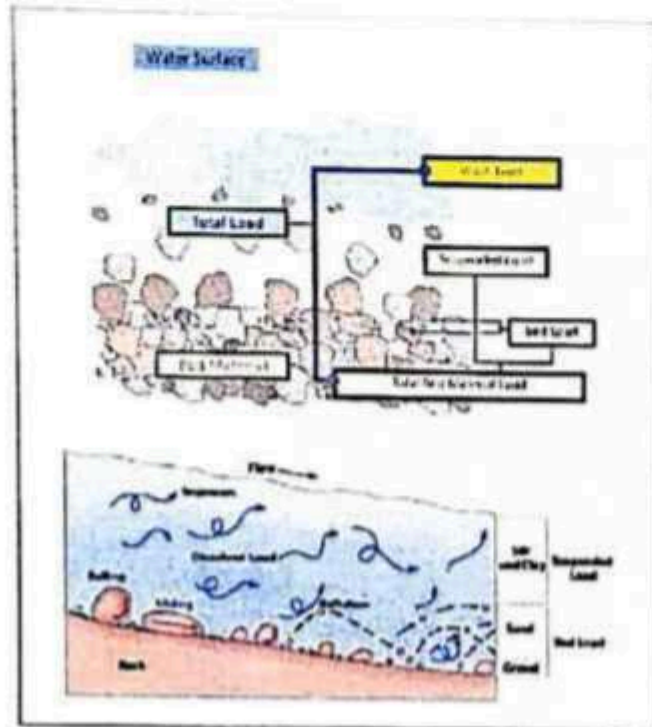
The loose boundary (consisting of movable material) of an alluvial channel deforms under the action of flowing water and the deformed bed with its changing roughness (bed forms) interacts with the flow. A dynamic equilibrium state of the boundary may be expected when a steady and uniform flow has developed (Nalluri & Featherstone, 2001). The resulting movement of the bed material (sediment) in the direction of flow is called sediment transport and a critical bed shear stress (τ) 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.

Sediment Influx Rate

Sediment influx in ephemeral streams is generally confined to the beginning of the rainy season as velocity of the water washes down medium to fine sand and silt depending on the velocity and gradient of land. Cobbles, pebbles and boulders will be transported but only over short distance. Boulders, normally

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256 mm and above are normally transported either by dragging action or by saltation.



(Naluri & Featherstone, 2001)

Fig 11: Sediment Transport in river

Recharge is in two forms, one general deposition of coarse, medium and fine sand when the velocity of the river water decreases below the carrying capacity.

However, flash floods due to heavy rains in the upper reaches often causes rapid transportation of boulder, sand etc., along with silt which can never deposit.

Recharge Rate

It is dependent upon the following four factors

1. Velocity of the water and change of velocity
2. Size of particles

3. Temporary increase in density of carrying media due to presence of silt load.
4. Artificial or natural barriers being encountered within the river course, where due to the sudden check in velocity, materials are deposited.

The numerical sedimentation rate varies from 50 cm of medium sand to as much as 3 m of medium and fine sand where the slope of the river bed is less than 10^0 per season. For silt and clay, these sediments only be deposited in the flood area and normally varies between 1-5m over 6 months period.

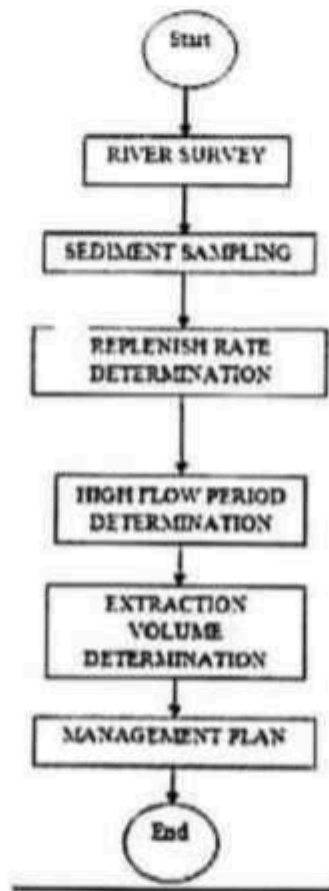


Fig 12: Flow chart for volume estimation

Estimation of Sedimentation

The sedimentation rate in India is estimated using empirical formula, actual observed data and reservoir sedimentation survey. The recommended BIS (12182-1987) method has been widely used for reservoir planning. In addition the sediment data is also collected by the state governments on river systems

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in their respective territories. Thus there is enough data to estimate both the average annual sediment yield and also the distribution of annual sediment yields. There are also situations where the gauging stations provide nested systems of catchments. In these situations data can be used to identify the contribution to the total sediment yield from individual sub-catchments. Though this data is extremely useful and is recommended to be fully used for estimation of sediment rate, the data need to be interpreted with care. The sediment measurements are, in general, based on bottle sample taken from near the water surface. In general, the suspended sediment concentration varies with depth, with the sediment concentration being greatest at the lower levels. This means that the measurement may under estimate the suspended sediment concentrations. The data provides an excellent resource for estimating sediment yield directly. The sediment yield depends on catchment area, the average catchment slope, the lithology of the catchment, the land use, the drainage density, the annual/seasonal precipitation and storm events etc. There are a number of empirical methods developed in USA and still used worldwide to assess sediment erosion like the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE), Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) and Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). Some work has been done in India and certain empirical relations have been developed linking annual sediment yield with some of these parameters (CWC, 2010).

Estimation of sediment yield from the catchment area above the reservoir is usually made using river sediment observation data or more commonly from the experience of sedimentation of existing reservoirs with similar characteristics. On adopting the first procedure, it is usually necessary (though often not complied within practice) to evolve proper sediment water discharge rating curve and combine it with flow duration (or stage duration curve) based on uniformly spaced daily or shorter time units in case of smaller river basins. Where observed stage/flow data is available for only shorter periods, these






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have to be suitably extended with the help of longer data on rainfall to eliminate, as far as possible, the sampling errors due to shortness of records. The sediment discharge rating curves may also be prepared from hydraulic considerations using sediment load formulae, that is, modified Einstein's procedure but this has not yet become popular. It is also necessary to account for the bed load which may not have been measured. While bed load measurement is preferable when it is not possible, it is often estimated as a percentage generally ranging from 5 to 20 percent of the suspended load. However, practical means of measuring bed load of sediment needs to be undertaken particularly in cases where high bed loads are anticipated. To assess the volume of sediment that would deposit in the reservoir, it is further necessary to make estimates of average trap efficiency for the reservoir in question and the likely unit weight of sediment deposits, time averaged over the period selected. The trap efficiency would depend mainly on the capacity inflow ratio but would also vary with location of controlling outlets and reservoir operating procedures. The density of deposited sediment would vary with the composition of the deposits, the location of the deposit within the reservoir, the flocculation characteristics of clay and water and the age of the deposit. For coarse material (0.0625 mm and above), variation of density with location and age may be unimportant but for silt and clay, this may be significant. Normally, a time and space average density of these fractions, applicable for the period under study is required for finding the overall volume of deposits. For this purpose, the trapped sediment for the period under study would have to be classified in fractions by corrections in inflow estimates of the fractions by trap efficiency. Most of the sediment removed from the reservoir should be from the silt and clay fraction. In some special cases, local estimates of densities at a point in the reservoir may be required instead of average density over the reservoir. Estimates of annual sediment yield/sedimentation rate assessed from past data are further required to be

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suitably interpreted and wherever necessary, the unit rates which would apply to the future period are computed by analysing data for trends or by making subjective adjustments for the likely future changes. Where the contributing drainage area is likely to be reduced by upstream future storages, only such of the projects as are under construction or which have the same priority of being taken up and completed as the project in question are considered for assessing the total sediment yield. Sediment observation data (see IS:18QO-1968*) is necessary if the yield is being assessed from hydrometric data. If observational methods are inadequate, the possibility of large errors should be considered. For drawing conclusions from reservoir re-surveys, it is important that reduction of at least 10 percent or more has been observed in the capacities of the two successive surveys; if this is not done, inaccuracies in the successive surveys will distort the estimation of the capacity reduction between the surveys. If the loss of capacity is small, useful conclusions may not be forthcoming, and in such cases, river sediment measurements with its large observational errors may still provide a better estimate. It is essential to make a proper assessment of sediment yield for reservoir under study taking relevant factors into account (BIS:12182-1987).

A proper assessment of the effects of sediment transport and of the measures that may be necessary for its control requires a knowledge of the processes of sediment erosion, transportation, and deposition, and of their interaction with the hydrological processes in the catchment.

48 | *X* *(Signature)* *B* *(Signature)*

District Survey Report-Allahabad**Erosion of catchments**

The most significant agent for eroding sediments from land is running water. Other agents of land erosion include wind, ice, and gravity. The processes by which water degrades the soil are complicated and depend upon the rainfall properties, soil properties, land slope, vegetation, agricultural methods, and urbanization process. The last two factors account for the most important effects of man's activities on erosion. Empirical equations have been developed for the determination of soil loss (sheet erosion) from agricultural lands. One of them, developed by Musgrave for conditions prevailing in the United States, is given as

$$E = IRS^{1.35}L^{0.35}P^{1.75}$$

Where,

E is the mean annual soil loss, in millimetres

I is the inherent erodibility of the soil, in millimetres

R is a land-cover factor

S is the land slope, in per cent

L is the length of the slope in metres, and

P is the 30-minute, two-year rainfall depth, in millimetres.

The values of the parameters I and R, are determined empirically from regional studies.

Channel erosion

Channel erosion is caused by the forces of the concentrated flow of water. Its rate depends on the hydraulic characteristics of channel flow and on the inherent erodibility of channel materials. In non-cohesive materials, the resistance to erosion is affected by the size, shape, and specific gravity of the particles and by the slope of the bed. In cohesive materials it also depends on the bonding agents. The relationships between the hydraulic variables and the

parameters influencing the erodibility of channels are not fully understood and are often expressed by empirical formulae. Stream and river-control works may have a serious local influence on accelerating channel erosion if they cause an increase in channel depth, flow velocity, change the direction of the flow, or reduce the natural sediment load. The latter effect occurs frequently below dams and may persist for many kilometres downstream. Bare land and badlands may develop gullies with rates of advance that can be computed by empirical formulae containing such parameters as the drainage area of the gully, slope of the approach channel, depth of rainfall, and clay content of the eroding soil.

Transportation of sediments in channels

Fine (suspended) sediments transported in rivers originate mainly from the topsoil of the catchment and from the banks of the channels. However, fine sediments also originate from sewage and other return flows for example such sediments comprise about one third of the suspended-sediment load in the lower Rhine river. A large portion of the transported material comes to rest on flood plains, especially upstream from hydraulic structures. The settled material undergoes compaction and other physical and chemical changes that can sometimes prevent its re-erosion by flows that would have carried it previously. A decrease is usually found in the mean annual sediment transported per unit area of the catchment as the area of the catchment increases. The concentration of suspended sediment in runoff is described by various formulae such as

$$\log cs = C \log Q + B$$

in which,

cs is the concentration expressed in weight per unit volume of water,

Q is the water discharge,

C is a dimensionless coefficient, and

B is a function of the rainfall depth of the antecedent discharge or of other meteorological and hydrological variables.

The concentration of suspended sediment varies within the channel cross-section. It is relatively high in the lower portion and may also be non-uniform laterally. So that its sampling at several points or along several verticals of the cross-section is often necessary for obtaining its mean. The mean concentration should be evaluated to yield the total sediment weight per unit time when multiplied by the water discharge. The graph of suspended sediment against time usually has a peak that does not occur simultaneously with the peak discharge. This lag is a result of the specific conditions in a watershed, and no generalization has yet been formulated for the evaluation of this difference.

Bed-load transport

Coarse sediments (bed load) move by sliding, rolling, and bouncing along channels and are concentrated at or near the channel bed. The variables that govern transport are the size and shape of the particles and the hydraulic properties of the flow. As a consequence of the interaction between the hydraulic forces and the coarse sediment, the channel bed assumes different configurations known as plane, ripples, dunes, flat, standing waves, and antidunes. They exert resistance to the flow of water that varies within a wide range and assumes a maximum value for the dune configuration.

Sedimentation

When approaching its mouth, the flow velocity of a river decreases along with its ability to carry sediment. Coarse sediments deposit first, then interfere with the channel conveyance, and may cause additional river meanders and distributaries. The area of the flowing water expands, the depth decreases, the velocity is reduced, and eventually even fine sediments begin to deposit. As a result, deltas may be formed in the upper portion of reservoirs. The deposited

material may later be moved to deeper portions of the reservoir by hydraulic processes within the water body. Sediments are deposited in accordance with their settling velocity. A significant concentration of suspended sediments may remain in the water column for several days after its arrival in a reservoir. This may interfere with the use of the stored water for certain purposes, e.g. for water supply or recreation. It should be emphasized that not all of the sediment deposits in a reservoir. A large portion of it remains in the upper zones of the watershed, some is deposited upstream from reservoirs, and some is carried downstream by the released water. The sediment-trapping efficiency in a reservoir depends upon the hydraulic properties of the reservoir, the nature of the sediment, and the hydraulic properties of the outlet. The density of newly deposited sediment is relatively low but increases with time. The organic component in the sediment may undergo changes that may reduce its volume and enhance biochemical processes in the stored water (WMO, 1994).

Some of the famous sediment transport equations are:-

1. Dandy – Bolton Equation
2. Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) developed by Williams and Berndt (1977)
3. Yang Equations
4. Engelund-Hansen Equation

Dandy - Bolton formula is often used to calculate the sedimentation yield because :-

- The formula uses catchment area and mean annual runoff as key determinants
- It does not differentiate in basin wide smaller streams and their characteristics.

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- Dandy and Bolton equation calculates all types of sediment yield i.e. Sheet and rill Erosion, gully Erosion, channel Bed and bank erosion and mass movement etc.

DANDY - BOLTON EQUATION

1. Dandy Bolton formula is often used to calculate the sedimentation yield.
2. However Computed sediment yields normally would be low for highly erosive areas and high for well stabilized drainage basins with high plant density because the equations are derived from average values.
3. The equations express the general relationships between sediment yield, runoff, and drainage area.
4. Many variables influence sediment yield from a drainage basin. They include climate, drainage area, soils, geology, topography, vegetation and land use.
5. The effect of any of these variables may vary greatly from one geographic location to another, and the relative importance of controlling factors often varies within a given land resource area.
6. The accuracy of the sedimentation surveys varied, ranging from reconnaissance type measurements of sediment deposits to detailed surveys consisting of closely spaced cross-sections or contours.

Sediment Yield vs. Drainage Area: - On the average, sediment yield is inversely proportional to the 0.16 power of drainage area between 1 and 30,000 square miles.

Sediment Yield vs. Runoff: -

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Sediment yield increased sharply to about 1,860 tons per square mile per year as run-off increased from 0 to about 2 inches. As runoff increased from 2 to about 50 inches, sediment yield decreased exponentially. Because sediment yield must approach zero as runoff approaches zero, a curve through the plotted points must begin at the origin. The abrupt change in slope of a curve through the data points at Q equals 2 inches precluded the development of a continuous function that would adequately define this relationship. Thus, there are two equations derived for when Q was less than 2 inches and when Q was greater than 2 inches (Dandy & Bolton, 1976)

Method of Mining

- 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 hydrologic processes unless the stream captures the pit during periods of flooding. The exception is that changes in evapotranspiration, recharge, and runoff may create minor changes to the ground-water system, which may in turn affect stream flow.
- b) Limiting extraction of material in floodplains to an elevation above the water table generally disturbs more surface area than allowing extraction of material below the water table.
- c) 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.

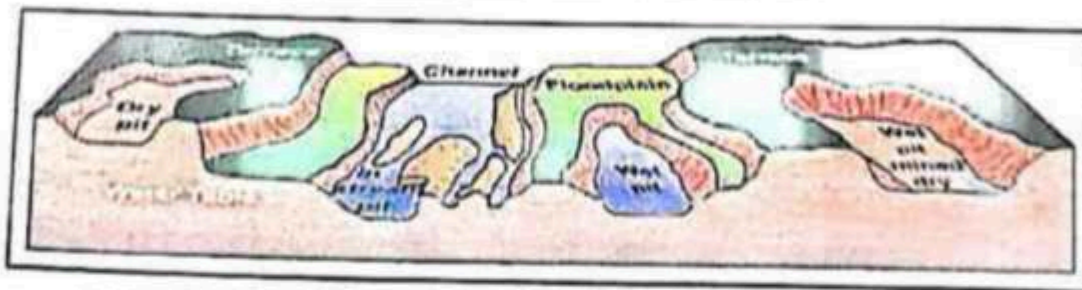


Fig 13: Aggregate extraction can take place in a number of in-stream and near-stream environments

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- d) In-stream extraction of gravel below the deepest part of the channel (the thalweg) generally causes more changes to the natural hydrologic processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the thalweg.
- e) Excavating sand and gravel from a small straight channel with a narrow floodplain generally will have a greater impact on the natural hydrologic processes than excavations on a braided channel with a wide floodplain.
- f) 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.

