

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,**PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI****M.A.NO. 121 OF 2023, MA 124/2023****IN****OA 692/2022****With****MA no 123 /2023, MA no 31****In OA no 442/2022****IN THE MATTER OF:**

JUNAID AYUBI

... Applicant

Versus

STATE OF UTTARAKHAND & ORS

... Respondents

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Through



Adv Anjali Rajput
Chamber no 136, M.C. Setalvad Block,
Supreme Court of India
New Delhi-110001
9811777369



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

M.A.NO. 121 OF2023, MA 124/2023

IN

OA 692/2022

With

MA no 123 /2023, MA no 31

In OA no 442/2022



IN THE MATTER OF:

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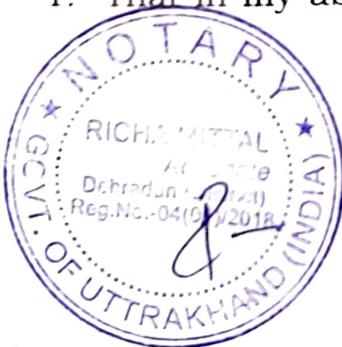
... Respondents

REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO 1 CHIEF SECRETARY,
GOVT. OF UTTARAKHAND IN COMPLIANCE TO THE
DIRECTIONS PASSED VIDE ORDER DATED 21.02.2024 BY
THIS HON'BLE TRIBUNAL.

Most respectfully showed:

I Laxman Singh Aged About 57 Years S/O Late Sh Anand Singh, presently posted as Additional Secretary, Industrial Development (Mining) Department, Govt of Uttarakhand, Dheradun do hereby solemnly affirm on oath and state as under:

1. That in my abovementioned official capacity, I am acquainted with



the facts and circumstances of the present case, and I am fully competent to file present Additional Reply by way of Affidavit.

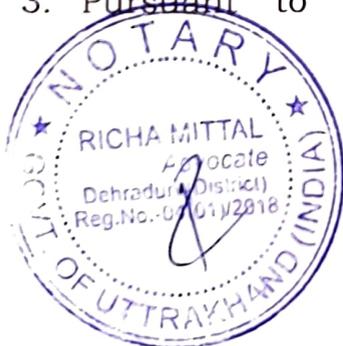
2. That vide order dated 30.01.2023 this Hon'ble Tribunal was to pleased to dispose off the OA 692.2022 with following directions:

"15. In view of above, it is safe to conclude that mining in lots 21/1, 21/2 and 21/3 is illegal. Transfer of mining rights by GMVN to Manoj Joshi and Vinod Negi are without transfer of EC, in violation of EIA notification dated 14.9.2006, issued under EP Act, 1986.

16. Accordingly, we allow these applications and direct closing of mining in above areas forthwith. Joint Committee of CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate, Dehradun may assess and recover compensation on polluter pays principle for illegal mining, following due process which may be utilized for scientific closure of the mining activities as per Mine Closure Plan and other norms. We have noted that as per EC conditions for lot No. 21/1, 356 trucks per day with 10 tonnes of mined material (equal to 3560 tonnes per day) is allowed. Even if the value of mined material is taken at Rs. 1000 per ton, it will amount to Rs. 35 Lakhs per day for 3560 tonnes and roughly 100 crores per year. Data in respect of other lots has to be compiled. Actual figure may be worked out by the Committee. Since contractors to whom mining rights have been transferred by GMVN have not appeared and may also be affected, irrespective of their independent rights to contest the proceedings, we give them liberty to move this Tribunal, if they are so aggrieved. "

That the copy of the order dated 30.01.2023 is annexed herewith.

3. Pursuant to this aggrieved by the aforesaid order parties



approached Hon'ble Supreme court by way of Civil Appeal Nos. 5041-5044 of 2023. And Civil Appeal No.4287 of 2023 by Mukesh Joshi and Vinod Negi. That Hon'ble Apex court disposed off the appeals vide order dated 7.8.2023 observing:

"CIVIL APPEAL NO. 12023(@ Diary No(s). 22038/2023)

Delay condoned.

The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the State pointed out that the State will take steps to transfer environmental clearance to the appellant in Civil Appeal No.4287 of 2023.

We, therefore, dispose of the appeal with liberty to take steps accordingly.

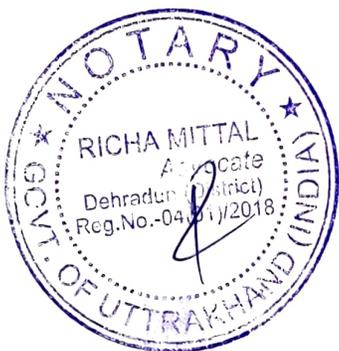
Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of.

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4287/2023

Learned Senior Counsel appearing for the appellant seeks permission to withdraw the appeal as he wants to avail the remedy reserved by the Tribunal in terms of paragraph 16 of the impugned judgment. To enable him to avail the remedy, the appeal is disposed of as withdrawn.

We make it clear as far as the issue of compensation is concerned, if an adverse order is passed by the Tribunal, the appellant can always challenge the same in accordance with law.

As and when Environmental Clearance is transferred in the name of the appellant, it will be open for the appellant to apply for modification of the impugned judgment. "



A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

That the copy of the order dated 07.08.2023 is annexed herewith.

4. That thereafter the vide order dated 22.11.2023 in accordance with the provision no 11 of EIA notification, 2006 SEIAA Transferred the environment clearance issued by MOEF&CC on 17.08.2016 in favors of GMVN to Mukesh Joshi and Vinod Negi vide separate Letters.
5. That in light of above Mukesh Joshi, Vinod Negi and GMVN via separate MA's resorted to seek modification of the order dated 30.01.2023 and the Hon'ble tribunal was pleased to issue notice.
6. That vide order dated 21.02.2024 this Hon'ble Tribunal was please to issue following directions to the answering respondent:

"6. Learned Counsel appearing for respondent- Director Geology and Mining Unit, Uttarakhand has also sought four weeks time to file response in the MAs. "

7. It is submitted herein that Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in case in the case of RuralLitigation& Entitlement Kendra vs. State of UP & Ors. videorder dated 30.08.1988 (AIR 1988 SC 2187) (W. P No(civil) 8209 & 8821 of 1983), aggrieved by the Limestonemining operations in 'Doon Valley Area' in the present Stateof Uttarakhand



had issued directions prohibiting limestone mining and quarrying. And pursuant to the said judgement Doon Valley Notification 1989 was promulgated. It is pertinent to mention that said Doon Valley Notification did not include any restrictions or prohibition on the establishment and operation of Stone Crushers in the Doon Valley.

8. It is submitted that the State of Uttarakhand was created in year 2000 after being separated from State of Uttar Pradesh. That the division of powers and responsibilities of both the states were done in presence of Chairman of board of both States as per instructions of MOEFCC. That thereafter State formulated Mineral policy in 2001 with sole objective of picking up mineral by government organizations i.e. Garwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited and Uttarakhand Forest Department in forest region, keeping in mind the objectives of environmental protection, revenue generation, easy availability of minor minerals to the consumers and construction sector units at reasonable prices and creating employment opportunities for the local people and further to channelize minor mineral mining in the state, curb illegal mining. That Garwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited is a State Government Corporation and is an instrumentality of State and is generates revenue for the



welfare of State.

9. That as per MOEF&CC notification dated 14.09.2006 it was compulsory for the applicants to obtain Environmental clearance before carrying out any mining activity. That in pursuance of the said notification GMVN applied for the EC and the same was granted to them on 17.08.2016 for Lot no 21/1 and on 07.09.2018 for Lot no 21/3. That the copy of the EC 17.08.2016 for Lot no 21/1 and on 07.09.2018 for Lot no 21/3 is annexed herewith.
10. It is submitted that Government order was issued granting mining lease in favor of GMVN vide letter dated 05.02.2019 and 03.01.2019 with the specific condition that the conditions the licensee will adhere to the conditions imposed by the EC vide permissions dated 07.08.2016 and 17.08.2016. The copies the Government order dated 05.02.2019 and 03.01.2019 is annexed herewith.
11. That as per the provisions made in the rules/policies promulgated from time to time by MOEF&CC Government of India the riverbed revenue mining areas of the state in favor of Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam in Garhwal Mandal and Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam in Kumaon Mining leases have been approved after obtaining environmental clearance and other desired permissions under the



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EIA Notification 2006 issued on 14.11.2006. It is submitted under the prevailing policy/rules, that e-auction is conducted that the said mining lots are allotted to the person/committee/firm/company who is the highest bidder.

12. That in the compliance of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, New Delhi on August 07, 2023 in Civil Appeal No. 4287/2023 "Mukesh Joshi vs. State of Uttarakhand and others, Diary No. 22038/2023, respondent no 6 through managing director, Garwal Mandal Vikas Nigam through respondent no 7 State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) the environment clearance w.r.t of mining lot 21/1 Yamuna river has been transferred in favor of respondent no 5 M/S utaraAwas Yojana (Prof. Sh Mukesh Joshi) A-2- 4 Pinacale Residency, Rajpur Road Dheradun and mining lot 21/3 Yamuna river in favor of respondent no , Mr Vinod Negi S/o Sh N.S. Negi, House no 96, Village/P.O, Mayali, Tehsil and District Rudraprayag. That the copies order dated 22.11.2023 oftransferring EC is annexed herewith.

13. It is also submitted that in compliance of the final order dated 30.04.2023 in the O.A. no 692/2022 and in O.A. no 442/2022





passed by Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi, the Regional Officer of the Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board, E-115, Nehru Colony, Dehradun vide letter No. UKPCB/ROD/Public Hearing/NGT-56/2023-24/1047-467 dated 21.06.2023 report of the committee submitted to the Member Secretary of the, Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board, Gaura Devi Paryavaran Bhawan, IT Park, Sahastradhara Road, Dehradun, according to their conclusion and recommendation, M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) may be directed to submit Environmental Compensation Rs. 96 ,49,35,523.00 (Rupees Ninety Six Crore forty Nine Lakh Thirty five thousand five hundred twenty three) to District Magistrate, Dehradun as the funds will be utilized for scientific closure of the mining activates as per mine closure Plan and as per directions of the Hon'ble NGT.

14. That the present reply by way of affidavit if filed in compliance of the directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal for perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal.




Deponent



VERIFICATION

I, the deponent above named do hereby verify and say that the contents of my above reply by way of affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge based on record, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from. The legal submissions are further true as per legal advice received and believed to be true and correct.

Verified by me at...*5.05*..... on this *1*...day of *05* 2024.



[Signature]
Deponent

Through

Adv Anjali Rajput
Chamber no 136, M.C. Setalvad Block,
Supreme Court of India
New Delhi-110001
9811777369

affidavit is sworn, signed and verified the contents by *Manoj Singh* who is identified by *Mr. Anjali Rajput* at Dehradun on *1/5/2024*

[Signature]
RICHA MITTAL
Advocate & NOTARY
Reg.No.-04(01)/2018
Dehradun, Uttarakhand (INDIA)
1/5/2024

[Signature]

Item Nos. 06 & 07

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 692/2022
(I.A. No. 228/2022)

Junaid Ayubi Applicant

Versus

State of Uttarakhand & Ors. Respondent(s)

WITH

Original Application No. 442/2022

Junaid Ayubi Applicant

Versus

State of Uttarakhand Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 30.01.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE PROF. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. Ajit Sharma, Advocate

Respondents: Mr. Rahul Verma, AAG for the State of Uttarakhand & Garhwal Mandal
Vikas Nigam
Mr. Mukesh Verma, Advocate for UKPCB

ORDER

1. This order will deal with the above two applications which have been filed in respect of similar violations of norms in river bed mining of sand, bajri and boulder at two different locations at Vikasnagar, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand. In both matters, mining leases are in favour of Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) but mining rights further transferred to two different private contractors – Vinod Negi and Manoj Joshi, though EC remains in the name of GMVN which is one of main

illegalities, apart from mining being in the riverbed, which is not permissible. There is also issue of compliance of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P & Ors.*, (1989 Supp 1 SCC 504 whereby mining was prohibited in doon valley area.

The issue – applicant's case

2. In O.A. No. 442/2022, the matter relates to lot no. 21/3 (10.350 hectares) for which LOI was issued to GMVN by the State Government on 23.01.2013. O.A. No. 692/2022 relates to lot no. 21/1 (123 hectares) at villages Dakpathar, Nawabgarh, Mandi Gangbhewa & Bhimawala, Tehsil Vikasnagar, District Dehradun located on the river bed of River Yamuna. It appears that there are 83 lots in Dehradun District where mining has been permitted.

Orders of Tribunal dated 19.7.2022 and 27.9.2022

3. O.A. No. 442/2022 was first considered by the Tribunal on 19.07.2022. A joint Committee comprising Regional Office, MoEF & CC at Dehradun, SEIAA, Uttarakhand, Director, Department of Geology and Mines, Government of Uttarakhand, State PCB and District Magistrate, Dehradun was constituted to give factual and action taken report in the matter. The Committee was to verify facts by undertaking site visit. The grievance of the applicant was summed up as follows:-

“2. The applicant has submitted that mining rights for mining in Revenue areas of Garhwal were exclusive given to Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN). State Government issued LOI dated 23.01.2013 to GMVN for getting Environmental Impact Assessment of 83 lots, including lot no. 21/3 (10.350 Hectares) falling in Yamuna River, in District Dehradun conducted. Subsequently, lot no. 21/3 was modified on 10.04.2016 as per survey dated 14.09.2012 which was found fit for mining. Thereafter, in the Year 2013 application for environmental clearance was submitted. On 03.03.2015 mining plan of lot no. 21/3 comprising khasra no. 1, 2 K and 618 in Village Dhakrani and kasra no. 1 in village Mandi Gangbhewa measuring 68.364 hectares was approved. The same was consented to by MoEF

& CC on 07.09.2016. When longitudes and latitudes mentioned in the consent were marked on google earth one point was falling in khasra no. 971 of village Dhakrani in Uttarakhand and other point was falling in village Manpur Dewra in Himachal Pradesh with 20 percent area falling in Uttarakhand and 80 percent area falling in Himachal Pradesh. On 03.01.2017 mining lease was granted to GMVN for above said lot no 21/3 which was after tender process allotted to Vinod Negi on 24.08.2020. After commencement of the mining operations, GMVN and the contractors have raised the question of border dispute to avoid payment of installments to the State of Uttarakhand while mining is being done continuously. There is no environmental clearance for the mining site which has been leased out as the place for which environmental clearance was given falls at the distance of 2 kilometers in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Illegal mining is being done in collusion with the concerned officials which is causing environmental degradation and loss of revenue to the State Exchequer. The Project Proponent is liable to pay environmental compensation on the grounds that there is no environmental clearance for the mining site which has been leased out; no CTE/CTO has been obtained from the Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board; consent for drawing ground water has not been obtained; EC conditions have been violated as no trees have been planted and boundary pillars and CCTV cameras have not been installed; mining is being done beyond permitted depth of 1.5 meters and also in the river stream resulting in diversion of river course and mined sand is being transported in over loaded trucks without actual transported quantity being recorded in 'rawana parchi' (transportation passes)."

4. Thereafter O.A. No. 692/2022 was taken up on 27.09.2022. Response was sought from the PP, Geology & Mining Department, Uttarakhand as well as Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam and the matter was directed to be put up along with O.A. No. 442/2022. The applicant was required to serve the PP and file affidavit of service. Accordingly, the applicant filed affidavit of service. The grievance of the applicant was summed up as follows:-

"2. According to the applicant, EC has been transferred by Garwahl Mandal Vikas Nigam without following the laid down procedure. MoU dated 01.02.2021 has been executed in favor of the PP without change of name of PP on the EC. Part of the mining area is in Himachal Pradesh where Uttarakhand Authority cannot grant permission for mining. Since mining is involved in a cluster, procedure for cluster EC is required to be followed which has not been done. EC dated 17.08.2016 has expired as more than five years have passed. Single EC has been granted for two mines which is not permissible. No joint

DSR has been prepared for mining near inter-state boundary, as required.”