Table 14: Annual Rainfall of Allahabad

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual Total |
|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------------|
| 2004 | 25.9 | 0 | 0 | 15.5 | 9.9 | 215.2 | 163.2 | 195 | 102.1 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 729 |
| 2005 | 44.9 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 2.8 | 0 | 73.5 | 320.7 | 243.6 | 87.2 | 28.3 | 0 | 18.2 | 848.6 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 23.5 | 6.2 | 62.5 | 456.1 | 237.6 | 47.4 | 39.5 | 0 | 0 | 896.8 |
| 2007 | 0.1 | 75.8 | 25.1 | 1.2 | 21.9 | 77 | 295.4 | 295.4 | 209.2 | 2.8 | 0 | 5.4 | 1009.3 |
| 2008 | 0.6 | 10 | 0 | 3.1 | 38.5 | 322.4 | 446.9 | 326.1 | 67.5 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 0 | 1237.1 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0.5 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 26.8 | 3.1 | 172.7 | 64.8 | 177.8 | 33.6 | 15.9 | 6 | 518.8 |
| 2010 | 3.6 | 19.2 | 0 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 201.7 | 160.6 | 126.4 | 45.5 | 5.3 | 0 | 578.8 |

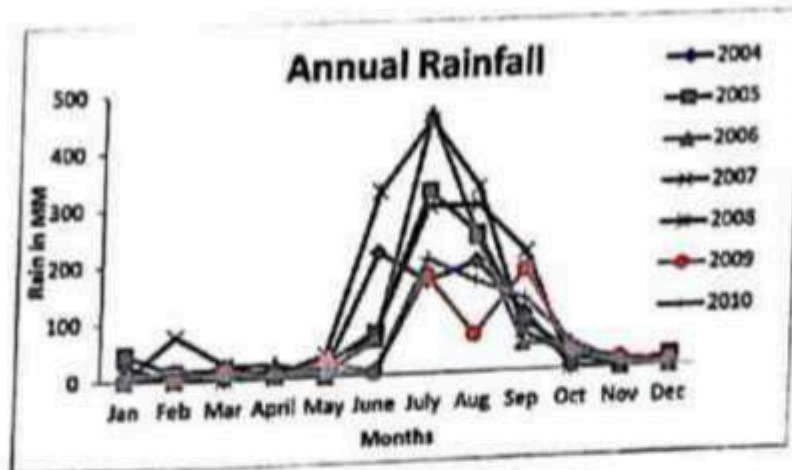


Fig 14: Annual rainfall in Allahabad

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OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

Sand

Table 15: Reserve estimation of sand on the banks of Ganga river

| Total stretch of Ganaga river area flowing through district Allahabad, U.P | Potential area for mining | Geological reserve of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Mineable reserve of the District | Mineable potential of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Total area of Mining Lease in Allahabad, U.P |
|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 117 Km | 6739 ha | 1549.97 lakhs cum | 1347.80 lakhs cum | 808.68 lakhs cum | 86.23ha |

The total potential area excavation of Ganga River is approximately 6739 ha and area of existing / proposed mining lease area. is 86.23 ha, so the rest of the area needs to be explored. Additional areas may be further assessed on the basis of various ecological, environmental, social and political considerations. It can be further studied as potential area for mining & revenue generation.

Table 16: Reserve estimation of sand on the banks of Yamuna River

| Total stretch of Yamuna river area flowing through district Allahabad, U.P | Potential area for mining | Geological reserve of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Mineable reserve of the District | Mineable potential of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Total area of Mining Lease in Allahabad, U.P |
|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 51 Km | 5100 ha | 1,173.00 lakhs cum | 1,020.00 lakhs cum | 612.00 lakhs cum | 211.552 ha |

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The total potential area excavation of Yamuna River is approximately 5100 ha and area of existing / proposed mining lease area is 211.552 ha. Additional areas may be further assessed on the basis of various ecological, environmental, social and political considerations. It can be further studied as potential area for mining & revenue generation.

Table 17: Reserve estimation of sand on the banks of Tons River

| Total stretch of Tons river area flowing through district Allahabad, U.P | Potential area for mining | Geological reserve of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Mineable reserve of the District | Mineable potential of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Total area of Mining Lease in Allahabad, U.P |
|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 79 km | 4424 ha | 2344.72 lakhs cum | 1327.20 lakhs cum | 796.32 lakhs cum | 67.16 ha |

The total potential area excavation of Tons River is approximately 4424 ha, and area of existing / proposed mining lease area is 67.16 ha, so the rest of the area needs to be explored. Additional areas may be further assessed on the basis of various ecological, environmental, social and political considerations. It can be further studied as potential area for mining & revenue generation.

Table 18: Reserve estimation of sand on the banks of Belan River

| Total stretch of Belan river area flowing through district Allahabad, U.P | Potential area for mining | Geological reserve of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Mineable reserve of the District | Mineable potential of the District as per SSMMG-2016 | Total area of Mining Lease in Allahabad, U.P |
|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 39 km | 468 ha | 70.20 lakhs cum | 46.80 lakhs | 28.08 lakhs cum | 22.02 ha |

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| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|--|--|
| | | | cum | | |
|--|--|--|-----|--|--|

The total potential area excavation of Belan River is approximately 486 ha, and area of existing / proposed mining lease area is 22.02 ha, so the rest of the area needs to be explored. Additional areas may be further assessed on the basis of various ecological, environmental, social and political considerations. It can be further studied as potential area for mining & revenue generation.

** The volume calculated are as reserve maximum up to 3m depth as suggested in Standard Environmental Conditions for Sand Mining in SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES – 2016, issued by MoEF & CC, GOI, Delhi. The mineable volume will be finalized based on the Mine Plan and Environmental Clearance and may vary by 10% to 20% considering the concept of safety and stability of Riverbanks & site situation. And this will form the basis of Final Royalty.*

Table 19: Detail Of Production Of Minor Mineral in Last Three Years In Distt. Hamirpur

| Sr No. | Year | Production of Ordinary Sand |
|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | 2014-2015 | 4,81,633 Cum |
| 2. | 2015-2016 | 4,78,099 Cum |
| 3. | 2016-2017 | 1,06,541 Cum |

Table 20: Details Of Royalty Or Revenue Received In Last Three Years

| Sr No. | Year | Revenue Received |
|--------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. | 2014-2015 | 44,72,23,395.00 |
| 2. | 2015-2016 | 53,57,72,329.00 |
| 3. | 2016-2017 | 81,37,35,977.00 |

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Table 21: List of Proposed Mining Quarries In The District With Location, Area And Period Of Validity

| Details of vacant Ordinary Sand mining areas in District Allahabad (UNDER E-TENDER) | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| S.No. | Name of Minor Mineral | Name of River | Details of Area | | | | Annual estimated quantity of mineable ordinary sand (cum/year) |
| | | | Tehsil | Village | Khand No. | Area (In Ha.) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Pratap Pur | 1 | 8 | 160000 |
| 2 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Pandua | 2 | 8 | 160000 |
| 3 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Bhlore | 3 | 8 | 160000 |
| 4 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Semri | 4 | 8 | 160000 |
| 5 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Nodiha, Amiliya | 5 | 8 | 160000 |
| 6 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Majhiari Bhambaur | 6 | 10 | 200000 |
| 7 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Manpur, Ojha Patti, Barbula | 7 | 8 | 160000 |
| 8 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Kachra, Misripur, Nagarwar | 8 | 8 | 160000 |
| 9 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Jagdishpur | 9 | 6 | 120000 |
| 10 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Birwal, Kainua | 10 | 8 | 160000 |
| 11 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Kanjasa | 11 | 8 | 160000 |
| 12 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Bara | Deoria, Bikar, Iradatganj | 12 | 8 | 160000 |
| 13 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Karchana | Palpur, Amiliya kalinjra | 13 | 10 | 200000 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------|---------------------------|--|----|----|--------|
| 14 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Karchana | Baswar | 14 | 12 | 240000 |
| 15 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Karchana | Mohabatganj | 15 | 8 | 160000 |
| 16 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Karchana | Madauka, Mirakpur, Mahewa Patti | 16 | 8 | 160000 |
| 17 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Karchana | Jahagirabad Madhopur Arail | 17 | 4 | 80000 |
| 18 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Sadar | Mainapur | 18 | 4 | 80000 |
| 19 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Sadar | Asrawel Khurd | 19 | 8 | 160000 |
| 20 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Sadar | Fulwa, Bisouna Jonahwal | 20 | 8 | 160000 |
| 21 | Ordinary Sand | Yamuna | Sadar | Aadampur to sadiyapur | 21 | 5 | 100000 |
| 22 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Karchana/Phoolpur | Dewrakh / Chatnag | 22 | 5 | 100000 |
| 23 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Karchana/Phoolpur | From Mawaiya lawayan to Chandi and Bhadkar | 23 | 4 | 80000 |
| 24 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Karchana/Phoolpur | Khadsra to Khanika and chiwaiya khas | 24 | 4 | 80000 |
| 25 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Karchana/Phoolpur | Kabra to Diha and Kakra to Jamunipur | 25 | 4 | 80000 |
| 26 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Karchana/Phoolpur | Semraha to Rampur and Lilapur to Shabaj | 26 | 5 | 100000 |
| 27 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Karchana/Phoolpur/Handiya | Gadaila to Panasa and Dhokri to Chaudharan | 27 | 5 | 100000 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------|---------------|---|----|---|--------|
| 28 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Ganga-Tons Confluence to Pakrisewar and usmanpur to badhauri (baharpur) | 28 | 5 | 100000 |
| 29 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Paranipur I and Mawaeya to raka | 29 | 5 | 100000 |
| 30 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Paranipur II and amilauti | 30 | 5 | 100000 |
| 31 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Paranipur III and kandla mawaeya | 31 | 5 | 100000 |
| 32 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Paranipur IV and kandla-kasaudhan | 32 | 5 | 100000 |
| 33 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Paranipur V and lashagreh | 33 | 5 | 100000 |
| 34 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Bhuipara, Tandriya and Gondari | 34 | 5 | 100000 |
| 35 | Ordinary Sand | Ganga | Meja/H andiya | Raipura to Bampur and Bijauli to Tela khas | 35 | 4 | 80000 |
| 36 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Meja | Ganga- Tons Confluence to Allahabad-Mirjapur Rd | 36 | 4 | 80000 |
| 37 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Meja | Allahabad-Mirjapur Road to Gadhawa Nala | 37 | 6 | 90000 |
| 38 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Meja | Gadhawa Nala to Bhatoti | 38 | 5 | 75000 |
| 39 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Meja | Mamoli | 39 | 4 | 60000 |
| 40 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Meja | Kohrar, Isauta Patai | 40 | 4 | 60000 |

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| Dandi | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|---|----|---|-------|
| 41 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Meja | Sahpur to Kaundi | 41 | 5 | 75000 |
| 42 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Karchana | Ganga- Tons Confluence to Bhaganpur | 42 | 5 | 75000 |
| 43 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Karchana | Banrahi to Arai | 43 | 4 | 60000 |
| 44 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Karchana | Bagheda, Dharwara | 44 | 6 | 90000 |
| 45 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Karchana | Sulmai to Sodhiya | 45 | 6 | 90000 |
| 46 | Ordinary Sand | Tons | Bara/Karchana | Koluha to Gaura | 46 | 4 | 60000 |
| 47 | Ordinary Sand | Belan | Koraav | Patharpur kila to Bhagatpur and Tudiya to Tiwaripur | 47 | 4 | 40000 |
| 48 | Ordinary Sand | Belan | Koraav | Bhagesar to Sipauva and Bans to Amiliya | 48 | 4 | 40000 |
| 49 | Ordinary Sand | Belan | Koraav | Kukarhata to Kotiya and Jamua to Ramgarh | 49 | 4 | 40000 |
| 50 | Ordinary Sand | Belan | Koraav | Devghat, Madau | 50 | 4 | 40000 |
| 51 | Ordinary Sand | Belan | Koraav | Kapasi kala to Border of Mirzapur district | 51 | 4 | 40000 |

| S.No | Tehsil | Village | Name of River | Gata no. | Area (in Ha.) | Quantity of mined & transported minor mineral according to issued MM-11 (cum) |
|------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|---------------|---|
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Karchana | Palpur | Yamuna | 4/7 | 4.4046 | 26150 |
| 2 | Bara | Bikar | Yamuna | 4/34 | 4.4046 | 27800 |

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| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 3 | Bara | Kanjasa | Yamuna | 5/11 | 4.4046 | 26250 |
| 4 | Bara | Kuinua | Yamuna | 5/32 | 4.4046 | 29900 |
| 5 | Sadar | Phulwa | Yamuna | 6/4 | 4.4046 | 31200 |
| 6 | Bara | Majhiyari | Yamuna | 7/11 | 4.4046 | 25650 |
| 7 | Bara | Naudiha | Yamuna | 8/13 | 4.4046 | 34700 |
| 8 | Bara | Semri | Yamuna | 8/47 | 4.4046 | 55350 |
| 9 | Meja | Pakri | Yamuna | 2/63 | 4.4046 | 28550 |
| 10 | Karchana & Handiya | Semraha & Leclapur | Ganga | 7/1 | 4.4046 | 18900 |
| 11 | Karchana | Devraha & Chatnaag | Ganga | 10/16 | 4.4046 | 18750 |
| 12 | Karchana | Arai | Tons | 1 | 2.0234 | 9950 |
| 13 | Koraw | Bhogan | Tons | 1 | 2.0234 | 7600 |
| 14 | Meja | Paranipur | Ganga | 2/26 | 4.4046 | 28350 |
| 15 | Meja | Chawki | Tons | 1 | 4.4046 | 9900 |
| 16 | Meja | Paranipur | Ganga | 2/15 | 4.4046 | 24800 |
| 17 | Meja | Tanariya | Ganga | 2/3 | 4.4046 | 16700 |
| 18 | Karchana | Vidyapeeth | Yamuna | 2/18 | 4.4046 | 29830 |
| 19 | Karchana | Mohabatganj | Yamuna | 3/13 | 4.4046 | 54594 |
| 20 | Bara | Panduwa Pratappur | Yamuna | 9/7 | 4.4046 | 22350 |
| 21 | Karchana | Dharwaru | Tons | 2 | 2.0234 | 8150 |
| 22 | Meja | Samhan | Tons | 1 | 4.4046 | 11150 |
| 23 | Koraw | Baans | Belan | 2 | 2.0234 | 9200 |

DISCUSSION

Ordinary earth and Sand has become very important minerals for our society due to its many uses. Ordinary earth can be used for making brick, filling roads, whereas sand may be used as building sites, brick-making, making glass, sandpapers, reclamations, and etc. The role of sand is very vital with regards to the protection of the coastal environment. It acts as a buffer against strong tidal waves and storm surges by reducing their impacts as they reach the shoreline. Clean sand is indeed a rare commodity on land, but common in sand dunes and beaches. The composition of sand is highly

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variable, depending on the local rock sources and conditions, but the most common constituent of sand in inland continental settings and non-tropical coastal settings is silica (silicon dioxide, or SiO₂), usually in the form of quartz which because of its chemical inertness and considerable hardness, is the most common mineral resistant to weathering and it has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. River sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. River sand is vital for human well being & for sustenance of rivers. Sand mining is a sensitive environmental issue which is taken into the consideration by Geology & Mining Department, Govt. of U.P. and Ministry of Environment & Forest, Climate Change. Govt. of India. Geology & Mining Department, Govt. of U.P. had notified in rule no. 41 of Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1963 and MoEF &CC in **Standard Environmental Condition For Sand Mining, of SSMMG, 2016** has given minimum distance from the mining lease area are compared and maximum distance permissible from the MLA is given in Table 17.

Table 22: Environmental Sensitivity Analysis of Site

| S. No. | Feature | Max. distance | Reference |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | School | 50 m | UPMMCR,1963 |
| 2. | Hospital | 50m | UPMMCR,1963 |
| 3. | Road(NH) | 100 m | SSMMG,2016 |
| 4. | Road(SH) | 50 m | UPMMCR,1963 |
| 5. | MDR | 50 m | UPMMCR,1963 |
| 6. | Railway Station | 100 m | UPMMCR,1963 |
| 7. | Chak Road | 10 m | UPMMCR,1963 |

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| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 8. | Bridge or embankment | 200 m | UPMMCR, 1963 |
| 9. | Water supply /Irrigation scheme | 200 m | UPMMCR, 1963 |

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

The "SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES – 2016" of MoEF&CC envisages to ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner; availability of adequate quantity of 21 aggregate in sustainable manner; improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out minerals; 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 for sustainable mining. The MoEF&CC has also issued notifications SO No. 141(E) dated 15.01.2016 and SO No. 190(E) dated 20.01.2016 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on mining of minor minerals and constitution of District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and

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District Level Environmental Appraisal Committee. These notifications have delegated the power to grant environmental clearance for sand mining to an Authority headed by the District Magistrate. These notifications promote use of satellite imagery to decide the site suitable for mining and quantity of sand which can be mined. The MoEF&CC prescribes following procedures for sand 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

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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

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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 above notifications and Guidelines, being notified under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, have acquired the status of statutory provisions and have to be followed.

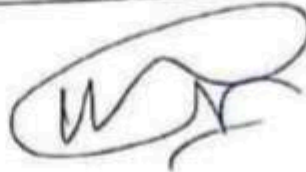
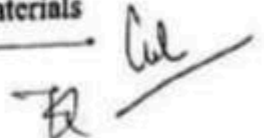
GSI Guidelines- Geological Survey of India (GSI) has collated/ formulated considered geo-scientific opinions to address issues pertaining to riverbed gravel/ sand mining. Besides resource extraction, ultimate objectives of riverbed mining should be:-

- (i) protection and restoration of the ecological system,
- (ii) to prevent damages to the river regime,
- (iii) to work out the sediment influx/ replenishment capacity of the river, to restore the riverine configuration (landforms and fluvial geomorphology, such as bank erosion, change of river course gradient, flow regime, etc.),
- (iv) to prevent contamination of ground water regime,
- (v) to prevent depletion of ground water reserves due to excessive draining out of groundwater, and
- (vi) to restore the riparian rights and in-stream habitats.