Factual report dated 31.10.2022 by joint Committee

5. Report of the joint Committee was filed in O.A. No. 442/2022 on 31.10.2022. It mentions that lease was granted in favour of GMVN, Dehradun on 03.01.2017 for mining for five years and EC was granted on 07.12.2016. National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) also granted permission on 30.11.2018. State PCB granted consent to operate on 07.04.2022 for one year. Mining Department approved mining upto 600000 tonnes. In pursuance of order of the High Court at Nainital dated 20.09.2021 in arbitration proceedings between GMVN and its sub lessee in A.O. No. 179/2021, quantity proposed to be excavated as per MoU entered into with the sub lessee, Mr. Mukesh Joshi, which was higher than the quantity permitted in the EC granted by the Central Government, was agreed to be reduced. GMVN has entered into another MoU with Vinod Negi of Village Mayali, District Rudraprayag, in respect of lot no. 21/3. The mining sites are in the river bed. Tehsildar has recovered compensation of about Rs. 1 crore for extra illegal mining.

Stand of GMVN, the project proponent

6. GMVN has filed reply in O.A. No. 442/2022 to the effect that mining is in the river bed of Yamuna for lot no. 21/3 which was allotted by Uttarakhand Government for which EC has been granted by MoEF&CC in favour of GMVN. GMVN has given permission for extracting minerals to Mukesh Joshi on the basis of the tender under a MoU which includes a condition of compliance of EC conditions. With regard to lot no. 21/1 (which is subject matter of OA 692/22) also EC has been granted. Common DSR has been prepared by the District Administration in respect of both the leases, as per requirement of Notification dated 15.01.2016.

7. **No reply has been filed by contractors Vinod Negi and Manoj Joshi nor they have entered appearance.** The joint Committee has visited the site and both the PPs are thus fully aware of the proceedings. Further, as per affidavit of service filed in OA No. 692/2022, the PPs have been duly served and affidavit of service filed by the applicant on 14.10.2022. Thus, principles of natural justice have been duly complied with.

Objections of the Applicant to the report of the joint Committee

8. The applicant has filed objections to the report of the joint Committee on 11.01.2023 to the effect that EC conditions are not being followed. EC is for State of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of which illegal mining is being done in Uttarakhand as confirmed by Google Image. This fact has not been mentioned by the joint Committee. Mining is also being done in lot no. 21/2 without EC. The applicant has annexed copy of the letter of MoEF&CC dated 28.02.2022 addressed to GMVN with regard to consideration of compliance of EC conditions, submitted by GMVN, in respect of lot no. 21/3. The letter mentions serious violation of EC condition by way of undertaking mining in excess of permitted quantity. The MoEF&CC has also sought copy of Wildlife Clearance, CTE/CTO, replenishment study, report of internal monitoring, report of health survey and other details.

Consideration by the Tribunal

9. We have heard learned Counsel for the applicant and those appearing for the GMVN, State and PCB and perused the available record with their assistance.

10. Questions for consideration are noted in earlier orders dated 19.7.2022 and 27.9.2022 reproduced in paras 3 and 4 above and have also

emerged from the record during the hearing. It is validity of transfer of mining rights contractors Vinod Negi and Manoj Joshi respectively by MOU though EC is in favour of GMVN which could not be transferred without requisite permission in view of mandate of Para 11 of the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. Area is partly in Uttrakhand and partly in Himachal Pradesh but inter-state boundary and cluster procedure laid down in notification dated 15.1.2016 has not been followed. EC is by one State while mining is taking place in another State. In respect of lot No.21/2 there is no EC. Mining is in river bed contrary to sustainable mining norms. Notification dated 14.02.2022 issued by the MoEF&CC prohibits any industry, which includes mining in river floodplain. The same is reproduced below:-

“5. xxxxxx.....xxx

"Industries shall not be located within the river flood plain corresponding to one in 25 years flood, as certified by concerned District Magistrate/Executive Engineer from state water resource Deptt. or any other officer authorised by State Govt. for this purpose."

11. In spite of opportunity given, GMVN has not been able to rebut the contentions of the applicant on facts nor dispute the legal position that without transfer of EC as per para 11 of EIA notification dated 14.9.2006, mining rights cannot be transferred as has been done which by itself is sufficient ground to stop mining being permitted to Manoj Joshi and Vinod Negi under MOU from GMVN. Further, mining in lot No.21/2 is without EC and in lot 21/3 EC is by HP while mining is in Uttrakhand while in 21/1, mining is by for Uttrakhand but it is also taking place in HP. No inter state border or cluster procedure is shown to have been followed in terms of Sustainable mining guidelines of MoEF&CC. Mining is in floodplain zone which is not permissible.

12. It is well known that there is huge degradation of environment on account of unregulated sand mining remains which is otherwise lucrative activity. It poses threat to bio-diversity, destroys riverine vegetation, causes erosion, pollutes water sources, badly affects riparian ecology, damages ecosystem of rivers, safety of bridges, weakens riverbeds, causes destruction of natural habitats of organisms living on the riverbeds, affects fish breeding and migration, spells disaster for the conservation of bird species, increases saline water in the rivers. It has direct impact on the physical habitat characteristics of the rivers such as bed elevation, substrate composition and stability, in-stream roughness elements, depth, velocity, turbidity, sediment transport, stream discharge and temperature. Increase in demand of sand has placed immense pressure in the supply of sand resource and mining activities were going on illegally as well as legally without requisite restrictions. Lack of proper planning and sand management disturbs marine ecosystem and upset the ability of natural marine processes to replenish the sand. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Deepak Kumar, (2012) 4 SCC 629 noted need to permit only sustainable mining with strict regulatory measures including restoration of the area after closing of mines. It was noted that **in-stream mining lowers the stream bottom of rivers which may lead to bank erosion**. Depletion of sand in the stream bed causes deepening of rivers which may result in destruction of aquatic and riparian habitats. It has impact on stream's physical habitat characteristics.

13. *In State (NCT of Delhi) v. Sanjay*, (2014) 9 SCC 772, at page 790, it was observed :

“32. *The policy and object of the Mines and Minerals Act and Rules have a long history and are the result of an increasing awareness of the compelling need to restore the serious ecological imbalance and to stop the damages being caused to the nature. The Court cannot lose sight of the fact that **adverse and destructive environmental***

impact of sand mining has been discussed in the UNEP Global Environmental Alert Service Report. As per the contents of the Report, lack of proper scientific methodology for river sand mining has led to indiscriminate sand mining, while weak governance and corruption have led to widespread illegal mining. While referring to the proposition in India, it was stated that sand trading is a lucrative business, and there is evidence of illegal trading such as the case of the influential mafias in our country.

33. The mining of aggregates in rivers has led to severe damage to rivers, including pollution and changes in levels of pH. Removing sediment from rivers causes the river to cut its channel through the bed of the valley floor, or channel incision, both upstream and downstream of the extraction site. This leads to coarsening of bed material and lateral channel instability. It can change the riverbed itself. The removal of more than 12 million tonnes of sand a year from Vembanad Lake catchment in India has led to the lowering of the riverbed by 7 to 15 cm a year. Incision can also cause the alluvial aquifer to drain to a lower level, resulting in a loss of aquifer storage. It can also increase flood frequency and intensity by reducing flood regulation capacity. However, lowering the water table is most threatening to water supply exacerbating drought occurrence and severity as tributaries of major rivers dry up when sand mining reaches certain thresholds. Illegal sand mining also causes erosion. Damming and mining have reduced sediment delivery from rivers to many coastal areas, leading to accelerated beach erosion.