GSI has identified major hazards caused due to mining of sand/gravel as under:

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- a) Instream habitat: The impact of mining may result in increase in river gradient, suspended load, sediment transport, sediment deposition, turbidity, change in temperature, etc. Excessive sediment deposition for replenishment/ refilling of the pits affect turbidity, prevent the penetration of the light required for photosynthesis of micro and macro flora which in turn reduces food availability for aquatic fauna. Increase in river gradient may cause excessive erosion causing adverse effect on the instream habitats. B
- b) Riparian habitat: This includes vegetative cover on and adjacent to the river banks, which controls erosion, provide nutrient inputs into the stream and prevents intrusion of pollutant in the stream through runoff. Bank erosion and change of morphology of the river can destroy the riparian vegetative cover.
- c) Degradation of Land: Mining pits are responsible for river channel shifting as well as degradation of land, causing loss of properties and degradation of landscape.
- d) Lowering of groundwater table in the floodplain area: Mining may cause lowering of riverbed level as well as river water level resulting in lowering of groundwater table due to excessive extraction and draining out of groundwater from the adjacent areas. This may cause shortage of water for the vegetation and human settlements in the vicinity.
- e) Depletion of groundwater: excessive pumping out of groundwater during sand mining especially in abandoned channels generally result in depletion of groundwater resources causing severe scarcity and affecting irrigation and potable water availability. In extreme cases it may also result in creation of ground fissures and land subsidence in adjacent areas.
- f) Polluting groundwater: In case the river is recharging the groundwater, excessive mining will reduce the thickness of the natural filter materials

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(sediments), infiltration through which the ground water is recharged. The pollutants due to mining, such as washing of mining materials, wastes disposal, diesel and vehicular oil lubricants and other human activities may pollute the ground water.

- g) Choking of filter materials for ingress of ground water from river: Dumping of waste material, compaction of filter zone due to movement heavy machineries and vehicles for mining purposes may reduce the permeability and porosity of the filter material through which the groundwater is recharging, thus resulting in steady decrease of ground water resources.

The GSI has suggested that riverbed mining may be allowed considering minimization of the above mentioned deleterious impacts. The guidelines of National Water Policy of India should also be followed which states that watershed management through extensive soil conservation, catchment area treatment, preservation of forest, increasing of forest cover and construction of check dams should be promoted. Efforts shall be made to conserve the water in the catchments. Following geo-scientific considerations have been suggested to be taken into account for sand/ gravel mining:-

1. Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains may be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains. Replenishment of ground water has to be ensured if excessive pumping out of water is required during mining.
2. Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
3. Mining below subterranean water level should be avoided as a safeguard against environmental contamination and over exploitation of resources
4. Large rivers and streams whose periodic sediment replenishment capacity are larger, may be preferred than smaller rivers.

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5. 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.

6. Mining at the concave side of the river channel should be avoided to prevent bank erosion. Similarly meandering segment of a river should be selected for mining in such a way as to avoid natural croding banks and to promote mining on naturally building (aggrading) meander components.

7. Scraping of sediment bars above the water flow level in the lean period may be preferred for sustainable mining.

8. It is to be noted that the environmental issues related to mining of minerals including riverbed sand mining should clearly state the size of mine leasehold area, mine lease period, mine plan and mine closure plan, along with mine reclamation and rehabilitation strategics, depth of mining and period of mining operations, particularly in case of river bed mining.

9. The Piedmont Zone (Bhabbar 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. Areas where channel banks are not well defined, particularly in the braided river system, midstream areas should be selected for mining of riverbed materials for minimizing adverse effects on flow regime and instream habitat.

10. Mining of gravelly sand from the riverbed should be restricted to a maximum depth of 3m from the surface. For surface mining operations beyond this depth of 3m (10 feet), it is imperative to adopt quarrying in a systematic bench- like disposition, which is generally not feasible in riverbed mining. Hence, for safety and sustainability restriction of mining of riverbed material to maximum depth of 3m.is recommended.

District Survey Report-Allahabad

11. Mining of riverbed material should also take cognizance of the location of the active channel bank. It should be located sufficiently away, preferably more than 3m away (inwards), from such river banks to minimize effects on river bank erosion and avoid consequent channel migration.

12. Continued riverbed material mining in a given segment of the river will induce seasonal scouring and intensify the erosion activity within the channel. This will have an adverse effect not only within the mining area but also both in upstream and downstream of the river course. Hazardous effects of such scouring and enhanced erosion due to riverbed mining should be evaluated periodically and avoided for sustainable mining activities.

13. Mineral processing in case of riverbed mining of the sandy gravelly material may consist of simple washing to remove clay and silty area. It may involve crushing, grinding and separation of valueless rock fragments from the desirable material. The volume of such waste material may range from 10 to 90%. Therefore, such huge quantities of mine wastes should be dumped into artificially created/ mined - out pits. Where such tailings / waste materials are very fine grained, they may act as a source of dust when dry. Therefore, such disposal of wastes should be properly stabilized and vegetated to prevent their erosion by winds.

14. Identification of river stretches and their demarcation for mining must be completed prior to mining for sustainable development.

15. The mined out pits should be backfilled where warranted and area should be suitably landscaped to prevent environmental degradation.

16. Mining generally has a huge impact on the irrigation and drinking water resources. These attributes should be clearly evaluated for short-term as well as long-term remediation (MoWR,2017)

SUMMARY

Table 23: Present Status of Mining

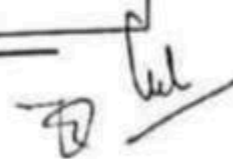
| Potential area for Mining | Sand | | | Belan |
|---|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| | Ganga | Yamuna | Tons | |
| Mineable mineral Potential | 17.13 MT | 43.82 MT | 10.34 MT | 2.51 MT |
| Total existing / proposed area for Mining | 86.23 | 211.552 ha | 67.162 | 22.02 |

The area for sand excavation in the district in all the four rivers namely Ganga, Yamuna, Tons and Belan are 86.23 ha, 211.55 ha, 67.16 ha and 22.02 ha respectively and are far below the total potential area of District on each river for sand excavation. It will help to sustain the environment.

District Survey Report-AllahabadReference

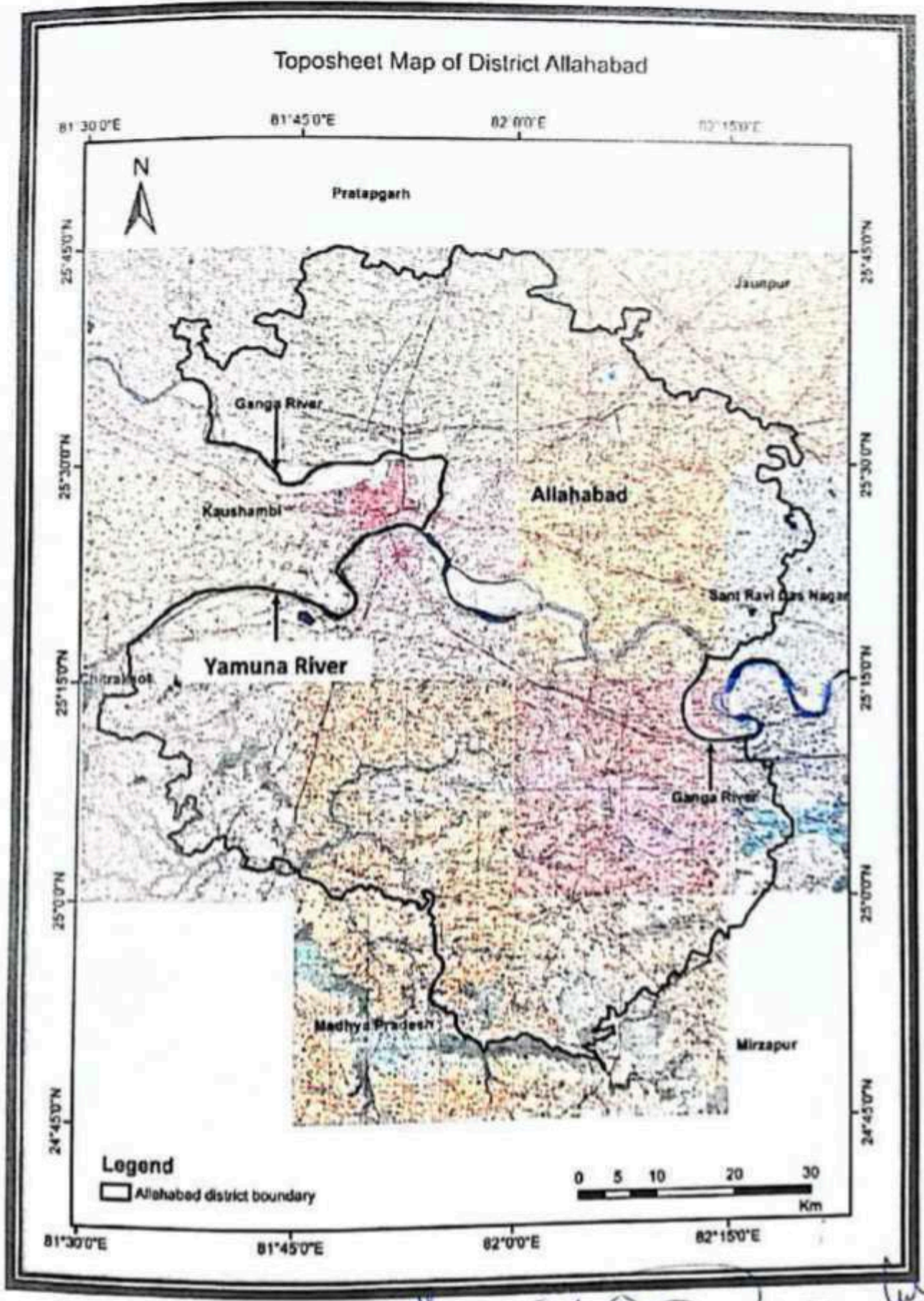
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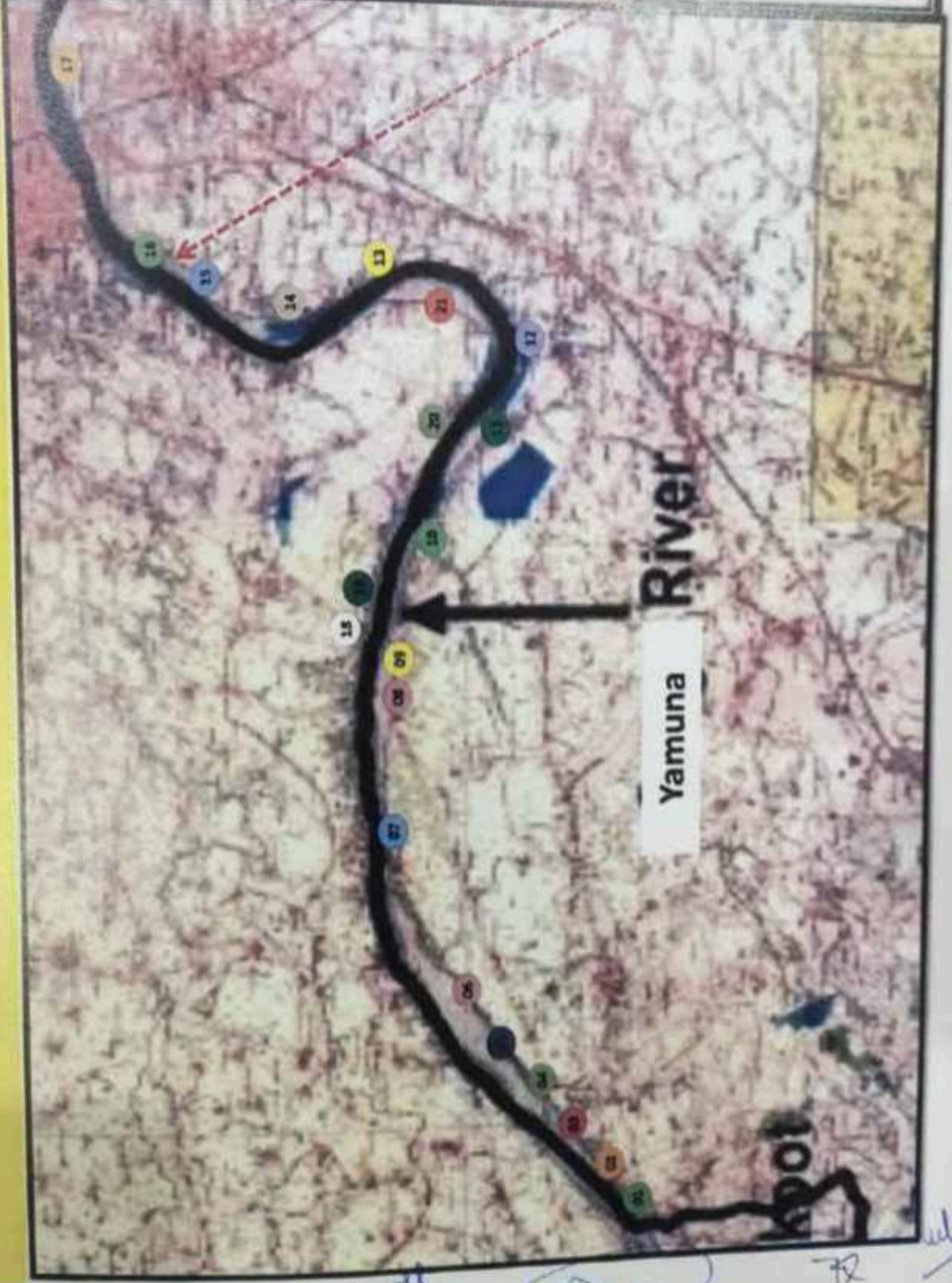
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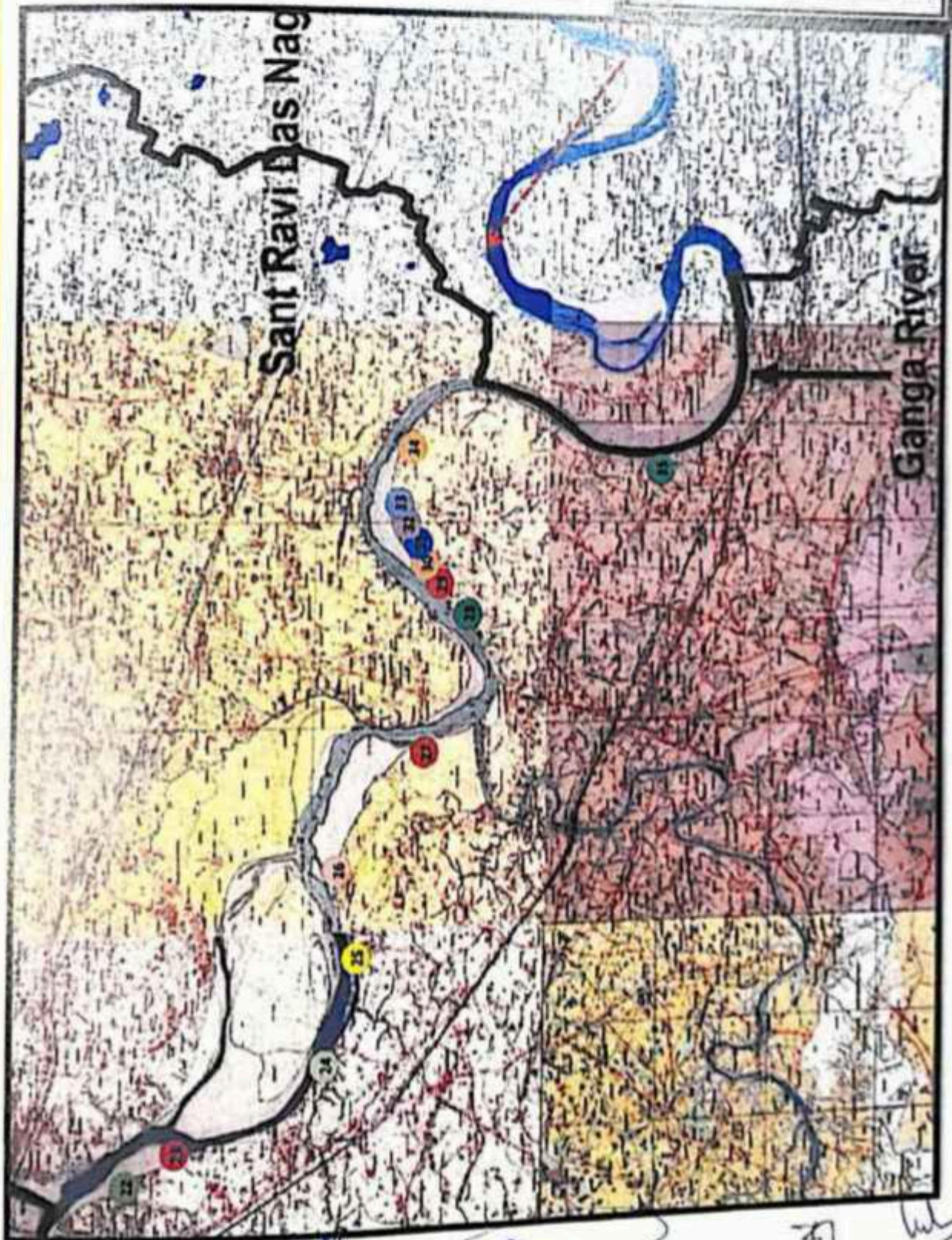
List of River Bed Mining in River Yamuna, District Allahabad

| Code | Village name |
|------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Pratap Pur |
| 2 | Pandua |
| 3 | Bhulare |
| 4 | Setri |
| 5 | Modha, Amila |
| 6 | Majhaur |
| 7 | Mampur, Ojha Patti, Barhola |
| 8 | Kachara, Misirpur, Nagarwar |
| 9 | Jagdispur |
| 10 | Biswal, Kainua |
| 11 | Kanjasa |
| 12 | Deoria, Bazar, Indriganj |
| 13 | Palpur, Amliya |
| 14 | Baswar |
| 15 | Mohabatganj |
| 16 | Madauka, Mirakhpur, Mahawa Patti |
| 17 | Jahagirabad, Madhupur, Arla |
| 18 | Mahapur |
| 19 | Araam Khurd |
| 20 | Filwa, Bibzana Jodhpur |
| 21 | Padampur |