34. The Report also dealt with the astonishing impact of sand mining on the economy. It states that tourism may be affected through beach erosion. Fishing, both traditional and commercial, can be affected through destruction of benthic fauna. Agriculture could be affected through loss of agricultural land from river erosion and the lowering of the water table. The insurance sector is affected through exacerbation of the impact of extreme events such as floods, droughts and storm surges through decreased protection of beach fronts. The erosion of coastal areas and beaches affects houses and infrastructure. A decrease in bed load or channel shortening can cause downstream erosion including bank erosion and the undercutting or undermining of engineering structures such as bridges, side protection walls and structures for water supply.

35. Sand is often removed from beaches to build hotels, roads and other tourism-related infrastructure. In some locations, continued construction is likely to lead to an unsustainable situation and destruction of the main natural attraction for visitors—beaches themselves. Mining from, within or near a riverbed has a direct impact on the stream's physical characteristics, such as channel geometry, bed elevation, substratum composition and stability, instream roughness of the bed, flow velocity, discharge capacity, sediment transportation capacity, turbidity, temperature, etc. Alteration or modification of the above attributes may cause hazardous impact on ecological equilibrium of riverine regime. This may also cause adverse impact on instream biota and riparian habitats. This disturbance may also cause changes in channel configuration and flow paths

.....Today, demand for sand and gravel continues to increase. Mining operators, instead of working in conjunction with cognizant resource agencies to ensure that sand mining is conducted in a responsible manner, are engaged in full-time profiteering. Excessive in-stream sand and gravel mining from riverbeds and like resources causes the degradation of rivers. In-stream mining lowers the stream bottom, which leads to bank erosion. Depletion of sand in the stream-bed and along coastal areas causes the deepening of rivers and estuaries and enlargement of river mouths and coastal inlets. It also leads to saline water intrusion from the nearby sea. The effect of mining is compounded by the effect of sea level rise. Any volume of sand exported from stream-beds and coastal areas is a loss to the system. Excessive in-stream sand mining is a threat to bridges, river banks and nearby structures. Sand mining also affects the adjoining groundwater system and the uses that local people make of the river. Further, according to researches, in-stream sand mining results in the destruction of aquatic and riparian habitat through wholesale changes in the channel morphology. The ill effects include bed degradation, bed coarsening, lowered water tables near the stream-bed and channel instability. These physical impacts cause degradation of riparian and aquatic biota and may lead to the undermining of bridges and other structures. Continued extraction of sand from riverbeds may also cause the entire stream-bed to degrade to the depth of excavation.”

14. We find from the record that the project falls in Doon Valley Eco-Sensitive Area (as per para 2 of Minutes of 21st Meeting of EAC dated 26-28th October, 2020) where mining was prohibited by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide judgment dated 30.8.1988 in *Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P & Ors.*, (1989 Supp 1 SCC 504. Further, as per EC dated 17.08.2016, para 5, the project lies in the Doon Valley Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve. The EC letter dated 17.08.2016 further shows that the site of mining is within the Yamuna river bed.

15. In view of above, it is safe to conclude that mining in lots 21/1, 21/2 and 21/3 is illegal. Transfer of mining rights by GMVN to Manoj Joshi and Vinod Negi are without transfer of EC, in violation of EIA notification dated 14.9.2006, issued under EP Act, 1986.

16. Accordingly, we allow these applications and direct closing of mining in above areas forthwith. Joint Committee of CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate, Dehradun may assess and recover compensation on polluter

pays principle for illegal mining, following due process which may be utilized for scientific closure of the mining activities as per Mine Closure Plan and other norms. We have noted that as per EC conditions for lot No. 21/1, 356 trucks per day with 10 tonnes of mined material (equal to 3560 tonnes per day) is allowed. Even if the value of mined material is taken at Rs. 1000 per ton, it will amount to Rs. 35 Lakhs per day for 3560 tonnes and roughly 100 crores per year. Data in respect of other lots has to be compiled. Actual figure may be worked out by the Committee. Since contractors to whom mining rights have been transferred by GMVN have not appeared and may also be affected, irrespective of their independent rights to contest the proceedings, we give them liberty to move this Tribunal, if they are so aggrieved.

The applications are disposed of.

Copy of this order be forwarded to CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate, Dehradun by e-mail for compliance.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

January 30, 2023
Original Application No. 692/2022
(I.A. No. 228/2022)
& Original Application No. 442/2022
SN & DV

THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4287/2023

MUKESH JOSHI

Appellant(s)

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTARAKHAND & ORS.

Respondent(s)

WITH

CIVIL APPEAL NOS. _____ /2023
(@ Diary No(s). 22038/2023)

O R D E R

CIVIL APPEAL NO. _____ /2023(@ Diary No(s). 22038/2023)

Delay condoned.

The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the State pointed out that the State will take steps to transfer environmental clearance to the appellant in Civil Appeal No.4287 of 2023.

We, therefore, dispose of the appeal with liberty to take steps accordingly.

Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of.

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by
Indu Maniwal
Date: 2023.08.10
10:46:39 IST
Reason:

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4287/2023

Learned Senior Counsel appearing for the appellant seeks

permission to withdraw the appeal as he wants to avail the remedy reserved by the Tribunal in terms of paragraph 16 of the impugned judgment. To enable him to avail the remedy, the appeal is disposed of as withdrawn.

We make it clear as far as the issue of compensation is concerned, if an adverse order is passed by the Tribunal, the appellant can always challenge the same in accordance with law.

As and when Environmental Clearance is transferred in the name of the appellant, it will be open for the appellant to apply for modification of the impugned judgment.

.J.
[ABHAY S. OKA]

.J.
[SANJAY KAROL]

New Delhi
August 7, 2023.

ITEM NO.14

COURT NO.11

SECTION XVII

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Civil Appeal No(s). 4287/2023

MUKESH JOSHI

Appellant(s)

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTARAKHAND & ORS.

Respondent(s)

(IA No.132298/2023-INTERLOCUTARY APPLICATION and IA No.128490/2023-EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT and IA No.128491/2023-EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.)

WITH

Diary No(s). 22038/2023 (XVII)

(IA No.142879/2023-CONDONATION OF DELAY IN FILING and IA No.142877/2023-EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT and IA No.142876/2023-EX-PARTE STAY and IA No.142878/2023-EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T. and IA No.142880/2023-CONDONATION OF DELAY IN REFILEING / CURING THE DEFECTS)

Date : 07-08-2023 These appeals were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ABHAY S. OKA
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJAY KAROL

For Appellant(s) Mr. Mukul Rohatgi, Sr. Adv.
Mrs. D. Bharathi Reddy, AOR
Mr. Vikas Negi, Adv.
Mr. Nishant Sharma, Adv

Mr. Gopal Shankarnarayan, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Preetika Dwivedi, AOR
Mr. Abhisek Mohanty, Adv.
Ms. Jhanvi Dubey, Adv.

For Respondent(s) Mr. Ajit Sharma, AOR
Mr. A. Renganath, Adv.

Mr. Mukesh Verma, Adv.
Mr. Pawan Kumar Shukla, Adv.
Mr. Pankaj Kumar Singh, Adv.
Mr. Yash Pal Dhingra, Adv.

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

Diary No(s).22038/2023)

The appeal is disposed of in terms of the signed order.

Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of.

Civil Appeal No(s). 4287/2023

The appeal is disposed of as withdrawn in terms of the signed order.

(INDU MARWAH)
COURT MASTER (SH)

(AVGV RAMU)
COURT MASTER (NSH)
(signed order is placed on the file)

Speed Post/Online

No. J-11015/130/2013-IA.II (M)
 Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 Impact Assessment Division

Indira Paryavaran Bhavan,
 Allganj, Jor Bagh Road
 New Delhi-110 003

Dated: 17th August, 2016

To,

M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited,
 74-/1, Rajpur Road,
 Dehradun, Uttarakhand,
 Pin-248 001

Tel. 0135-2740896, 2746817, Fax: 0135-2746847
 Email- gmvn@gmvnl.com / gmvn@sancharnet.in

Sub.: Mining of Mineral Sand Bajri and Boulder (Minor Mineral) from River Yamuna Lot No-21/1 with proposed production capacity of 8,00,000 TPA (ROM) by M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., located Uttarakhand at Village: Dakpathar, Nawabgarh, Mandi Gangbhewa & Bhimawala Tehsil: Vikasnagar & District: Dehradun, Uttarakhand (MLA:123.19ha)-Environmental Clearance regarding.