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List of River Bed Mining in River Ganga, District Allahabad



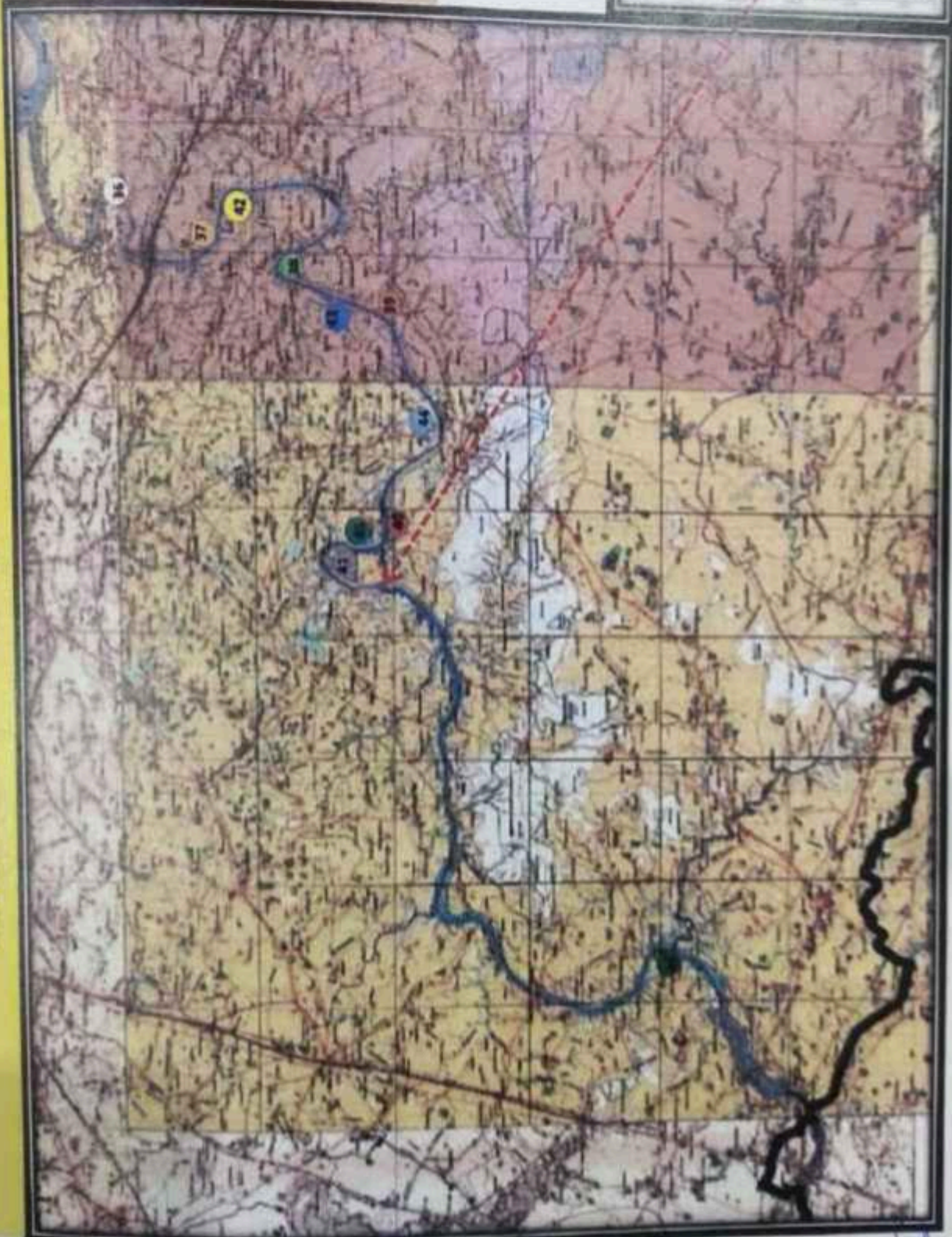
| Code | Village name |
|------|--|
| 22 | Dewraah / Chatnag |
| 23 | From Mawaiyan to Chandi and Bhadkar |
| 24 | From Khadsra to Khanika |
| 25 | From Kabra to Diha and Kabra to Jamunipur |
| 26 | From Semraha to Rampur and Ujipur to Shabaj |
| 27 | From Gandila to Panasa and Dhokri to Chadharan |
| 28 | From Ganga- Tons Confluence to Pakrisewar |
| 29 | Paranipur I |
| 30 | Paranipur II |
| 31 | Paranipur III |
| 32 | Paranipur IV |
| 33 | Paranipur V |
| 34 | Bhujpura, Tananya and Gondari |
| 35 | Rajpura to Bampur and Suchi to Tella khas |



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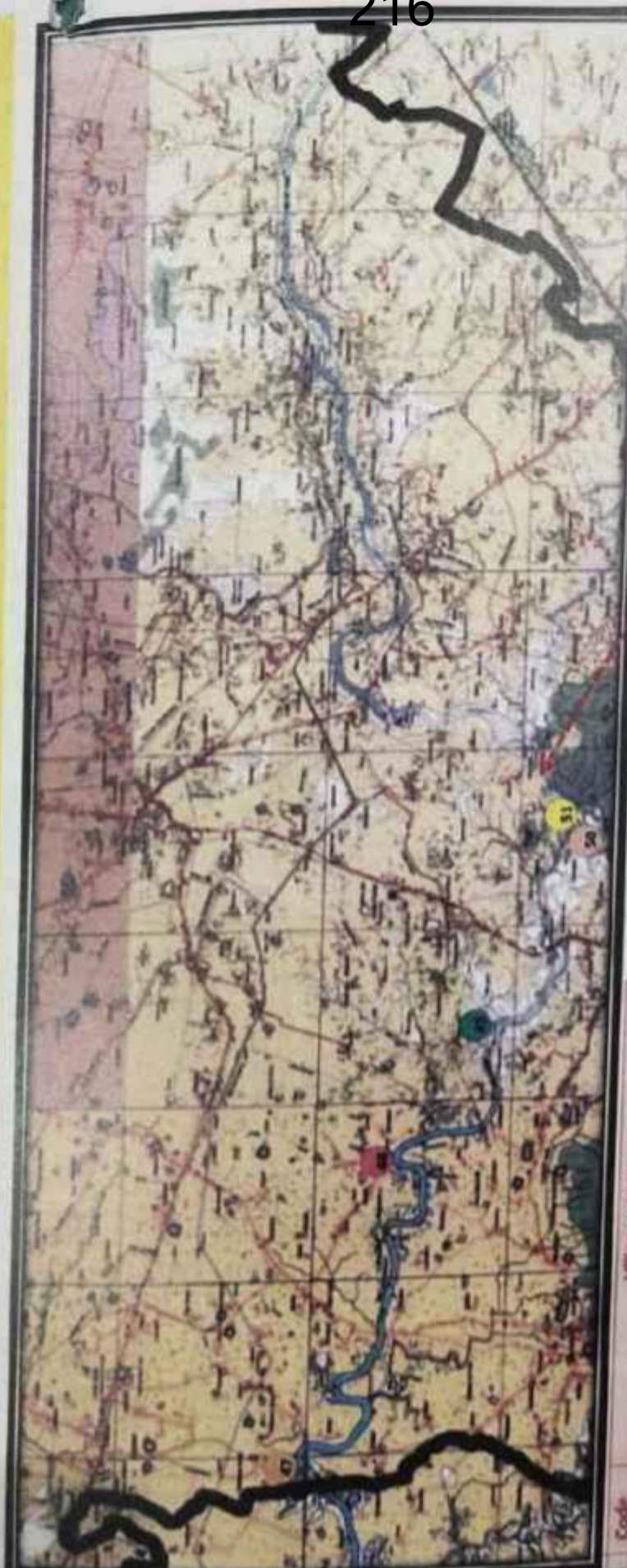
List of River Bed Mining in River Tons, District Allahabad

| Code | Village name |
|------|--|
| 36 | From Ganga- Tons Confluence to Allahabad Mirzapur Rd |
| 37 | From Allahabad- Mirzapur Rd to Gadhiwa Nala |
| 38 | From Gadhiwa Nala to Bhatoli |
| 39 | Marnoli |
| 40 | Kohrar, Isawata Patat Dandi |
| 41 | From Sahpur to Kaundi |
| 42 | From Ganga- Tons Confluence to Bhuganpur |
| 43 | Banrahi to Aral |
| 44 | Bagheda, Dharwara |
| 45 | From Sulmai to Sodhiya |
| 46 | Koluha to Gaura |




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List of River Bed Mining in River Belan, District Allahabad



| Code | Village name |
|------|--|
| 47 | Pacharpur to Bhogarpur and Tudyar to Thearipur |
| 48 | Bhagesar to Sipawa and Bans to Amliya |
| 49 | Kakarhata to Kethya and Janua to Ramgarh |
| 50 | Dewghat, Masdo |
| 51 | Kapasi kula to Border of Mirzapur district |


 5/9/17
 क्षेत्रपाली बाजार
 बाढ़ काबं बर
 एलाहाबाद

महायुक्त क्षेत्रपाली
 जिला पंचायत सो.नि.वि.
 एलाहाबाद

प्रमुख एवं सचिव विभाग उ०प्र०
 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
 एलाहाबाद



December, 2022

**Final Report-
Scientific Sand
Replenishment
Study -
Prayagraj**

Prepared By

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 SAND MINING

Sand mining is a process of the actual removal of sand from the foreshore including rivers, streams and lakes. Sand is mined from beaches, inland dunes and dredged from river bed. The sand is dug up, the valuable minerals are separated in water by using their different density and the remaining ordinary sand is re-deposited. River sand is vital for human well-being and for sustenance of rivers. River sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and can replenish itself. As a resource, sand is 'a loose, incoherent mass of mineral materials and is a product of natural processes. These processes are the disintegration of rocks and corals under the influence of weathering and abrasion.

1.1 SECOND-MOST EXPLOITED NATURAL RESOURCE

Sand plays an important role in delivering ecosystem services across marine, delta, beach, river and underground environments. It helps in controlling erosion, delivering nutrients, contributing to food security, and regulating the quality of aquifers. It also provides habitats and breeding grounds for diverse flora and fauna, thus supporting biodiversity.

According to the United Nations Environment Program report on "Sand and Sustainability: 10 Strategic Recommendations to Avert a Crisis" (UNEP 2022), the sand, gravel, crushed stone and aggregates constitute the second-most exploited natural resource in the world after water. Their use has tripled in the last two decades to reach an estimated 40-50 billion metric tonnes per year. The demand is driven by factors such as urbanization, population growth, economic growth, and climate change.

Sand has become a very important mineral for society due to its many uses mainly in infrastructural activities. Sand and gravel have long been used as aggregate for construction of roads and buildings. Today, the demand for these materials continues to rise. In India, the main

source of sand is from river flood plain sand mining, in-stream mining, coastal sand mining and paleo channel sand mining.

River sand mining is a common practice as habitation concentrates along the rivers and the mining locations are preferred near 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. The role of sand is very vital with regards to the protection of the coastal environment. It acts as a buffer against strong tidal waves and storm surges by reducing their impacts as they reach the shoreline. Sand is also a habitat for crustacean species and other related marine organisms.

1.2 IMPACT OF SAND MINING

Bajri/sand mining has many positive impacts on the economy and on the quality of life of people. However, if extracted in excess amount beyond the replenishment rate, it has an adverse and destructive impact on the river system, making it unsustainable. The impacts of sand mining are as follows:

A. Positive Impacts

Sand deposition eventually leads to reduction in conveyance capacity of river leading to flood in rivers. Proper dredging of sand keeps the bed at the desired level. Thus, if dredging is not done, due to continuous deposition of sand, the depth of river may get reduced. This will result in flooding of water and loss of properties. It also facilitates the navigation in the channel. Moreover, sand mining improves the socio-economic profile of the region by providing employment opportunity, roads, development and livelihood for the local people in that region. Sand is the main fine aggregate in concrete. Riverbeds are major sources of clean sand. There is a change in traditional housing of people in India and sand has become one of the essential materials for construction. The sand mining helps to control the cost of construction and deployment activities by establishing a low-cost continuous supply chain.

B. Negative Impacts

Taking into consideration the places of occurrences of the adverse environmental impacts of river sand mining, Kitetu and Rowan (1997) classified the impacts broadly into two categories namely off-site impacts and on-site impacts. The off-site impacts are, primarily, transport related, whereas, the on-site impacts are generally channel related.

The on-site impacts are classified into excavation impacts and water supply impacts. The impacts associated with excavation are channel bed lowering, migration of excavated pits and undermining of structures, bank collapse, caving, bank erosion and valley widening and channel instability. The impacts on water supply are reduced ground water recharge to local aquifers, reduction in storage of water for people and livestock especially during drought periods, contamination of water by oil, gasoline and conflicts between miners and local communities. Thus in-stream sand mining results in the destruction of aquatic and riparian habitat through large changes in the channel morphology. Impacts include bed degradation, bed coarsening, lowered water tables near the streambed, and channel instability.

It is well understood that mining changes the physical characteristics of the river basin, disturbs the closely linked flora and fauna, and alters the local hydrology, soil structure as well as the socio-economic condition of the basin. In general, it was reported that in-stream mining resulted in channel degradation and erosion, head cutting, increased turbidity, stream bank erosion etc. All these changes adversely affect fish and other aquatic organisms either directly by damage to organisms or through habitat degradation or indirectly through disruption of food web.

1.3 ENFORCEMENT & MONITORING GUIDELINES FOR SAND MINING (MoEF&CC), JANUARY 2020

The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change formulated the Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016 which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the

Country. But in the recent past, it has been observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices there is an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provision and their monitoring.

Section 23 C of MMDR, Act 1957 empowered the State Government to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. But in the recent past, it has been observed that there were large number of illegal mining cases in the Country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties for curbing illegal mining incidence. The illegal and uncontrolled mining leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment.

Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (2020) document will serve as a guideline for collection of critical information for enforcement of the regulatory provision(s) and highlights the essential infrastructural requirements necessary for effective monitoring for Sustainable Sand Mining.

The document was prepared in consideration of various orders/directions issued by Hon'ble NGT in matters pertaining to illegal sand mining and also based on the reports submitted by expert committees and investigation teams.

Further, this is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provision of both this document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail.

1.3.1 Objective of guidelines

- ❖ Identification and Quantification of Mineral Resource and its optimal utilization.
- ❖ To regulate the Sand & Gravel Mining in the Country since its identification to its final end-use by the consumers and the general public.

- ❖ Use of IT-enabled services & latest technologies for surveillance of the sand mining at each step.
- ❖ Reduction in demand & supply gaps.
- ❖ Setting up the procedure for replenishment study of Sand.
- ❖ Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring.
- ❖ Procedure for Environmental Audit.
- ❖ To control the instance of illegal mining.

1.3.2 Replenishment study

The need for replenishment study for river bed sand is required in order to nullify the adverse impacts arising due to excessing sand extraction. 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 an impact on the ecological equilibrium of the riverine regime, disturbance in channel configuration and flow-paths. This may also cause an adverse impact on in-stream biota and riparian habitats. It is assumed that the riparian habitat disturbance is minimum if the replenishment is equal to excavation for a given stretch. Therefore, to minimize the adverse impact arising out of sand mining in a given river stretch, it is imperative to have a study of replenishment of material during the defined period.

1.3.3 Generic structure of replenishment study

The sand replenishment study requires four surveys at different period. The first survey needs to be carried out in the month of April for recording the Reduced Level (RL) of mining lease before the monsoon. The second survey is to be carried out at the time of closing of mines for monsoon season. This survey will provide the quantity of the material excavated before the offset of monsoon. The third survey needs to be carried out after the monsoon to know the quantum of material deposited/replenished in the mining lease. The fourth survey to be carried out at the end of March to know the quantity of material excavated during the financial year. For the subsequent years, there will be a requirement of only three surveys. The results of year-

wise surveys help the state government to establish the replenishment rate of the river. Based on the replenishment rate future auction may be planned.

The methodology suggested in the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (2020) is followed in preparation of this sand replenishment study.

1.4 SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES, 2016

Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, in the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 has identified the following impacts on account of sand and gravel mining:

i) 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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

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

vi) 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.

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

viii) 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.

ix) 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.

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

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

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

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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.

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

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

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

xviii) Direct destruction from heavy equipment operation; discharges from equipment

and refuelling.

xix) Biosecurity and pest risks.

xx) Impacts on coastal processes.

1.4.1 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.

1.4.2 Sustainable sand mining guidelines -MOEF&CC (2016)

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.

1.4.3 The Guideline 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.

1.4.4 The main objectives of the Guideline are:

- ❖ To ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.
- ❖ To ensure availability of adequate quantity of aggregate in sustainable manner.
- ❖ To improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material.
- ❖ Ensure conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system.
- ❖ Avoid aggradation at the downstream reach especially those with hydraulic structures such as jetties, water intakes etc.
- ❖ Ensure that the rivers are protected from bank and bed erosion beyond its stable profile.
- ❖ No obstruction to the river flow, water transport and restoring the riparian rights and instream habitats.
- ❖ Avoid pollution of river water leading to water quality deterioration.
- ❖ To prevent depletion of ground water reserves due to excessive draining out of ground water.
- ❖ To prevent ground water pollution by prohibiting sand mining on fissures where it works as filter prior to ground water recharge.