Reference: Online Application IA/UK/MIN/18550/2013.

Sir,

This has reference to your online application for the above mentioned proposal for mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulder (Minor Mineral) with proposed production capacity of 8,00,000 TPA (ROM) of Sand, Bajri and Boulder in the mine lease area of 123.19ha. The mine is located at Village: Dakpathar, Nawabgarh, Mandi Gangbhewa & Bhimawala, Tehsil: Vikasnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Project is located in two Blocks i.e. Block A and Block B. The Latitudes and Longitudes of the mine lease area lies in Yamuna River bed (Block A) 30°29'31.67"N to 30°28'36.98"N and 77°46'43.99"E to 77°44'50.28"E & (Block B) 30°28'22.76"N to 30°28'12.43"N and 77°43'49.89"E to 77°43'17.89"E on Survey of India toposheet numbers 53F11 & 53F15 (Site), 53F14, 53F10. The Project is located in Seismic zone-IV.

2. The Ministry had prescribed TOR on 22.08.2013. The Proponent after conducting Public Hearing on 10.07.2014 submitted the EIA/EMP report online for seeking environmental clearance. The proposal of EC was appraised before the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its Meeting held during March 21-22, 2016 wherein the Committee recommended the proposal for Environmental Clearance for Mining of Mineral Sand, Bajri and Boulder (Minor Mineral) with proposed production capacity of 8,00,000 TPA (ROM).

3. The mine lease area is 123.19 ha which is on Yamuna River. Project Proponent reported that no forest land is involved. Letter of Intent (LoI) for grant of mining lease for minor mineral Sand, Bajri and Boulder over an area of 123.19 ha has been granted by Department of Geology and Mining, Directorate of Industry Dehradun, vide letter no. 589/Bhu.Khani/2012-13 dated 23rd January, 2013 for the

period of 5 year. The Mining Plan has been approved by the Department of Geology and Mining, Directorate of Industry Dehradun, vide letter no. 2200, dated 03.03.2015. 26

4. Method of Mining will be opencast manual. Excavation will be carried out up to a maximum depth of 1.5 meters from surface of deposit and not less than one meter from the ground water level of the River Channel whichever is reached earlier. The site elevation is 421 - 426 m AMSL. The Ground water depth is 2.52 m bgl in pre monsoon season and 2.29 m bgl in post-monsoon season. The total water requirement is 7.0 KLD including water demand for domestic purpose, dust suppression and plantation development which shall be met by tanker supply, NOC from Gram Panchayat has been obtained in this regard. Project Proponent reported that mining will be done leaving a safety distance from the banks i.e. 15% of the width of the River from both the banks. Mining will be done only during day time and completely stop in monsoon season. No mining will be done in the zone of 100m on either side of the structure/bridge. Project Proponent reported that there will be construction of ramps, temporary rest shelters during operational phase and these will be removed at the time of mine closure. Mineral will be transported by road. Project Proponent has made the Traffic Analysis survey and reported that 356 numbers of trucks will be deployed per day (10 tones capacity each). The total PCUs estimated is 2136 PCUs per day. The level of service (LOS) will change from "A to B". Project Proponent reported that roads will be repaired regularly and maintained in good condition. A Supervisor will be appointed to regulate the traffic movement near site.

5. Proponent reported that the project lies in Doon Valley Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve lies at a distance of 4.5 km in SW direction and the Simbalbara Wildlife Sanctuary lies at a distance of 8.5 km in W direction. Project Proponent has informed that the application for NBWL Clearance has been submitted which is under approval. Further, the Project Proponent reported that there is no Schedule I species in the study area however schedule II species has been found, accordingly, the species specific conservation plan has been prepared which is under the process of approval by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand. The baseline data was generated for the period during October, 2013 to December 2013. All the parameters for water and air quality were within permissible limits. Project Proponent reported that no R&R is applicable for this Project as the mine lease area lies entirely on the River bed and there is no establishment on the site.

6. The Public Hearing for the proposed project was conducted on 10th July, 2014 at 11.00 a.m. at Rajkiya Purva Madhyamik Vidhyalaya, Enfield Grant, Vikasnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Public Hearing was presided over by Shri Pratap Singh Shah, ADM, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The issues raised during the Public Hearing were also considered and discussed during the meeting, which inter-alia, included that priority to local people in employment, effective implementation of measures to control dust pollution, water conservation measures, social and other village development activities and not to harm nearby fields.

7. Project Proponent has made Replenishment Study analysis based on Dandy Bolton's Replenishment Model and also mentioned that a proposal of replenishment study is under consideration which is to be carried out by FRI Dehradun. According to approved mine plan, the Total Reserve is 10558364.8 m³ for 5 years and mineable reserve is 40,00,000 for 5 years. The Committee deliberated the issues on Replenishment rate and is of the view that Project Proponent shall decrease/stop the mining of Mineral Sand Bajri and Boulder in case the replenishment of minerals is

lower than the approved rate of production, till the replenishment is completed.

8. The total cost of the project is Rs. 40.55 Lakhs. Project Proponent has earmarked the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) cost @ Rs. 7.0 lakhs towards capital cost and Rs. 16.43 lakhs per annum towards recurring cost. Project Proponent reported that there is no court case/ litigation pending against the project.

9. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has examined the proposal in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006 and further amendments thereto and hereby accords the Environmental Clearance under the provisions thereof to the above mentioned proposal of **M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. for Mining of Mineral Sand Bajri and Boulder (Minor Mineral) from River Yamuna Lot No-21/1 with proposed production capacity of 8,00,000 TPA (ROM) in the mine lease area of 123.19ha, located at Village: Dakpathar, Nawabgarh, Mandi Gangbheva & Bhimawala Tehsil: Vikasnagar & District: Dehradun, Uttarakhand** subject to compliance of the followings terms and conditions and environmental safeguards mentioned below:-

A. Specific conditions

- (i) Environmental clearance is granted subject to final outcome of **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law**, if any, as may be applicable to this project.
- (ii) **The Simbalbara Wildlife Sanctuary lies at a distance of 8.5 km in W direction. This Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining requisite NBWL Clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife as applicable for this Mining project.**
- (iii) The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board, Uttarakhand and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- (iv) **Project Proponent shall decrease / stop the mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulder, in case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, till the replenishment is completed.**
- (v) Project Proponent shall appoint a Monitoring Committee to monitor the replenishment study, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
- (vi) Excavation will be carried out up to a maximum depth of **1.5 meter from surface of sand deposit and 1 meter above** from the water level of the River channel whichever is reached earlier.
- (vii) Project Proponent shall implement the Disaster Management Plan as the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.

- (viii) Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted; All the old age people of the surrounding villages may be provided medical facilities.
- (ix) The number of trips of the trucks shall not exceed the estimated quantity of **356 trucks (10 tonnes capacity) trips per day**. Transport of minerals shall be done either by dedicated road or it should be ensured that the trucks/dumpers carrying the mineral should not be allowed to pass through the villages. The Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
- (x) Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
- (xi) The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled & water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicles with PUC only will be allowed to ply. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Project should obtain 'PUC' certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centre.
- (xii) Washing of all transport vehicle should be done inside the mining lease. Permanent pillars has to be constructed to demarcate width of extraction of ROM leaving 25% of River width from the bank with depth of 1.5m below the ground and 1.2 m above the ground to observe its stability.
- (xiii) The Project Proponent shall also take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered flora/fauna, if any, spotted in the study area.
- (xiv) The illumination and sound at night at project site, disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. Project Proponent must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light/night hours.
- (xv) Transportation of the minerals by road passing through the village shall not be allowed. A 'bypass' road should be constructed (say, leaving a gap of at least 200 meters) for the purpose of transportation of the minerals so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be mitigated. The Project Proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public road network in case the same is proposed to be used for the Project. No road

movement should be allowed on existing village road network without appropriately increasing the carrying capacity of such roads.