- ❖ To maintain the river equilibrium with the application of sediment transport principles in determining the locations, period and quantity to be extracted.
- ❖ Streamlining and simplifying the process for grant of environmental clearance (EC) for sustainable mining.

1.4.5 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.
- j) Retaining the upstream one to two thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- k) 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.
- l) Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- m) 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.
- n) 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.
- o) 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.

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

1.5 METHODOLOGY FOR SAND REPLENISHMENT STUDY BY CMPDI,2022

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Order dated 11/11/2021 in S.L.P. (Civil) No. 10587 of 2019 contains directive to MoEF&CC, to frame sand replenishment guidelines in consultation with CMPDI. Accordingly, CMPDI has prepared the methodology for sand replenishment study and presented before EAC, Non-Coal Mining MoEF& CC on 13/01/2022. The detailed report has been enclosed as Annexure-I and the observation of CMPDI for Sand Mining & Replenishment is listed below.

- Sand Mining should preserve the river eco-system and river morphology.
- In perennial rivers, the replenishment across the width of the river is not uniform due to variation in the flow.
- During mining, there are uneven excavations which has changed the river morphology and replenishment pattern.
- Pebbles, overburden material etc. are dumped at riverbed which further affects the river morphology.
- Effective enforcement and monitoring of the policy and program is key to promote sustainable sand mining
- There is need to consider the concept of **resource accounting** of sand in the rivers and take the replenishment as a measure for resource augmentation

Methodology suggested by CMPDI

The sand replenishment study can be broadly done using the following approaches:

- ❖ Approach 1: Cross Sectional Study
- ❖ Approach 2: Bed Load Transport Study

 ❖ Approach 3: Survey

- The replenishment studies should be compared and the lower value obtained from empirical equation /through cross sectional study /through remote sensing may be considered.
- Mine lease permit should be based on the minimum replenishment capacity.
- The mine plan should indicate the stretches of mining to be undertaken in each year in a particular leasehold area. Once the mining is completed on a particular stretch, that stretch must be left undisturbed for replenishment of sand till the completion of mining lease period.

Methodology – Cross sectional study

1. The mine plans should incorporate relevant RL readings for realistic resource assessment.
 - 1.a For cross sectional survey, the Reduced Level (RL) measurement must be done across following locations:
 - 100 m upstream of the potential lease area,
 - within the potential mine site and
 - 100 m downstream of the potential lease area
 - 1.b The above RL measurements must be carried out at minimum three locations equidistance across the riverbed/width.
 - 1.c For mine leases up to 10 Ha, RL measurement along the river channel/length should be at least at an interval of 100 m.
 - 1.d For mine leases having area more than 10 ha, such measurement should be at least at an interval of 200 m.
2. For the cross-sectional study, it is required to determine the base flow level/water level encountered before the onset of monsoon may be determined.

3. Mining should be permitted above 0.30 m to 1.00 m from the water level encountered. This will act as a sand blanket and buffer for the sub-surface flow regime and help in protection of river ecology and surrounding water regime.
4. Cross sectional study should be carried out every year and updated in the District Survey Report (DSR).

Methodology–Bed load transport

- I. Estimation of replenishment may be obtained from empirical equations like Meyer-Peter's formula for estimation of bed load transport.
- II. For volumetric assessment, the encountered water level should be considered as the base level.
- III. For each mine site upto 10 Ha, at least two samples of mineral should be collected for the following analysis.
 - Grain size distribution analysis should be undertaken for $D_{10}, D_{30}, D_{50}, D_{60}$.
 - Uniformity Coefficient,
 - Coefficient of Curvature and Bulk density.
 - Samples must be collected from various depth like 0-30 cms, 30-90 cms, 90-150 cms and 150 cms and beyond for analysis in the laboratory to determine the reliable reserve of sand considering base flow level.
 - In case of mines beyond 10 Ha, for increase in every 5 ha, an additional sample must be collected for above mentioned analysis & tests
- IV. Meyer-Peter's formula , $gb = 0.417[\tau_0 (\eta' / \eta)^{1.5} - \tau_c]^{1.5}$

Where, gb = Rate of bed load transport (by weight) in N per m width of channel per second

η' = Manning's coefficient pertaining to grain size on an unrippled bed and Strickler formula *i.e.*

$\eta' = (1/24) \times d^{(1/6)}$ where d is the median size (d_{50}) of the bed sediment in m.

η = The actual observed value of the *rugosity coefficient* on rippled channels. Its value is generally taken as 0.020 for discharges of more than 11 cumecs, and 0.0225 for lower discharges.

τ_c = Critical shear stress required to move the grain in N/m² and given by equation $\tau_c = 0.687 d_a$, where d_a is mean or average size of the sediment in mm. This arithmetic average size is usually found to vary between d_{50} and d_{60} . τ_0 = Unit tractive force produced by flowing water *i.e.* $\gamma_w R S$. Truly speaking, its value should be taken as the unit tractive force produced by the flowing water on bed = $0.97 \gamma_w R S$. R is the hydraulic mean depth of the channel (depth of flow for wider channel) and S is the bed slope.

Methodology –survey

The survey can be done through any of the following approaches:

- Electronic Total Station (ETS) &/or Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)/ Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS).
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 DISTRICT PROFILE

Prayagraj district falls under Allahabad Division (Pratapgarh, Kaushambi and Fatehpur are the other districts of the division) with the district headquarters at Prayagraj itself. There are 08 Tehsils, 23 blocks and 9 municipal bodies (1 municipal corporation and 8 town areas). The district has 02 Parliamentary constituency and 12 Assembly seat.

2.1 DISTRICT MAP



Figure 2.1: Map of Prayagraj District (Source District Survey Report, Prayagraj)

2.1 Prayagraj District Profile:

Prayagraj district is located in the southern part of Uttar Pradesh. It forms a part of central Ganga plain and lies between latitudes 24° 47' and 25° 47' North and longitudes 81° 19' and 82° 21' falling in survey of India topo sheet nos. 63 G, H, K and L. Total geographical area of the district is 5246 sq.km. North side of this district is bounded by Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts, West by Kaushambi and Banda, East by Bhadohi and Mirzapur, and the South is bounded by Banda District and Madhya Pradesh. Prayagraj, the district headquarters, is connected to other places and the surrounding districts through a network of railway lines and all weather metaled roads.

As per the 2011 census the district has population of 59, 54,391 of which male and female were 31, 31,807 and 28, 22,584 respectively.

The rivers of the district belong to the main drainage system of the Ganga. The most important tributaries are Yamuna and Tons. Sand is the main mineral available on the banks of the river Ganga, Yamuna and Tons.

2.2 Rainfall and Climate Condition:

Prayagraj represents a humid subtropical climate that is common to cities in north-central India. Summer season is from March to June followed by south-west monsoon season which commences from middle of June and lasts to end of September. The winter season is from November to February. January is the coldest month with mean daily minimum temperature at 9.1°C and mean daily maximum temperature at 23.7°C. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 42.1°C and mean daily minimum temperature at 27.4°C with the advance of the south-west monsoon about middle of June the Day temperature drops appreciably, but night temperature is a little higher than May. The mean monthly maximum temperature is 32.8°C and means monthly minimum temperature is 19.5°C. During the monsoon season the air is very humid and after onset of

the monsoon season humidity decreases progressively. The mean monthly morning relative humidity is 64% and means monthly evening relative humidity is 48%. Winds are generally high throughout the year with some increase in force in summer and monsoon season. The mean wind velocity is 5.1 kmph.

The average annual rainfall is 1207 mm of which 90% of the rain falls in monsoon season.

2.3 Topography & Terrain:

The district may be divided into three distinct physical parts:

- i. The trans-Ganga or the Gangapar Plain
- ii. The Doab
- iii. The trans-Yamuna or the Yamunapar Tract.

The Trans Ganga tract contains poor sandy soil (full of pebbles) with stretches of sodic lands (popularly called Usar land. The Trans Yamuna tract forms part of Bundelkhand region.

Geomorphically the area can be divided into three natural subdivisions:

- i. Active Flood Plain- Localized and confined only to the river system
- ii. Older Alluvial Plain- It is characterized by depositional and erosional terraces found in patches along the active plain.
- iii. Rocky Surface (Denudational Hills) Prominent in Trans Yamuna area formed mainly of quartzite nature.

The master slope of the Trans Ganga is towards east or south east, with the altitude ranging from 89.30 masl-93.57 masl.

2.4 Water Course & Hydrology:

Yamuna, Tons, Sai and Varuna belong to main drainage system of the Ganga. Dendritic drainage pattern is the most common feature in the district. Rainfall, subsurface flows and snow melt from the glaciers are the main sources of water in the river Ganga. Surface water resources of Ganga have been assessed at 525 billion cubic meter (BCM). Out of its 17 main tributaries Yamuna, Sone, Ghagra and Kosi contribute over half of the annual water yield of the Ganga. These tributaries meet the Ganga at Prayagraj and further downstream. December to May are the months of lean flow in the Ganga. On an average, each square Km of the Ganga basin receives a million cubic meter of water as rainfall. Of which 30% is lost as evaporation, 20% seeps to the subsurface and the remaining 50% is available as Surface runoff. The deep channel of the river bounded by high banks facilitates the passage of ground water as base flow. Annual flooding is the characteristics of all rivers of Ganga Basin. The Ganga rises during the monsoon but the high banks restrict the flood water from spreading. The flood plain is usually 0.5 to 2.0 Km wide. This active flood plain is flooded every year. In addition to this the existing structures on the Ganga Basin also affects its discharge. The rivers of the district belong to the main system of Ganga and comprise several sub systems of which the most important are the Yamuna and the Tons, other including the minor systems of the Varuna and the Sai.

2.5 Ground Water Development:

Ground water development in the area is found both in the alluvium as well as in the sand stones. The stage of ground water development in the district is 74.2%. Prayagraj City is in over exploited Category. The other blocks of the district lie in semi-critical to critical category

2.6 Drainage System

The area north of the river Yamuna is almost a flat country, whereas the southern part is slightly undulating. The minimum and maximum altitudes attained in the area are 90.22 m,

near the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna and 187.45 m at Bagala, respectively. The average topographical slope of the area is from WNW to ESE direction. The Ganga and Yamuna together with the rivers Tons and Belan form the main drainage system of the area.

Drainage System with Description of main rivers

| S.No. | Name of River | Area Covered (Sq.Km.) | % Area Covered |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Ganga | 105.3 | 1.9 |
| 2. | Yamuna | 63.75 | 1.17 |
| 3. | Tons | 55.3 | 1.01 |
| 4. | Belan | 5.85 | 0.11 |

2.7 Description of Rivers

The main rivers running through the district are Ganga and Yamuna. A brief description of rivers of Prayagraj district is provided below:

The Ganga River: The Ganga rises in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas at an elevation of about 7010m in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. At its source the river is called the Bhagirathi. It descends down the valley up to Devprayag where after joining another hill stream Alaknannda it is called Ganga. The total length of the river Ganga (measured along the Bhagirathi and the Hooghly) upto its outfall into Bay of Bengal is 2525 km. The principal tributaries joining the river from right are the Yamuna and the Son. The Ramganga, the Ghagra, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Mahananda join the river from the left. The Chambal and Betwa are the two other important sub-tributaries.

The Yamuna River: The Yamuna is the biggest tributary of the Ganges in Northern India. It has sources in the Yamunotri Glacier at an elevation of 6387 meters on the southwestern sides of Banderpooch crests in the lower Himalayan ranges. The river runs an overall span of 1376 km and has a catchment area of 366223 sq.km. The river passes through many states such as Uttarkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, going across Himachal Pradesh and then Delhi. The Yamuna joins many of its tributaries on its itinerary, which include Tons, Chambal, Betwa, Sindh and Ken. Almost 57 million inhabitants rely on the waters of the Yamuna. With a yearly discharge of around

10000 cubic billion meters (cbm) and consumption of 4400 cbm the river represents above 70% of the water provisions of Delhi.



Fig 2.4 River Map of Prayagraj District (Source: DSR Report of Prayagraj district)

CHAPTER 3: LITERATURE SURVEY & METHODOLOGY

3.0 GENERAL

As per Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2022 the estimation of sand replenishment is based on empirical formula with the estimation of bedload transport. The iso-pluvial maps of IMD may be used for estimation of rainfall. Catchment yield is computed using different standard empirical formulas relevant to the geographical and channel attributes. eg. Strange's Monsoon runoff curves for runoff coefficient). Peak flood discharge for the study area can be calculated by using Dickens, Jarvis and Rational formula at 25, 50 and 100 years return period. The estimation of bed load transport using Ackers and White Equation or similar can be made. A simulation model are also available which use the basic data generated from the field at different period. (Pre-monsoon and post-monsoon) to estimate the volume of replenished material.

3.1 ESTIMATION OF SURFACE RUNOFF / RIVER FLOW

The importance of estimating runoff is very vital for determination of replenishment. Many empirical formulae are available for estimation of run off. These are essentially rainfall-runoff relations with additional third or fourth parameters to account for climatic or catchment characteristics. Some of the empirical relations which are site specific to different part of India are given below.

❖ Binnie's Percentages

Sir Alexander Binnie measured the runoff from a small catchment near Nagpur (area of 16 km²) during 1869 and 1872 and developed curves of cumulative runoff against cumulative rainfall. The two curves are found to be similar. From these curves he established the percentage of runoff from the rainfall data. These percentages have been used in Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra for the estimation of yield.

| Serial no. | Average annual rainfall in the catchment (mm) | Runoff % of annual rainfall |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 500 | 15 |
| 2 | 600 | 21 |
| 3 | 700 | 25 |
| 4 | 800 | 29 |
| 5 | 900 | 34 |
| 6 | 1000 | 38 |
| 7 | 1100 | 40 |

❖ Barlows Tables

Barlow, the first Chief Engineer of the Hydro-electric Survey of India (1915), on the basis of his study in small catchments (area–130 km²) in Uttar Pradesh expressed runoff R as:

$$R = KbP$$

Where Kb is the runoff coefficient which depends upon the type of catchment and nature of monsoon and P is the rainfall.

Table-3.1: Barlow's Runoff coefficient Kb in percentage (Developed for use in UP) Class

| Class | Description of catchment | Value of Kb (Percentage) | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Season I | Season II | Season III |
| A | Flat, cultivated and absorbent soils | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| B | Flat, partly cultivated and stiff soils | 12 | 15 | 18 |
| C | Average catchment | 16 | 20 | 32 |
| D | Hills and plains with little cultivation | 28 | 35 | 60 |
| E | Very hilly, steep and hardly any cultivation | 36 | 45 | 81 |

Season I: Light rain, no heavy downpour

Season II: Average or varying rainfall, no continuous downpour

Season III: Continuous downpour

❖ Strange's Tables

Strange (1928) studied the available data on rainfall and runoff on the border areas of present day Maharashtra and Karnataka and obtained the values of runoff coefficient as,

$$K_s = R/P$$

as a function of the catchment character. For purpose of calculating the yield from the total monsoon rainfall, the catchments were characterized as “good”, “average” and “bad”. Value of the K_s for these catchments is shown in Table-3.2. Strange also gave a table for calculating the daily runoff from daily rainfall. In this, the run-off coefficient depends not only on the amount of rainfall but also on the state of the ground. Three categories of the original ground state as “dry”, “damp” and “wet” are used by him.

Table-3.2: Extract of Strange’s table of Run-off Co-efficient K_s in percent

| Total monsoon rainfall (cm) | Run-off Co-efficient K_s in percent | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Good catchment | Average catchment | Bad catchment |
| 25 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| 50 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 7.5 |
| 75 | 26.3 | 19.7 | 13.1 |
| 100 | 37.5 | 28.0 | 18.7 |
| 125 | 47.6 | 35.7 | 23.8 |
| 150 | 58.9 | 44.1 | 29.4 |

❖ **Inglis and De’Souza Formula:**

After careful stream gauging in 53 sites in Western India, Inglis and De’Souza (1929) evolved two regional formulae between annual runoff R in cm and annual rainfall P in cm as follows:

For Ghat regions of western India, $R = 0.85 P - 30.5$

For Deccan plateau, $R = (1/254) P (P-17.8)$

 ❖ **Khosla formula**

Khosla (1960) analyzed the rainfall, runoff and temperature data for various catchment in India and USA to arrive at an empirical relationship between runoff and rainfall. The time period is taken as a month. His relationship for monthly runoff is

$$R_m = P_m - L_m$$

And $L_m = 0.48T_m$ for $T_m > 4.5^\circ\text{C}$

where R_m = monthly runoff in cm

$R_m \geq 0$ P_m = monthly rainfall in cm

L_m = monthly losses in cm

T_m = Mean monthly temperature of the catchment in $^\circ\text{C}$

For $T_m \leq 4.5^\circ\text{C}$, the loss L_m may provisionally be assumed as:

| | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|
| T oC | 4.5 | -1 | -6.5 |
| Lm (cm) | 2.17 | 1.78 | 1.52 |
| | | | |

Annual run-off = ΣR_m

Khosla's formula is indirectly based on the water balance concept and the mean monthly catchment temperature is used to reflect the losses due to evapotranspiration. The formula has been tested on a number of catchments in India and is found to give fairly good results for the annual yield for use in preliminary studies. This formula can also be used to generate synthetic run-off data from historical rainfall and temperature data.

All the above empirical formulae have been developed for a particular region of India and have their own limitations. For the present study, the area of the watershed for the river has been estimated using remote sensing satellite data. This estimation has also helped in determining the river parameters and soil erosion from the catchment area.

Computing Run-off by using Run-off Coefficient

The volume of run-off can be directly computed approximately, by using an equation of the form; $Q = K.P$

Where Q = Run-off, P = Precipitation, and

K = is a constant, depending upon imperviousness of the drainage area.

Various values of K , which are commonly used, are shown in Table-3.3 below.

Table-3.3: Values of Run-off Coefficient K

| Sl. No. | Type of Area | Value of K | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Flat land 0-5% slope | Rolling land 5-10% slope | Hilly land 10-30% slope |
| 1. (a) | Urban areas | | | |
| | 30% area impervious (paved) | 0.40 | 0.50 | -- |
| | 50% area impervious (paved) | 0.55 | 0.65 | -- |
| | 70% area impervious (paved) | 0.65 | 0.80 | -- |
| (b) | Single family residence in urban areas | 0.30 | | |
| 2. | Cultivated areas | | | |
| | Open sandy loam | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.52 |
| | Clay and silt loam | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.72 |
| | Tight clay | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.82 |
| 3. | Pastures | | | |
| | Open sandy loam | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.22 |
| | Clay and silt loam | 0.30 | 0.36 | 0.42 |
| | Tight clay | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.60 |
| 4. | Wooded land or Forested Areas | | | |
| | Open sandy loam | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| | Clay and silt loam | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.50 |
| | Tight clay | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.60 |

(Source: Irrigation Engineering & Hydraulic Structures by S.K. Garg)

3.2 ESTIMATION OF BED LOAD

The transport of sediment by rivers has been studied extensively by engineers and earth scientists for more than a century. Estimation of bed load transport is based on an analytical approach. The first bed load equation was developed by Du Boys in 1879. Since then, several equations have been proposed for the prediction of bed load transport. One of the major models among them was Mayer- Peters and Muller model (1948) which is widely used for the prediction

of bed load transport. The other models include stochastic model (1962), Chang model (1939) and Shamove (1962). Each model fit into different scenario. Bagnold (1980), Parker et.al. (1982) were the major works carried out for the Meyer-Peter equations giving an empirical correlation of bed load transport rates in flumes and natural rivers. There were different reported studies which use the same model in different types of rivers. Dietrich and Smith (1984) studied the behavior of bed load transport in meandering river.

Another scientist Bathurst and Graf (1987) developed a bed load discharge equation for steep mountain rivers which are appropriate for coarse sediment. Carson and Griffiths (1987) had given a review on the behavior of the bed load transport in gravel channels. Meade et.al. (1990) has made a detailed study on movement and storage of sediment of the rivers of United States and Canada. Parker (1990) made a study of bed load transport of Gravel Rivers. The study indicates that the bed load transport rate of mixtures should be based on the availability of each size range in the surface layer. Parker (1991) put forward a theory on selective sorting and abrasion of river gravel.

Recent studies on bed load transport incorporated the stochastic nature of the river sand inflow. Habibiet.al. (1994) developed a new formulation for estimation of bed load transport. Zhilin Sun and Donahue (2000) developed a statistical based bed load formula for non-uniform sediment. Maarten Klienans and Rijn (2002) introduced another stochastic model for bed load transport prediction. Nian-Sheng Cheng (2002) developed another exponential formula for the bed load transport which does not involve the concept of critical shear stress. Jaber Almedeij and Diplas (2003) worked on bed load transport in gravel bed streams with uni-modal sediment. Strom et.al (2004) studied about the cluster formation and evolution by tackling the aspects associated with micro-topography and the bed load transport. Yantao and Parker (2005) presented a new numerical model for the simulation of gravel bed load transport and pulse evolution in Mountain Rivers.

The study of Darren et al.(2005) is an important one in the model study of bed load transport, which gave more attention and increases the applicability of Meyer–Peter’s equation. Hyung et.al (2008) reported a study on sediment transport processes over a sand bank in macro tidal Garolim Bay, West coast of Korea. In India there are only a few studies on sand mining. Chandrakanthet.al (2005) studied the effect of sand mining on ground water depletion in Karnataka by investigating the field data and comparing it with a non-sand bearing area. Rajendraet.al. (2008) reported a detailed study on sand extraction from agricultural fields around Bangalore. Several such studies related to river sand mining have been reported for the rivers of Kerala also. Raj Bhattacharya,et all (2018) have studied the relationship river water flows, sediment transport regime in bedload transport and tries to determine how instream mining affect the sediment inflow.

The following equations have been used in the study to estimate the bedload and the sediment concentration.

Bedload (Q_b)

Prediction of bedload transport of a particular channel or effects of critical threshold condition on bed sediment transport is done on basis of Meyer-Peter and Muller method (1948).

$$Q_b = 0.253 (\tau_0 - \tau_{cr})^{3/2}$$

Sediment concentration (X)

Computation of sediment concentration (X) (in parts per million) considered some fluid weight was done by using Ackers and White (1973) method, to predict the relationships between sandchar stability and mining intensity:

$$X = G_{st} \frac{d \gamma_s}{h \gamma} \left(\frac{V}{U_*} \right)^{c_1}$$

Total sediment load (QT) is given by sediment concentration (X) and water discharge (Q) as follow.

$$Q(T) = Q \cdot X$$

In instream sand mining is the major responsible factor for the significant changes in the natural system of the upper, middle, and lower courses. Intense mining plays a significant role through the fluctuation in the flow and sediment regimes to change the motion of sediment loads (suspension and bedload).

D.Padmala and K.Maya , (2014) have discussed various procedures employed in sand auditing of the small rivers of Kerala (southwest India), Periyar river to know how the mining processes and its execution would minimize the negative effects of sand mining on one hand and maximize positive effects on the other. The sand audit methodology developed and adapted by Padmalal et al. (2010) for the Manimala river draining into the Vembanad lagoon in the southwest coast of India has three major components.

Component I: Resource estimation

Component II: Resource allocation

Component III: Performance evaluation of sand mining.

Resource Allocation

Let 'X' be the total quantity of mineable sand in million cubic meters (Mm³), 'Y' the annual replenishment of river sand in Mm³, and 'N' the time span in years during which mining of river sand can be permitted in the entire river or that part of the river under examination. Quantity of mineable sand in a year (Q_m) can be estimated as

$$Q_m = (X/N) + Y$$

Note 'N' should be fixed only after taking into account the physical, chemical and biological status of the river environment by the expert group. 'Y' can be calculated by subtracting quantity of sand output (Q_o) from the quantity of sand input (Q_i).

Performance Evaluation/Sand Resource Accounting

It is based on the assumption that sand mining is uniform throughout the river stretch or riverbed is leveled after every peak flow season (monsoon). Then,

$$\text{Quantity of sand mining, } Q_m = (Q_i - Q_o) + Q_c$$

where, Q_c is the quantity of sand mined from the deposit other than natural replenishment in the given stretch of river under investigation

$$Q_c = Q_m - (Q_i - Q_o)$$

Mining of Q_c from the rivers will be reflected in the seasonal cross-profile measurements as channel incision/riverbed lowering. The expected riverbed lowering (T_e) due to mining of Q_c from the river segment under examination can be calculated as

$$T_e = Q_c/LW$$

Apply the value of Q_c in Eq. $T_e = (Q_m - (Q_i - Q_o))/LW$

Ideally, the computed T_e will be equal to the actual riverbed lowering (T_a) obtained from river cross-profile measurements, provided there is no unauthorized mining in the river stretch. In other words, a situation in which $T_a > T_e$ indicates prevalence of unauthorized mining in the stretch, the quantity of which (i.e., Q_{um}) can be calculated as:

$$Q_{um} = LWT_a - Q_m$$

Q_i quantity of sand input into the river/river segment under examination, Q_o quantity of sand output from the river/river segment, L length of the channel occupied by sand, W width of the channel occupied by sand, T_a actual river bed lowering.

Binoy Aliya Mattamana et al.(2013)¹⁰ examined the sand inflow in different stretches of the Periyar River and to optimize the sand removal by considering several socio-economic and topographical features. For the determination of sand inflow, Mayer-Peter's Formula is used, which is an analytical method for estimation of Bed Load Transport model. The paper describes certain uncertainties in determining the actual bed load, for which some assumptions are made like, during the Monsoon season, the velocity of flow is high with turbulence and is observed around 0.6m/s which tend to be more scouring than deposition. Hence the deposition is comparatively low. So, the study assumed that 70% of the sand transported is deposited during high flow period.

The paper suggests that there is seasonal variational of sand inflow and monsoon period shows more sand inflow than summer.

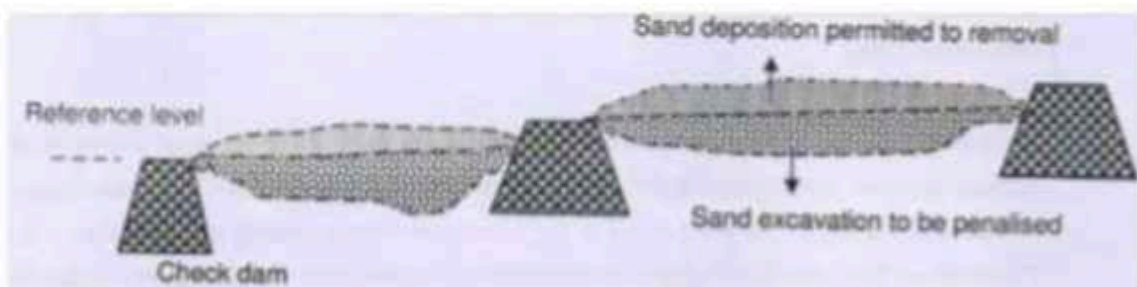


Fig No: 3.1 River Cross section with Check Dams and Bench Mark

The major recommendation of this project study was to build check dams at regular intervals of each stretch of the river that enables to determine a specific reference line for the bed profile. The sand deposition above this check dam may be permitted for sand mining. And the local authorities should take the responsibility of maintenance of this reference line strictly and should be penalized for sand mining below this check dam or reference line.

3.3 METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATION OF SEDIMENT LOAD

The quantity of sand to be mined must be optimized for sustainable mining. Knowledge of sand inflow is vital for optimal sand removal. Sand inflow study may be performed using bed load transport models like Meyer-Peter's, Einstein's Model, Shield's Formula, Du-Boy's Formula etc. In this study, the most scientifically accepted Meyer-Peter's equation for bed load transport is used.

- ❖ **At first**, preliminary study with field data collection was done. The grain size analysis i.e. d_{10} , d_{30} , d_{50} and d_{60} , uniformity coefficient and coefficient of curvature was performed in lab to estimate bajri/sand replenishment of rivers.

- ❖ Digital survey by drone was carried out for the study of replenishment of sand/bajri.
- ❖ Further the study also incorporates the use of analytical model for bed load transport from the rivers flowing through the mining lease area.

❖ **Meyer – Peter’s equation:**

The present study used the Meyer-Peter’s model for the estimation of bed load transport because of its wide acceptance and simplicity.

Meyer-Peter’s equation is based on experimental work carried out at Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich. Mayer-Peter gave a dimensionless equation based, , on rational laws. The simplified Meyer Peter’s equation (Source: Irrigation Engineering & Hydraulic Structures by S.K. Garg) is as follows:

$$g_b = 0.417[\tau_0 (\eta' / \eta)^{1.5} - \tau_c]^{1.5}$$

Where,

g_b = Rate of bed load transport (by weight) in N per m width of channel per second

η' = Manning’s coefficient pertaining to grain size on an unrippled bed and Strickler formula
i.e. $\eta' = (1/24) \times d^{1/6}$ where d is the median size (d_{50}) of the bed sediment in m.

η = The actual observed value of the *rugosity coefficient* on rippled channels. Its value is Generally taken as 0.020 for discharges of more than 11cumecs, and 0.0225 for lower discharges.

τ_c = Critical shear stress required to move the grain in N/m² and given by equation

$\tau_c = 0.687 d_a$, where d_a is mean or average size of the sediment in mm. This arithmetic average size is usually found to vary between d_{50} and d_{60} .

τ_0 = Unit tractive force produced by flowing water *i.e.* $\gamma_w R S$. Truly speaking, its value should be taken as the unit tractive force produced by the flowing water on bed = $0.97\gamma_w R S$. R is the hydraulic mean depth of the channel (depth of flow for wider channel) and S is the bed slope

The value of Manning's coefficient (η) depends upon channel condition and also upon discharges. The recommended values are provided in Table-3.3 and Table-3.4.

Table-3.4: Recommended values of Manning's coefficient (η) for unlined channels

| Sl. No. | Condition of Channel | Value of η |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Very good | 0.0225 |
| 2 | Good | 0.025 |
| 3 | Indifferent | 0.0275 |
| 4 | Poor | 0.030 |

Central Board of Irrigation has recommended the following values of η for different discharges:

Table-3.5: Recommended values of Manning's coefficient (η) for Different Discharge

| Sl. No. | Discharge in Cumecs | Value of η |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 14 to 140 | 0.025 |
| 2 | 140 to 280 | 0.0225 |
| 3 | 280 and above | 0.020 |

In the study the estimation of replenishment using Meyer-Peter's equation has been calculated based on the following assumptions

- Rainfall data is taken for an average period of 60 days.
- Bedload deposition is considered as 60% of bedload transport.

❖ **Universal Soil Erosion Equation:**

Soil Erosion Equation is defined as, $A = KR (LS) C$

Where, A = Estimate of soil loss rate in tons/hectare/year

K = Soil erodibility factor

R = Rainfall factor LS = Slope factor

C = Crop management factor

This will help us to determine the soil loss from the catchment area that finds place in the rivers.

CHAPTER 4:**DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION OF REPLENISHMENT****4.0 GENERAL:**

Replenishment Rate is the rate at which Bajri is transported into the river channel, which is under examination or subjected to sand extraction. This volume is often considered as sustainable yield of that river. Estimation of Bajri discharge through stream bed and its residence period (temporary deposition) is a difficult task in sediment budgeting. It is axiomatic that during high flow period, Bajri which is otherwise moved by siltation (i.e., partially suspension and partially bed load) will completely be in suspension in the overlying waters.

Estimation of annual sediment yield produced from a rainfall event requires applying many approaches to get acceptable and valid results. These approaches require quantitative estimation of the transported sediment volumes resulting from a rainfall event. There are many sediment transport equations which are suitable for use in the prediction of the replenishment rate of rivers/ watershed. The present study used the Meyer-Peter's model for the estimation of bed load transport because of its wide acceptance and simplicity in computation.

4.1 GRAIN SIZE DATA ANALYSIS:**Soil Classification**

Soils can behave quite differently depending on their geotechnical characteristics. In coarse-grained soils, where the grains are larger than 0.075 mm (or 75 μm), the engineering behaviour is influenced mainly by the relative proportions of the different sizes present, the shapes of the soil grains, and the density of packing. These soils are also called granular soils. In fine-grained soils, where the grains are smaller than 0.075 mm, the mineralogy of the soil grains, water content, etc. have greater influence than the grain sizes, on the engineering behaviour. The borderline between coarse and fine-grained soils is 0.075 mm, which is the smallest grain size one can distinguish with naked eye.

In Unified Soil Classification System (USCS), the border line between sands and gravels is 4.75 mm.

Indian Standard Soil Classification System (ISSCS) is the same as USCS with one modification the fine-grained soils are subdivided into 3 subgroups of low, medium, and high compressibility, whereas, in USCS, fine-grained soils are subdivided into 2 subgroups of low and high compressibility. 4 major groups and their symbol are given below:

| Boulder (mm) | Cobble (mm) | Coarse-Grained Soil | | | | | Fine-grained Soil | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|
| Gravel | | Sand | | | Silt (mm) | Clay (mm) | | |
| Coarse (mm) | Fine (mm) | Coarse (mm) | Medium (mm) | Fine (mm) | 2- 0.425 | 0.425- 0.075 | | |
| >300 | 300-80 | 80-20 | 20-4.75 | 4.75-2 | | | 0.002 | <0.002 |
| | | | | | | | 0.075 | |

Classification of Coarse-Grained Soil (Based on ISSCS)

According to the IS soil classification system, coarse-grained soil is graded based on particle size, gradation characteristics (C_u and C_c), and percentage fineness. The uniformity coefficient (C_u) and the coefficient of gradation (C_c) are the measures of soil gradation. These coefficients help to classify the soil as well-graded or poorly graded ones.

The soil in which 50% or more soil particles are retained on a 75-micron sieve (0.075 mm) is classified as coarse-grained soil

The coarse-grained soils are classified as Gravel (G) if more than 50% of the coarse fraction of the soil is retained on a 4.75 mm sieve; otherwise, it is classified as Sand (S). They are further divided based on their gradation characteristics.

In the cases %fineness < 5% by weight

Gravel: Coarse fraction retained on 4.75 mm > 50%

1. GW \Rightarrow Well-graded gravel

$$Cu \geq 4 \text{ and } 1 \leq Cc \leq 3$$

2. GP \Rightarrow Poorly graded gravel

$$Cu < 4, \text{ or } 1 > Cc, \text{ or } Cc > 3$$

Sand: Coarse fraction retained on 4.75 mm < 50%

1. SW \Rightarrow Well-graded sand

$$Cu \geq 6 \text{ and } 1 \leq Cc \leq 3$$

2. SP \Rightarrow Poorly graded sand

$$Cu < 6, \text{ or } 1 > Cc, \text{ or } Cc > 3$$

In all the cases %fineness < 5% by weight and in all the cases Coarse fraction retained on 4.75 mm < 50%.

For all the cases, $Cu < 4$ and $1 \leq Cc < 3$, and this summarizes the soil as Poorly Graded sand (SP)

Grain size analysis:

During the surveying phase and site reconnaissance, sand samples from the two rivers-Ganga and Yamuna were collected. Sieve analysis was carried out on the sand sample for determination of their classification and coefficient of uniformity and curvature.