- (xvi) As per the Company Act, the CSR cost should be 2 % of average net profit of last three years. Hence CSR expenses should be as per the Company Act/Rule for the Socio Economic Development of the neighborhood Habitats which could be planned and executed by the Project Proponent more systematically based on the 'Need based door to door survey' by established Social Institutes/Workers. The report shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office located at Dehradun on six monthly basis.
- (xvii) 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. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- (xviii) A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 5 years in advance of final mine closure for approval.

B: Special Conditions:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate has constituted a Committee to formulate the "Guidelines for Sustainable Sand Mining in the Country". The Guidelines, inter-alia, included the following recommendations. The Project Proponent shall implement the following special conditions so as to mitigate the environment impact of mining activities:-

Impact Category	S. No	Environmental Conditions
Stakeholder Engagement	1	In the case of private land not owned by the lease holder an affidavit should be obtained regarding consent of the concerned land owner (s) for carrying out the mining operation.
	2	Stakeholder awareness and ability to raise concerns and getting it to be addressed.
	3	Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
	4	Having valid lease and all the permits is very much needed.
	5	To establish a Monitoring Committee including Local Panchayat, to check on traffic due to transportation and submit an annual report on the same.
	6	The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 may be strictly followed.
	7	All the provisions made and restrictions imposed as covered in the Minor Mineral Rule, shall be complied with, particularly

		regarding Environment Management Practices and its fund management and Payment of compensation to the land owners.	
Sustainable Mining Practices	8	District level Survey Report should be prepared and area suitable for mining and area prohibited for mining be identified.	
	9	The depth of mining in Riverbed shall not exceed one meter or water level whichever is less, provided that where the Joint Inspection Committee certifies about excessive deposit or over accumulation of mineral in certain reaches requiring channelization, it can go up to 3 meters on defined reaches of the River.	
	10	No River sand mining be allowed in rainy season.	
	11	To submit annual replenishment report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased / stopped accordingly till the replenishment is completed.	
	12	Ultimate working depth shall be up to 1.5 m from Riverbed level and not less than one meter from the water level of the River channel whichever is reached earlier. In hilly terrain this depth be preferably restricted to one meter.	
	13	In River flood plain mining a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the River bank for mining.	
	14	In mining from agricultural field a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the adjacent field.	
	15	Mining shall be done in layers of 1 meter depth to avoid ponding effect and after first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the next layers.	
	16	To maintain safety and stability of Riverbanks i.e. 3 meter or 10% of the width of the River whichever is more will be left intact as no mining zone.	
	17	No stream should be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.	
	18	No blasting shall be resorted to in River mining and without permission at any other place.	
	19	Depending upon the location, thickness of sand, deposition, agricultural land/Riverbed, the method of mining may be manual, semi-mechanized or mechanized; however, manual method of mining shall be preferred over any other method.	
	Identification and Preparation of Mining Site	20	Mining should be done only in area / stretch identified in the District Level Survey Report suitable for mining and so certified by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee after site visit.
		21	Mining should begin only after pucca pillar marking the boundary of lease area is erected at the cost of the lease holder after certification by the mining official and its geo coordinates are made available to the District Level Committee.
		22	The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and concurrently used for land reclamation.

Monitoring the Mining of Mineral and its Transportation	23	The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of mineral mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This should be produced before officers of Central Government and State for inspection.
	24	For each mining lease site the access should be controlled in a way that vehicles carrying mineral from that area are tracked and accounted for.
	25	The State / District Level Environment Committee should use technology like Bar Coding, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Web based and ICT enabled services, mobile SMS App etc. to account for weight of mineral being taken out of the lease area and the number of trucks moving out with the mineral.
	26	There should be regular monitoring of the mining activities in the State to ensure effective compliance of stipulated EC conditions and of the provisions under the Minor Mineral Concessions Rules framed by the State Government.
Noise Management	27	Noise arising out of mining and processing shall be abated and controlled at source to keep within permissible limit.
	28	Restricted working hours. Sand mining operation has to be carried out between 6 am to 7 pm.
Air Pollution and Dust Management	29	The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly.
	30	Air Pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase should be controlled and kept in permissible limits specified under environmental laws.
	31	The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.
Management of Visual Impact	32	The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall create a major visual impact on the site.
Bio-Diversity Protection	33	Restoration of flora affected by mining should be done immediately. Twice the number of trees destroyed by mining to be planted preferably of indigenous species. Each EC holder should plant and maintain for lease period at least 5 trees per hectare in area near lease.
	34	No mining lease shall be granted in the forest area without forest clearance in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the rules made thereunder.
	35	Protection of turtle and bird habitats shall be ensured.
	36	No felling of tree near quarry is allowed. For mining lease within 10km of the National Park / Sanctuary or in Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Protected Area, recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) have to be obtained as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.
	37	Spring sources should not be affected due to mining activities. Necessary Protection measures are to be

Management of Instability and Erosion	38	incorporated. Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining area should be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored separately for future use keeping in view that the bacterial organism should not die and should be spread nearby area.
	39	The EC should stipulate conditions for adequate steps to check soil erosion and control debris flow etc. by constructing engineering structures
	40	Use of oversize material to control erosion and movement of sediments
	41	No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be allowed in area where subsidence of rocks is likely to occur due to steep angle of slope.
	42	No extraction of stone / boulder / sand in landslide prone areas.
	43	Controlled clearance of riparian vegetation to be undertaken
Waste Management	44	Site clearance and tidiness is very much needed to have less visual impact of mining.
	45	Dumping of waste shall be done in earmarked places as approved in Mining Plan.
	46	Rubbish burial shall not be done in the Rivers.
Pollution Prevention	47	The EC holder shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
	48	Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
Protection of Infrastructure	49	Mining shall not be undertaken in a mining lease located in 200-500 meter of bridge, 200 meter upstream and downstream of water supply / irrigation scheme, 100 meters from the edge of National Highway and railway line, 50 meters from a reservoir, canal or building, 25 meter from the edge of State Highway and 10 meters from the edge of other roads except on special exemption by the Sub-Divisional level Joint Inspection Committee.
	50	For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge or embankment, appropriate safety zone (not less than 200 meters) should be worked out on case to case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, location aspects and flow rate, and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.
	51	Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archeological importance.
Enhancement of Road Safety	52	Vehicles used for transportation of sand are to be permitted only with fitness and PUC Certificates.
	53	Junction at takeoff point of approach road with main road be properly developed with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic by concession holder at his own cost.
	54	Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to

Closure and Reclamation of Mined Area	55	complying with traffic congestion and density.
	56	No stacking allowed on road side along National Highways.
	57	The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and completes this work before abandonment of mine.
	58	Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster. This should be appropriately reflected as EC condition in each EC in cluster.
Health and Safety	59	Site specific plan with eco-restoration should be in place and implemented.
	60	Health and safety of workers should be taken care of.
	61	Transport of mineral will not be done through villages / habitations.
	62	The Project Proponent shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.
	63	Project Proponent shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.
Monitoring the Impact of Mining	64	Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted.
	65	The Project Proponent shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
Mineral Conservation		Use of alternate material such as M-sand in place of natural River sand shall be encouraged in order to reduce stress on natural eco-system.

C: PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING OF SAND MINING

The Project Proponent shall implement the procedure for monitoring of sand mining or river bed mining as per the **Amendments in EIA Notification, 2006 vide SO No. 141 (E) dated 15.01.2016.**

- (i) Project Proponent must ensure that the security features of Transport Permission viz. (a) Printed on Indian Bank Association (IBA) approved Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Code (MICR) paper; (c) Unique Barcode; (d) Unique Quick Response Code (QR); (e) Fugitive Ink Background; (f) Invisible Ink Mark; (g) Void Pantograph; (h) Watermark.