500 gm of oven-dried sand sample from various ghats from Prayagraj district were taken in the sieve analysis. Sieves as per IS standards (sieve 4.75mm, 2 mm, 1mm, 600 μ , 425 μ , 300 μ , 212 μ , 150 μ , 75 μ) were used for the test. The sieves were arranged such that at top 4.75mm, 2 mm,

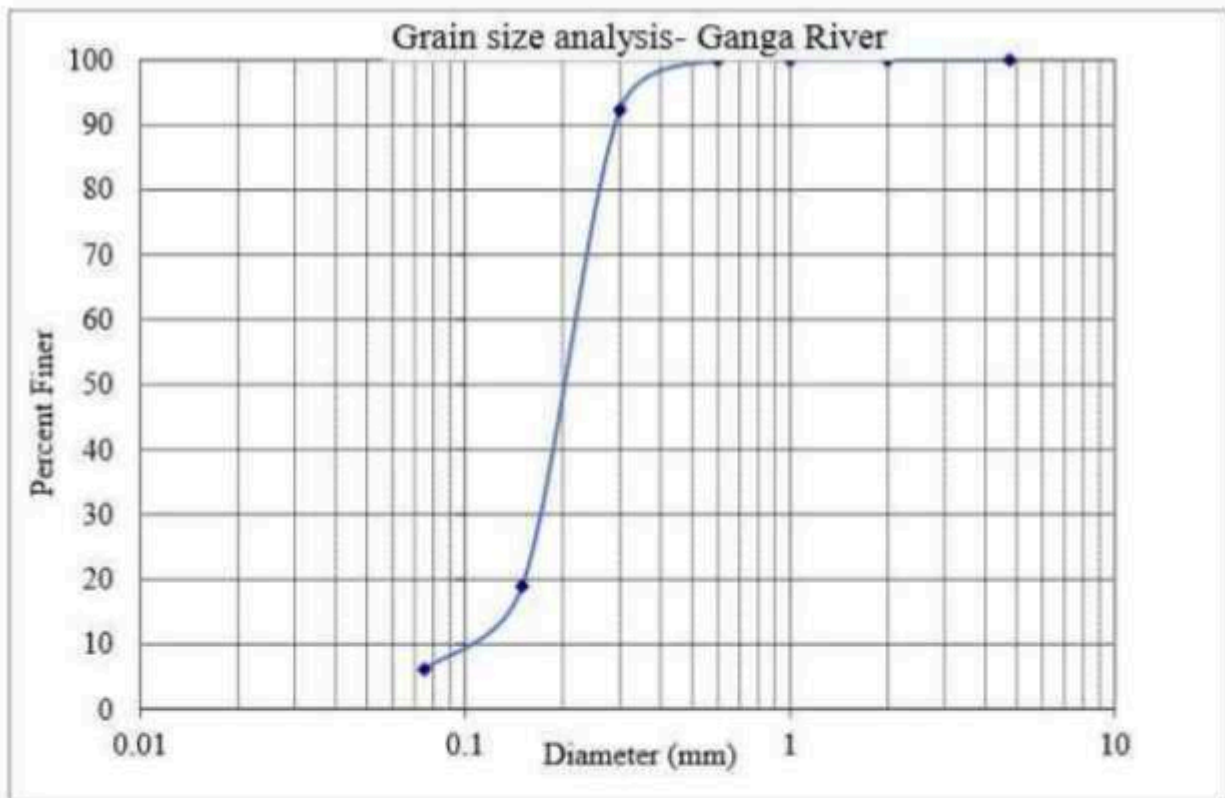
1mm, 600 μ , 425 μ , 300 μ , 212 μ , 150 μ , 75 μ at the bottom, and last Pan. The sieve set was placed on the mechanical shaker and shaken vigorously for at least 2 minutes. Then the weight of aggregate retained on each sieve was measured and expressed it as the percentage of passing. Plots were made for percentage finer and sieve size and the summary of the results is given below.





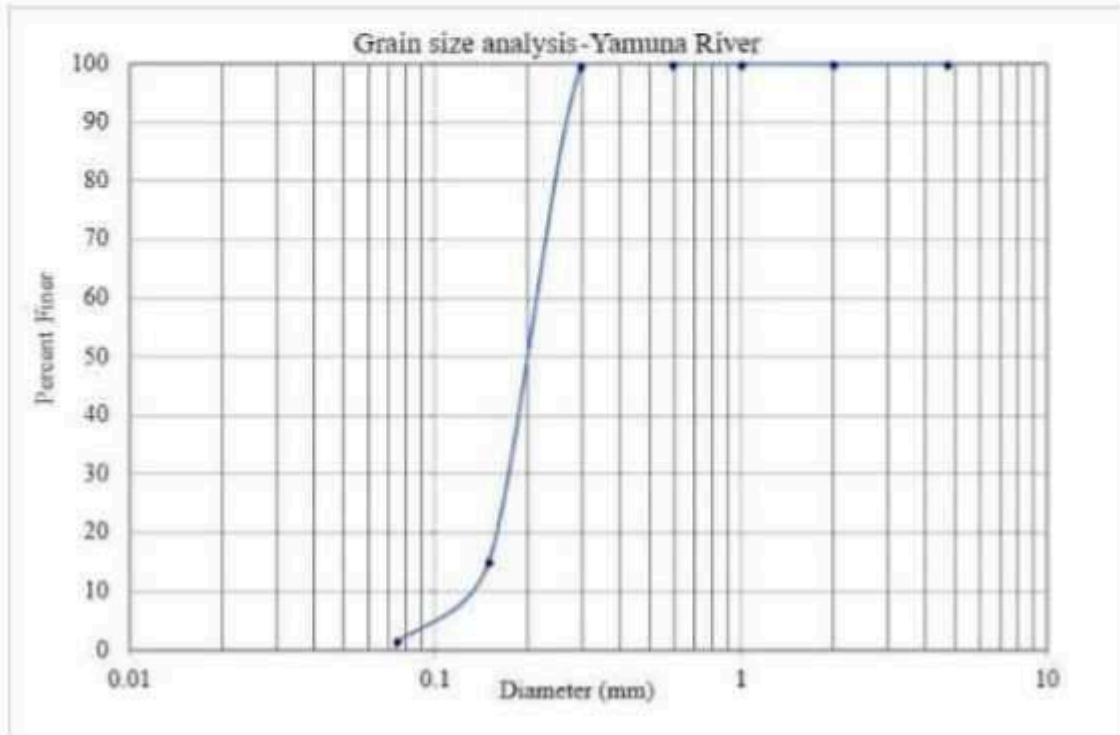
Fig 4.1 Grain size analysis of sand samples

Graph No.1 Grain Size Analysis-Ganga River



Sieve Analysis Result-Ganga River

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Gravel (%) | - |
| Sand (%) | 93.90 |
| Silt+Clay (%) | 5.70 |
| D ₆₀ | 0.23mm |
| D ₅₀ | 0.2mm |
| D ₃₀ | 0.17mm |
| D ₁₀ | 0.11mm |
| C _u | 2.09 |
| C _c | 1.14 |
| Class | SP |
| Remark | Poorly Graded Sand |

Graph No.2 Grain Size Analysis- Yamuna River**Sieve Analysis Result-Yamuna River**

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Gravel (%) | - |
| Sand (%) | 98.60 |
| Silt+Clay (%) | 1.20 |
| D₆₀ | 0.22 mm |
| D₅₀ | 0.2 mm |
| D₃₀ | 0.17 mm |
| D₁₀ | 0.14 mm |
| C_u | 1.57 |
| C_c | 0.94 |
| Class | SP |
| Remark | Poorly Graded Sand |

4.2 DRONE SURVEY DETAILS:

Photogrammetry is a process by which information is extracted from photographs to create accurate three-dimensional maps and models. Drone based photogrammetry is a modern state of the art technology for generation of Ortho-photomosaic, Digital Terrain Model (DTM), Point Cloud Data and Contours. The photos are timed with a percentage of overlap so that they can be stitched together for a continuous image map containing digital information.

Reconnaissance survey must be carried out to rectify the location values by arranging ground control points (GCPs) appropriately to improve the accuracy of UAV-based 3D topographic maps of the sites. Accordingly, GCPs of suitable size, which are visible from flying Drone, are placed/ marked on the ground. For the survey, Post Processed Kinematic (PPK)-enabled Drones are used, which reduces the requirement of placing GCPs.

Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey is done on each GCP wrt base station for which one unit of DGPS is kept stationery at base station and rover unit of DGPS is kept at each GCP, one by one for at least 10 minutes. Then the photographs from the drone mounted camera are taken with sufficient overlap, longitudinally as well as laterally.

After field survey work, data of DGPS as well as drone-based camera are downloaded and processed in their respective software. Coordinates of GCPs are utilized for geo-tagging and geo-referencing of the photographs/ Orthophoto mosaic. DTM is prepared in the software. Above procedure is done in pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period respectively and corresponding DTM are prepared. With the help of data processing software, the volume computation/replenishment quantity is estimated.

4.2.1 Estimation of Resource quantity:

The quantity of sand pre-existing before the start of survey was estimated by taking the difference between average RL of the river bed and the maximum RL obtained from the DTMs. The resource estimates are given in section 4.3.

FIELD VISIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Fig 4.2 Pre-monsoon survey at Prayagraj district



Fig 4.4 Post-monsoon survey at Prayagraj district

4.3 ESTIMATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES:

The amount of replenishment is calculated based on the Digital Terrain Model i.e. DTM through Drone survey in Pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons over the area of consideration.

Pre-monsoon resources i.e. before the start of survey, the sand resource available has been computed based on RL (which is 0.3mt above the water level) of pre-monsoon during June, 2022.

The estimated resources as on the date of survey are tabulated below: Table No: 4.1 & 4.2

The estimated resources as on the date of survey are tabulated in Table No: 4.1 & 4.2

Table 4.1 Calculation of Sand Replenishment

| s.no | River | GHAT NAME | Area of patch surveyed in Mine lease Area (Ha.) | Replenished Quantity (In CuM.) |
|------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Belan | KHAND-50 DEVGHAT,MANDAV | 4.00 | 17570 |
| 2 | | M/S SHWETA ENTERPRIZEZ | 4.00 | 20000 |
| 3 | Ganga | KHAND-22 DEVRAKH/ CHATNAGH | 5.00 | 35983 |
| 4 | | KHAND-28 BAHASPUR | 5.00 | 36583 |
| 5 | | KHAND-29 PARANIPUR I | 5.00 | 41323 |
| 6 | | KHAND-31 PARANIPUR III | 5.00 | 46762 |
| 7 | | KHAND-32 PARANIPUR IV | 5.00 | 40000 |
| 8 | | KHAND-33 PRANIPUR | 5.00 | 45393 |
| 9 | | KHAND-34 Bhuyipura | 5.00 | 49455 |
| 10 | | M/S VEDANSH ENTERPRIZEZ | 5.00 | 51665 |
| 11 | | M/S MAHIP CONSTRUCTION | 5.00 | 56704 |
| 12 | | Tauns | KHAND-41 SHAHPUR | 5.00 |
| 13 | KHAND-44 BHAGEDA,GHARWARA | | 6.00 | 19500 |

Scientific Sand Replenishment Study of Prayagraj Uttar Pradesh

| | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-------|-------|
| 14 | | KHAND-45 KARCHNA | 6.00 | 18500 |
| 15 | Yamuna | KHAND-7 MANPUR,OJHAPATTI | 8.00 | 55000 |
| 16 | | M/S AMAN BRICKFIELD (8 Ha)- Kachra Mishrpur Nagwar Khand-8 (8 Ha) | 8.00 | 65891 |
| 17 | | KHAND 14 BASWAR | 4.69 | 28548 |
| 18 | | KHAND 4 SEMRI | 8.00 | 45400 |
| 19 | | MAJHARI-6 | 10.00 | 52901 |
| 20 | | M/s PATEL GANGA –AMILIA | 8.00 | 45471 |
| 21 | | MAKODA,MEERAKPUR, MAHEVA PATTI | 8.00 | 37004 |
| 22 | Others | Ravi Shankar site | 8.00 | 77907 |

Table No: 4.2 Estimated Volume of mine leases of Prayagraj District

| S.No. | Ghat Name | Area of patch | Volume of sand (CuM.) Replenished approx. | Resource available at Pre-monsoon (CuM.) | Total Resource available (CuM.) | River | |
|-------|---|---------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | KHAND-50 DEVGHAT,MANDAV | 4.00 | 17570 | 18852 | 36422 | Belan | |
| 2 | M/S SHWETA ENTERPRIZEZ | 4.00 | 20000 | 21500 | 41500 | | |
| 3 | KHAND-22 DEVRAKH/ CHATNAGH | 5.00 | 35983 | 38782 | 74766 | Ganga | |
| 4 | KHAND-28 BAHASPUR | 5.00 | 36583 | 37872 | 74454 | | |
| 5 | KHAND-29 PARANIPUR I | 5.00 | 41323 | 53792 | 95115 | | |
| 6 | KHAND-31 PARANIPUR III | 5.00 | 46762 | 53237 | 100000 | | |
| 7 | KHAND-32 PARANIPUR IV | 5.00 | 40000 | 60500 | 100500 | | |
| 8 | KHAND-33 PRANIPUR | 5.00 | 45393 | 60393 | 105786 | | |
| 9 | KHAND-34 Bhuyipura | 5.00 | 49455 | 50996 | 100451 | | |
| 10 | M/S VEDANSH ENTERPRIZEZ | 5.00 | 51665 | 50000 | 101665 | | |
| 11 | M/S MAHIP CONSTRUCTION | 5.00 | 56704 | 49000 | 105704 | | |
| 12 | KHAND-41 SHAHPUR | 5.00 | 24000 | 26000 | 50000 | | Tauns |
| 13 | KHAND-44 BHAGEDA,GHARWARA | 6.00 | 19500 | 20500 | 40000 | | |
| 14 | KHAND-45 KARCHNA | 6.00 | 18500 | 21500 | 40000 | | |
| 15 | KHAND-7 MANPUR,OJHAPATTI | 8.00 | 55000 | 25000 | 80000 | Yamuna | |
| 16 | M/S AMAN BRICKFIELD (8 Ha)- Kachra Mishrpur Nagwar Khand-8 (8 Ha) | 8.00 | 65891 | 60775 | 126666 | | |
| 17 | KHAND 14 BASWAR | 4.69 | 28548 | 39959 | 68417 | | |
| 18 | KHAND 4 SEMRI | 8 | 45400 | 98550 | 143950 | | |
| 19 | MAJHARI-6 | 10 | 52901 | 100045 | 152946 | | |
| 20 | M/s PATEL GANGA -AMILIA | 8 | 45471 | 95980 | 141451 | | |
| 21 | MAKODA,MEERAKPUR, MAHEVA PATTI | 8 | 37004 | 55969 | 92973 | | |
| 22 | Ravi Shankar site | 8.00 | 77907 | 62660 | 140567 | Others | |

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- i. To determine sand replenished in two rivers (Ganga, Yamuna, Belan and Taus) of Prayagraj district i.e. Measurement of river bed level at 22 no's locations were undertaken both in pre- monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. The sand samples were collected for grain size distribution analysis.
- ii. The estimation of sand deposit is based on the difference between pre-monsoon and post monsoon RL and river level recorded in the area.
- iii. The summary of Drone survey is as given under:
 - a) Lowest percentage of sand replenishment is observed in Khand-45 Karchna.
 - b) Highest percentage of sand replenishment is observed in Khand -30 Parani pur II of Mahip Construction.

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समक्ष मा० न्यायालय ए०सी०जे०एम०, कक्ष सं०-15, इलाहाबाद।

परिवाद संख्या- /2024

वैभव कुमार सोनी (खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज) बनाम अज्ञात
 अन्तर्गत धारा- 4(1), 4(1A) व 21 खान एवं खनिज
 (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम 1957
 नियम-11(क) उ०प्र० खनिज (अवैध खनन,
 परिवहन एवं भण्डारण का निवारण)
 नियमावली-2018
 नियम-3, 58, 72 उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार)
 नियमावली-2021
 थाना-नैनी (पुलिस चौकी-एग्रीकल्चर),
 तहसील-करछना, जनपद-प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक: 1356/खनिज/2024-25

दिनांक: 30/07/2024

महोदय,

विनम्र निवेदन के साथ मा० न्यायालय को अवगत कराना है कि:-

- कतिपय शिकायतों के आधार पर दिनांक 21.07.2024 को तहसील करछना के ग्राम मड़ौका का खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज व क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल, प्रयागराज द्वारा निरीक्षण संयुक्त रूप से किया गया। तहसील करछना के ग्राम मड़ौका में स्थित यमुना नदी से 600मी दक्षिण दिशा 02 ढेर में साधारण बालू का डम्प पाया गया। मौके पाए गए ढेर की पैमाइश व जियोकोर्डिनेट लिये गये जो निम्नवत् हैं:-

| क्र०सं० | पैमाइश | मात्रा (घ०मी०) | जियोकोर्डिनेट | | अभ्युक्ति |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | अक्षांश | देशान्तर | |
| 1 | 25 X 5 X 1.4 | 175 | 25° 24' 14" N | 81° 49' 20" E | - |
| 2 | 20 X 7 X 1.5 | 210 | 25° 24' 18" N | 81° 49' 21" E | - |
| कुल मात्रा | | 385 | | | |

मौके पर साधारण बालू के सम्वन्ध में स्थानीय लोगों से पूछ-ताछ की गयी। किसी भी व्यक्ति ने उक्त के सम्वन्ध में अपना स्वामित्व व अभिलेख प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। मा० जिलाधिकारी महोदय/मा० सक्षम न्यायालय के अग्रिम आदेशों तक उक्त भण्डारित साधारण बालू के डम्प को संदिग्ध मानते हुए ग्राम प्रधान प्रतिनिधि हासिर खान मो०नं०-7238914637 पता मड़ौका, महेवा की सुपुर्दगी (अभिरक्षा) में देते हुए आवश्यक देख-भाल हेतु थाना नैनी को निर्देशित किया गया है, जो खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-4(1), 4(1ए) व 21 एवं उ०प्र० खनिज (अवैध खनन परिवहन एवं भण्डारण का निवारण) नियमावली-2018 के नियम-11(क) तथा उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-2021 के नियम-3, 58 व 72 में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध है।

- उपरोक्त ग्राम मड़ौका पर विभिन्न रथलों पर साधारण बालू के अवैध भण्डारण का सर्वेक्षण किया गया। सर्वेक्षणोंपरान्त पैमाइश विवरण के अनुसार 385 घनमीटर साधारण बालू का अवैध भण्डारण पाया गया।
- शासनादेश संख्या-608(1)/86-10-24/09 भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ दिनांक 18.02.2010 (संलग्नक-1) द्वारा प्रतिनिधानित अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्तानुसार अवैध रूप से भण्डारित 385 घनमीटर साधारण बालू के भण्डारण को खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(4) के अधीन सीज करते हुये अग्रिम आदेश तक राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जब्त करते हुए मा० न्यायालय/जिलाधिकारी महोदय के अग्रिम आदेशों तक ग्राम प्रधान प्रतिनिधि हासिर खान मो०नं०-7238914637 पता मड़ौका, महेवा की सुपुर्दगी में दिया गया। सुपुर्दगीनामा (संलग्नक-2) प्रमाणित प्रति संलग्न है।

4. उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू के शमन हेतु कोई भी कार्यवाही विचाराधीन नहीं है।
5. उक्त शासनादेश दिनांक 16.02.2010 द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-22 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम न्यायालय में परिवाद प्रस्तुत करने हेतु खान अधिकारी को अधिकार प्रतिनिधानित किया गया है।
6. उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(5) में स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है कि *Whenever any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the State Government may recover from such person the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.*
7. उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(5) में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुस्तर अवैध रूप से खनन कर भण्डारण किये गये उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू पर राज्य सरकार का निरपेक्ष अधिकार (absolute right) है।
8. उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू को सार्वजनिक नीलामी कर प्राप्त राजस्व राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खनिज के लेखा शीर्षक "0853, अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग" में जमा कराया जाना विधि संगत है।
9. रिट याचिका संख्या-11489/2015 राजेन्द्र सिंह बनाम उ०प्र० सरकार व अन्य में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.03.2015 के अनुसार उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू के निस्तारण हेतु सक्षम न्यायालय का आदेश प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।
10. उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू के निस्तारण हेतु मा० न्यायालय सक्षम है।
11. समान प्रकरण में प्रकीर्ण फौजदारी वाद संख्या-424/XII/15 राज्य बनाम भगवानदास आदि (थाना घूरपुर, इलाहाबाद) में मा० न्यायालय न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, कक्ष-3, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.06.2015 (संलग्नक-3) सुलभ सन्दर्भ हेतु प्रस्तुत है।
12. माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा प्रश्नगत मामले का परिशीलन कर न्यायहित में उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू को राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में अवमुक्त किया जाना विधि संगत है।
13. वर्षा के कारण तथा सुदूर क्षेत्र में मौजूद होने के कारण उक्त ज्वलशुदा बालू के बह जाने व चोरी होने का खतरा है जिससे राज्य सरकार को अपूर्णाय क्षति होगी।

प्रार्थना

मा० न्यायालय से प्रार्थना है कि उक्त ज्वलशुदा साधारण बालू, जिस पर राज्य सरकार का निरपेक्ष अधिकार (absolute right) है, को राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में अवमुक्त करने की कृपा करें जिससे उसकी सार्वजनिक नीलामी कर प्राप्त राजस्व को राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खनिज के लेखा शीर्षक "0853, अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग" में जमा कराया जा सके।

प्रार्थी

23/07/2011
(वैभव कुमार सोनी)

खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज

वैभव कुमार सोनी (खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज)

बनाम अज्ञात

अन्तर्गत धारा- 4(1), 4(1A) व 21 खान एवं खनिज
(विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम 1957
नियम-11(क) उ0प्र0 खनिज (अवैध खनन,
परिवहन एवं भण्डारण का निवारण)
नियमावली-2018
नियम-3, 58, 72 उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार)
नियमावली-2021
थाना-नैनी (पुलिस चौकी-एग्रीकल्चर),
तहसील-करछना, जनपद-प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक: 1357 / खनिज / 2024-25

दिनांक: 30 / 07 / 2024

महोदय,

विनम्र निवेदन के साथ मा0 न्यायालय को अवगत कराना है कि:-

- कतिपय शिकायतों के आधार पर दिनांक 21.07.2024 को तहसील करछना के ग्राम मीरखपुर उपरहार का खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज व क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल, प्रयागराज द्वारा निरीक्षण संयुक्त रूप से किया गया। तहसील करछना के ग्राम मीरखपुर उपरहार में स्थित यमुना नदी से 600-650मी दक्षिण दिशा 06 ढेर में साधारण बालू का डम्प पाया गया। मौके पाए गए ढेर की पैमाइश व जियोकोर्डिनेट लिये गये जो निम्नवत् है:-

| क्र०सं० | पैमाइश | मात्रा (घ०मी०) | जियोकोर्डिनेट | | अभ्युक्ति |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | अक्षांश | देशान्तर | |
| 1 | 25 X 14 X 1.5 | 525 | 25° 24' 30" N | 81° 49' 40" E | गाटा 95 |
| 2 | 9 X 20 X 3.5 | 630 | 25° 24' 22" N | 81° 49' 39" E | गाटा 39 |
| 3 | 22 X 13 X 3.0 | 858 | 25° 24' 25" N | 81° 49' 41" E | गाटा 92 |
| 4 | 20 X 15 X 1.5 | 450 | 25° 24' 25" N | 81° 49' 41" E | गाटा 84 |
| 5 | 18 X 13 X 2.0 | 468 | 25° 24' 13" N | 81° 49' 45" E | गाटा 54 |
| 6 | 20 X 15 X 2.0 | 600 | 25° 24' 23" N | 81° 49' 42" E | गाटा 60 |
| कुल मात्रा | | 3531 | | | |

मौके पर साधारण बालू के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय लोगों से पूछ-ताछ की गयी। किसी भी व्यक्ति ने उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अपना स्वामित्व व अभिलेख प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। मा0 जिलाधिकारी महोदय/मा0 सक्षम न्यायालय के अग्रिम आदेशों तक उक्त भण्डारित साधारण बालू के डम्प को संदिग्ध मानते हुए ग्राम प्रधान प्रतिनिधि हासिर खान मो०नं०-7238914637 पता मड़ीकामहेवा की सुपुर्दगी (अभिरक्षा) में देते हुए आवश्यक देख-भाल हेतु थाना नैनी को निर्देशित किया गया है, जो खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-4(1), 4(1ए) व 21 एवं उ0प्र0 खनिज (अवैध खनन परिवहन एवं भण्डारण का निवारण) नियमावली-2018 के नियम-11(क) तथा उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-2021 के नियम-3, 58 व 72 में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध है।

- उपरोक्त ग्राम मीरखपुर उपरहार पर विभिन्न स्थलों पर साधारण बालू के अवैध भण्डारण का सर्वेक्षण किया गया। सर्वेक्षणोंपरान्त पैमाइश विवरण के अनुसार 3531 घनमीटर साधारण बालू का अवैध भण्डारण पाया गया।
- शासनादेश संख्या-608(1)/86-10-24/09 भूतत्त्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन, लखनऊ दिनांक 16.02.2010 (संलग्नक-1) द्वारा प्रतिनिधानित अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्तानुसार अवैध रूप से भण्डारित 3531 घनमीटर साधारण बालू के

- भण्डारण को खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(4) के अधीन सीज करते हुये अग्रिम आदेश तक राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जब्त करते हुए मा0 न्यायालय/जिलाधिकारी महोदय के अग्रिम आदेशों तक ग्राम प्रधान प्रतिनिधि हासिर खान मो0नं0-7238914637 पता मड़ौकामहेवा की सुपुर्दगी में दिया गया। सुपुर्दगीनामा (संलग्नक-2) प्रमाणित प्रति संलग्न है।
4. उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू के शमन हेतु कोई भी कार्यवाही विचाराधीन नहीं है।
 5. उक्त शासनादेश दिनांक 16.02.2010 द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-22 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम न्यायालय में परिवाद प्रस्तुत करने हेतु खान अधिकारी को अधिकार प्रतिनिधानित किया गया है।
 6. उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(5) में स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है कि *Whenever any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the State Government may recover from such person the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.*
 7. उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(5) में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों के अनुसार अवैध रूप से खनन कर भण्डारण किये गये उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू पर राज्य सरकार का निरपेक्ष अधिकार (absolute right) है।
 8. उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू को सार्वजनिक नीलामी कर प्राप्त राजस्व राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खनिज के लेखा शीर्षक "0853, अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग" में जमा कराया जाना विधि संगत है।
 9. रिट याचिका संख्या-11489/2015 राजेन्द्र सिंह बनाम उ0प्र0 सरकार व अन्य में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.03.2015 के अनुसार उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू के निस्तारण हेतु सक्षम न्यायालय का आदेश प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।
 10. उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू के निस्तारण हेतु मा0 न्यायालय सक्षम है।
 11. समान प्रकरण में प्रकीर्ण फौजदारी वाद संख्या-424/XII/15 राज्य बनाम भगवानदास आदि (थाना घूरपुर, इलाहाबाद) में मा0 न्यायालय न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, कक्ष-3, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.06.2015 (संलग्नक-3) सुलभ सन्दर्भ हेतु प्रस्तुत है।
 12. माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा प्रश्नगत मामले का परिशीलन कर न्यायहित में उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू को राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में अवमुक्त किया जाना विधि संगत है।
 13. वर्षा के कारण तथा सुदूर क्षेत्र में मौजूद होने के कारण उक्त जब्तशुदा बालू के बह जाने व चोरी होने का खतरा है जिससे राज्य सरकार को अपूर्णीय क्षति होगी।

प्रार्थना

मा0 न्यायालय से प्रार्थना है कि उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू, जिस पर राज्य सरकार का निरपेक्ष अधिकार (absolute right) है, को राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में अवमुक्त करने की कृपा करें जिससे उसकी सार्वजनिक नीलामी कर प्राप्त राजस्व को राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खनिज के लेखा शीर्षक "0853, अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग" में जमा कराया जा सके।

प्रार्थी

✓ 23/01/2014
(विभव कुमार सोनी)
खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज

वैभव कुमार सोनी (खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज)

बनाम

अज्ञात

अन्तर्गत धारा- 4(1), 4(1A) व 21 खान एवं खनिज
(विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम 1957
नियम-11(क) उ०प्र० खनिज (अवैध खनन,
परिवहन एवं भण्डारण का निवारण)
नियमावली-2018
नियम-3, 58, 72 उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार)
नियमावली-2021
थाना-नैनी (पुलिस चौकी-एग्रीकल्चर),
तहसील-करछना, जनपद-प्रयागराज।

पत्रांक: 1314/खनिज/2024-25

दिनांक: 31/07/2024

महोदय,

विनम्र निवेदन के साथ मा० न्यायालय को अवगत कराना है कि:-

- कतिपय शिकायतों के आधार पर दिनांक 10.07.2024 को तहसील करछना के ग्राम बसवार तथा मोहबहतगंज का खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज व क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल, प्रयागराज द्वारा निरीक्षण संयुक्त रूप से किया गया। तहसील करछना के ग्राम मोहबहतगंज में स्थित यमुना नदी से 450-500मी दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा में डी०ए०सी० यमुना पुल के बाईं तरफ 03 ढेर में साधारण बालू का डम्प पाया गया। मौके पाए गए ढेर की पैमाइश व जियोकोर्डिनेट लिये गये जो निम्नवत है:-

| क्र०सं० | पैमाइश | मात्रा (घ०मी०) | जियोकोर्डिनेट | | अभ्युक्ति |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | अक्षांश | देशान्तर | |
| 1 | 40 X 13 X 1.5 | 780 | 25° 23' 14" N | 81° 48' 24" E | - |
| 2 | 19 X 16 X 1.4 | 425 | 25° 23' 10" N | 81° 48' 12" E | - |
| 3 | 15 X 10 X 1.5 | 225 | 25° 23' 7" N | 81° 48' 16" E | - |
| कुल मात्रा | | 1430 | | | |

मौके पर साधारण बालू के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय लोगों से पूछ-ताछ की गयी। किसी भी व्यक्ति ने उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अपना स्वामित्व व अभिलेख प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। मा० जिलाधिकारी महोदय/मा० सक्षम न्यायालय के अग्रिम आदेशों तक उक्त भण्डारित साधारण बालू के डम्प को संदिग्ध मानते हुए श्री कन्हई लाल पुत्र श्री श्यामसुन्दर निवासी मोहबहतगंज, करछना, प्रयागराज (मो० नं० 8115848131) की सुपुर्दगी (अभिरक्षा) में देते हुए आवश्यक देख-भाल हेतु थाना नैनी को निर्देशित किया गया है, जो खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-4(1), 4(1ए) व 21 एवं उ०प्र० खनिज (अवैध खनन परिवहन एवं भण्डारण का निवारण) नियमावली-2018 के नियम-11(क) तथा उ०प्र० उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली- 2021 के नियम-3, 58 व 72 में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध है।

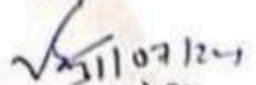
- उपरोक्त ग्राम मोहबहतगंज में विभिन्न स्थलों पर साधारण बालू के अवैध भण्डारण का सर्वेक्षण किया गया। सर्वेक्षणोंपरान्त पैमाइश विवरण के अनुसार 1430 घनमीटर साधारण बालू का अवैध भण्डारण पाया गया।
- शासनादेश संख्या-608(1)/86-10-24/09 भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ दिनांक 16.02.2010 (संलग्नक-1) द्वारा प्रतिनिधानित अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्तानुसार अवैध रूप से भण्डारित 1430 घनमीटर साधारण बालू के भण्डारण को खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(4) के अधीन सीज करते हुये अग्रिम आदेश तक राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जप्त करते हुए मा० न्यायालय/जिलाधिकारी महोदय के अग्रिम आदेशों तक श्री

- कन्ट्रै लाल पुत्र श्री श्यामसुन्दर निवासी मोहबतगंज, करछना, प्रयागराज की सुपुर्दगी में दिया गया। सुपुर्दगीनामा (संलग्नक-2) प्रमाणित प्रति संलग्न है।
4. उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू के शमन हेतु कोई भी कार्यवाही विचाराधीन नहीं है।
 5. उक्त शासनादेश दिनांक 16.02.2010 द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-22 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम न्यायालय में परिवाद प्रस्तुत करने हेतु खान अधिकारी को अधिकार प्रतिनिधानित किया गया है।
 6. उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(5) में स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है कि *Whenever any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the State Government may recover from such person the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.*
 7. उक्त अधिनियम-1957 की धारा-21(5) में उल्लिखित प्राविधानों के अनुसार अवैध रूप से खनन कर भण्डारण किये गये उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू पर राज्य सरकार का निरपेक्ष अधिकार (absolute right) है।
 8. उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू को सार्वजनिक नीलामी कर प्राप्त राजस्व राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खनिज के लेखा शीर्षक "0853, अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग" में जमा कराया जाना विधि संगत है।
 9. रिट याचिका संख्या-11489/2015 राजेन्द्र सिंह बनाम उ0प्र0 सरकार व अन्य में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.03.2015 के अनुसार उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू के निस्तारण हेतु सक्षम न्यायालय का आदेश प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।
 10. उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू के निस्तारण हेतु मा0 न्यायालय सक्षम है।
 11. समान प्रकरण में प्रकीर्ण फौजदारी वाद संख्या-424/XII/15 राज्य बनाम भगवानदास आदि (थाना घूरपुर, इलाहाबाद) में मा0 न्यायालय न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, कक्षा-3, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.06.2015 (संलग्नक-3) सुलभ सन्दर्भ हेतु प्रस्तुत है।
 12. माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा प्रश्नगत मामले का परिशीलन कर न्यायहित में उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू को राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में अवमुक्त किया जाना विधि संगत है।
 13. वर्षा के कारण तथा सुदूर क्षेत्र में मौजूद होने के कारण उक्त जब्तशुदा बालू के बह जाने व चोरी होने का खतरा है जिससे राज्य सरकार को अपूर्णाय क्षति होगी।

प्रार्थना

मा0 न्यायालय से प्रार्थना है कि उक्त जब्तशुदा साधारण बालू, जिस पर राज्य सरकार का निरपेक्ष अधिकार (absolute right) है, को राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में अवमुक्त करने की कृपा करें जिससे उसकी सार्वजनिक नीलामी कर प्राप्त राजस्व को राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खनिज के लेखा शीर्षक "0853, अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग" में जमा कराया जा सके।

प्रार्थी


(वीर कुमार सोनी)
खान निरीक्षक, प्रयागराज