- (ii) Project Proponent must ensure that the CCTV camera, Personal Computer (PC), Internet Connection, Power Back up, access control of mine lease site; and

arrangement for weight or approximation of weight of mined out mineral on basis of volume of the trailer of vehicle used at mine lease site are available.

- (iii) Project Proponent must ensure the Scanning of Transport Permit or Receipt and Uploading on Server.
- (iv) The State Mines and Geology Department should print the Transport Permits / Receipt with security features enumerated at Paragraph (i) above and issue them to the mine lease holder through the District Collector. Once these Transport Permits or Receipts are issued, they would be uploaded on the server against that mine lease area. Each receipt should be preferably with pre-fixed quantity, so the total quantity gets determined for the receipts issued. When the Transport Permit or Receipt barcode gets scanned and invoice is generated, that particular barcode gets used and its validity time is recorded on the server. So all the details of transporting of mined out material can be captured on the server and the Transport Permit or Receipt cannot be reused.
- (v) The staff deployed for the purpose of checking of vehicles carrying mined mineral should be in a position to check the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt by scanning them using website, Android Application and SMS.
- (vi) In case the Vehicle breakdown, the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt shall be extended by sending SMS by driver in specific format to report breakdown of vehicle. The server will register this information and register the breakdown. The State can also establish a call centre, which can register breakdowns of such vehicles and extend the validity period. The subsequent restart of the vehicle also should be similarly reported to the server / call centre.
- (vii) The route of vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using check points, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) Tags, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking.
- (viii) The system shall enable the Authorities to develop periodic report on different parameters like daily lifting report, vehicle log/ history, lifting against allocation, and total lifting. The system can be used to generate auto mails/SMS. This will enable the District Collector / Magistrate to get all the relevant details and will enable the authority to block the scanning facility of any site found to be indulged in irregularity. Whenever any authority intercepts any vehicle transporting illegal sand, it shall get registered on the server and shall be mandatory for the officer to fill in the report on action taken. Every intercepted vehicle should be tracked.

D. General conditions

- (i) No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- (ii) No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
- (iii) The Project Proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of surface water and ground water for the project.

- (iv) Regular monitoring of ground water table to be carried out at the upstream and depth of water available in the dug well is to be measured. Monitoring to be done by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers.
- (v) Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality to be carried out based on the 2009 Notification, as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Water sprinkling should be increased at places loading and unloading points & transfer point to reduce fugitive emissions.
- (vi) The upliftment of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population, specific programmes have been taken in to consideration specially with respect to education, health care, livelihood generation, infrastructure development & promotion of sports & culture for SC/ST population and that these will be intensified in future.
- (vii) Plantation shall be raised in a 7.5m wide green belt in the safety zone around the mining lease, backfilled and reclaimed area, around water body, along the roads etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture Department. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner and shall be completed within first five years.
- (viii) Dimension of the retaining wall at the toe of over burden dumps and OB benches within the mine to check run-off and siltation shall be based on the rain fall data.
- (ix) Effective safeguard measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
- (x) Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintained. Regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out and record of monitoring data should be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, its Regional Office, Dehradun, Central Groundwater Authority, Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.
- (xi) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The monitoring shall be carried out four times in a year - pre- monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and its Regional Office, Dehradun, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- (xii) The critical parameters such as PM_{10} (size less than 10 micro meter), $PM_{2.5}$ (size less than 2.5 micro meter), NO_x and SO_x in the ambient air within the impact zone, peak particle velocity at 300m distance or within the nearest

habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, PH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)]. The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed on a display board at the project site at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company in public domain. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, which is available on the website of the Ministry www.envfor.nic.in shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.

- (xiii) Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ & NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality should be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional office located at Dehradun and the State Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board once in six months.
- (xiv) Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources should be controlled regularly. Water spraying arrangement on haul roads, loading and unloading and at transfer points should be provided and properly maintained.
- (xv) Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs / muffs.
- (xvi) Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th May, 1993 and 31st December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap should be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
- (xix) 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 and Its Regional Office located at Dehradun.
- (xx) The Project authorities should inform to the Regional Office located at Dehradun regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
- (xxi) The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly report on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change, its Regional Office, Dehradun, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.

- (xxii) The Regional Office of this Ministry located at Dehradun shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
- (xxiii) 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.
- (xxiv) State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
- (xxv) The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change at <http://envfor.nic.in> and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office of this Ministry located Dehradun.

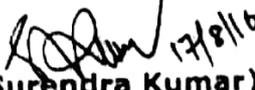
10. The Ministry or any other Competent Authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.

11. 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 the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

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

Yours faithfully,


(Surendra Kumar)
Director (S)

Copy to:

1. **The Secretary**, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. **The Secretary**, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Uttarakhand, Secretariat, Dehradun.

No. J-11015/140/2013-IA.II (M)

Government of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Impact Assessment Division

Indira Paryavaran Bhavan,
Aliganj, Jor Bagh Road
New Delhi-110 003Dated: 7th September, 2016

To, ✓

M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited,74-/1, Rajpur Road,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand,
Pin-248 001Tel. 0135-2740896, 2746817, Fax: 0135-2746847
Email- gmvn@gmvnl.com / gmvn@sancharnet.in**Sub.: Mining of Mineral Sand *Bajri* and Boulder (Minor Mineral) from River Yamuna Lot No-21/3 with proposed production capacity of 6,00,000 TPA (ROM) by M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., located at villages: Dhakrani & Gangbhewa Tehsil: Vikasnagar & District: Dehradun, Uttarakhand (MLA:68.364 ha)-Environmental Clearance regarding.****Reference: Online Application IA/UK/MIN/18561/2013.**

Sir,

This has reference to your online application for the above mentioned proposal for for mining of Sand, *Bajri* and Boulder (Minor Mineral) with proposed production capacity of 6,00,000 TPA (ROM) of Sand, *Bajri* and Boulder in the mine lease area of 68.364 ha. The mine is located at villages: Dhakrani & Gangbhewa, Tehsil: Vikasnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Latitudes and Longitudes of the mine lease area lies in Yamuna River bed 30°27'14.17"N to 30°26'43.02"N and 77°42'1.06"E to 77°40'57.88"E on Survey of India toposheet numbers 53F11. The Project is located in Seismic zone-IV.

2. The Ministry had prescribed TOR on 27.08.2013. The Proponent after conducting Public Hearing on 08.07.2014 submitted the EIA/EMP report online for seeking environmental clearance. The proposal of EC was appraised before the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its Meeting held during April 25-26, 2016 wherein the Committee recommended the proposal for Environmental Clearance for Mining of Mineral Sand, *Bajri* and Boulder (Minor Mineral) with proposed production capacity of 6,00,000 TPA (ROM).

3. The mine lease area is 68.364 ha which is on Yamuna River. No forest land is involved. Letter of Intent (LoI) for grant of mining lease for minor mineral Sand, *Bajri* and Boulder over an area of 68.364 ha has been granted by the Department of Geology and Mining, Directorate of Industry Dehradun, vide letter no. 40/Bhu.Khani/2012-13, dated 18th April, 2013 for the period of 5 year. The Mining Plan has been approved by the Department of Geology and Mining, Directorate of Industry Dehradun, vide letter no. 2218, dated 03.03.2015.

4. Method of Mining will be opencast manual. Excavation will be carried out up to a maximum depth of 1.5 meters from surface of deposit and not less than one meter from the ground water level of the River Channel whichever is reached earlier. The site elevation is 408 m AMSL. The Ground water depth is 2.52 m bgl in pre monsoon season and 2.29 m bgl in post-monsoon season. The total water requirement is 6.5 KLD including water demand for domestic purpose, dust suppression and plantation development which shall be met by tanker supply, NOC from Gram Panchayat has been obtained in this regard. Project Proponent reported that mining will be done leaving a safety distance from the banks i.e. 15% of the width of the River from both the banks. Mining will be done only during day time and completely stop in monsoon season. No mining will be done in the zone of 100m on either side of the structure/bridge. Project Proponent reported that there will be construction of ramps, temporary rest shelters during operational phase and these will be removed at the time of mine closure.

5. Mineral will be transported by road. Project Proponent has made the Traffic Analysis Survey and reported that 267 numbers of trucks will be deployed per day (10 tones capacity each). The total PCUs estimated is 1602 PCUs per day. The level of service (LOS) will change from "A to B". Project Proponent reported that roads will be repaired regularly and maintained in good condition. A Supervisor will be appointed to regulate the traffic movement near site.

6. Proponent reported that the project lies in Doon Valley, Aasan Conservation Reserve lies at 2 km from the Mine lease area and the Simbalbara Wildlife Sanctuary lies at a distance of 9 km from the Mine lease area. Project Proponent has informed that the application for NBWL Clearance has been submitted which is under approval. Further, the Project Proponent reported that there are three Schedule I and three Schedule II species has been found, accordingly, the species specific conservation plan has been prepared which is under the process of approval by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand.

7. The baseline data was generated for the period during October, 2013 to December 2013. All the parameters for water and air quality were within permissible limits. Project Proponent reported that no R&R is applicable for this Project as the mine lease area lies entirely on the River bed and there is no establishment on the site.

8. The Public Hearing for the proposed project was conducted on 8th July, 2014 at 2.00 pm at Rajkiya High School, Dhakrani, Vikasnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Public Hearing was presided over by Shri Pratap Singh Shah, ADM, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The issues raised during the Public Hearing were also considered and discussed during the meeting, which inter-alia, included that priority to local people in employment, effective implementation of measures to control dust pollution, water conservation measures, social and other village development activities and not to harm nearby fields.

9. The total cost of the project is Rs. 26.0 Lakhs. Project Proponent has earmarked the EMP cost @ Rs. 6.0 lakhs towards capital cost and Rs. 12.15 lakhs per annum towards recurring cost. Project Proponent reported that there is no Court case/litigation pending against the project.

10. Project Proponent has made Replenishment Study analysis based on Dendy Bolton's Replenishment Model and also mentioned that a proposal of replenishment

study is under consideration which is to be carried out by FRI Dehradun. According to approved mine plan, the Total Reserve is 6057113.38 tonnes for 5 years and mineable reserve is 18,00,000 tonnes as mentioned in the EIA/EMP Report. The Committee deliberated the issues on Replenishment rate and is of the view that Project Proponent shall decrease/stop the mining of Mineral Sand *Bajri* and Boulder in case the replenishment of minerals is lower than the approved rate of production, till the replenishment is completed.

11. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has examined the proposal in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006 and further amendments thereto and hereby accords the Environmental Clearance under the provisions thereof to the above mentioned proposal of **M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. for Mining of Mineral Sand *Bajri* and Boulder (Minor Mineral) from River Yamuna Lot No-21/3 with proposed production capacity of 6,00,000 TPA (ROM), villages: Dhakrani & Gangbhewa Tehsil: Vikasnagar & District: Dehradun, Uttarakhand** subject to compliance of the followings terms and conditions and environmental safeguards mentioned below:-

A. Specific conditions

- (i) Environmental clearance is granted subject to final outcome of **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law**, if any, as may be applicable to this project.
- (ii) The project lies in **Doon Valley, Aasan Conservation Reserve** lies at 2 km from the Mine lease area and **Simbalbara Wildlife Sanctuary** lies at a distance of 9 km from the Mine lease area. **This Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining requisite NBWL Clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife as applicable for this Mining project.**
- (iii) The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board, Uttarakhand and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- (iv) **Project Proponent shall decrease / stop the mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulder, in case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, till the replenishment is completed.**
- (v) Project Proponent shall appoint a Monitoring Committee to monitor the replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
- (vi) Excavation will be carried out up to a maximum depth of **1.5 meter from surface of sand deposit and 1 meter above** from the water level of the River channel whichever is reached earlier.
- (vii) Project Proponent shall implement the Disaster Management Plan as the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.

- (viii) Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted; All the old age people of the surrounding villages may be provided medical facilities.
- (ix) The number of trips of the trucks shall not exceed the estimated quantity of **267 trucks (10 tonnes capacity) trips per day**. Transport of minerals shall be done either by dedicated road or it should be ensured that the trucks/dumpers carrying the mineral should not be allowed to pass through the villages. The Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
- (x) Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
- (xi) The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled & water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicles with PUC only will be allowed to ply. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Project should obtain 'PUC' certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centre.
- (xii) Washing of all transport vehicle should be done inside the mining lease. Permanent pillars has to be constructed to demarcate width of extraction of ROM leaving 25% of River width from the bank with depth of 1.5m below the ground and 1.2 m above the ground to observe its stability.
- (xiii) The Project Proponent shall also take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered flora/fauna, if any, spotted in the study area.
- (xiv) The illumination and sound at night at project site, disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. Project Proponent must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light/night hours.
- (xv) Transportation of the minerals by road passing through the village shall not be allowed. A 'bypass' road should be constructed (say, leaving a gap of at least 200 meters) for the purpose of transportation of the minerals so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be mitigated. The Project Proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public road network in case the same is proposed to be used for the Project. No road

movement should be allowed on existing village road network without appropriately increasing the carrying capacity of such roads.

- (xvi) As per the Company Act, the CSR cost should be 2 % of average net profit of last three years. Hence CSR expenses should be as per the Company Act/Rule for the Socio Economic Development of the neighborhood Habitats which could be planned and executed by the Project Proponent more systematically based on the 'Need based door to door survey' by established Social Institutes/Workers. The report shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office located at Dehradun on six monthly basis.
- (xvii) 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. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- (xviii) A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 5 years in advance of final mine closure for approval.

B: Special Conditions:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate has constituted a Committee to formulate the "Guidelines for Sustainable Sand Mining in the Country". The Guidelines, inter-alia, included the following recommendations. The Project Proponent shall implement the following special conditions so as to mitigate the environment impact of mining activities:-

Impact Category	S. No.	Environmental Conditions
Stakeholder Engagement	1	In the case of private land not owned by the lease holder an affidavit should be obtained regarding consent of the concerned land owner (s) for carrying out the mining operation.
	2	Stakeholder awareness and ability to raise concerns and getting it to be addressed.
	3	Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
	4	Having valid lease and all the permits is very much needed.
	5	To establish a Monitoring Committee including Local Panchayat, to check on traffic due to transportation and submit an annual report on the same.
	6	The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 may be strictly followed.
	7	All the provisions made and restrictions imposed as covered in the Minor Mineral Rule, shall be complied with, particularly regarding Environment Management Practices and its fund management and Payment of compensation to the land owners.
Sustainable	8	District level Survey Report should be prepared and area

Mining Practices		suitable for mining and area prohibited for mining be identified.	
	9	The depth of mining in Riverbed shall not exceed one meter or water level whichever is less, provided that where the Joint Inspection Committee certifies about excessive deposit or over accumulation of mineral in certain reaches requiring channelization, it can go up to 3 meters on defined reaches of the River.	
	10	No River sand mining be allowed in rainy season.	
	11	To submit annual replenishment report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased / stopped accordingly till the replenishment is completed.	
	12	Ultimate working depth shall be up to 1.5 m from Riverbed level and not less than one meter from the water level of the River channel whichever is reached earlier. In hilly terrain this depth be preferably restricted to one meter.	
	13	In River flood plain mining a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the River bank for mining.	
	14	In mining from agricultural field a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the adjacent field.	
	15	Mining shall be done in layers of 1 meter depth to avoid ponding effect and after first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the next layers.	
	16	To maintain safety and stability of Riverbanks i.e. 3 meter or 10% of the width of the River whichever is more will be left intact as no mining zone.	
	17	No stream should be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.	
	18	No blasting shall be resorted to in River mining and without permission at any other place.	
	19	Depending upon the location, thickness of sand, deposition, agricultural land/Riverbed, the method of mining may be manual, semi-mechanized or mechanized; however, manual method of mining shall be preferred over any other method.	
	Identification and Preparation of Mining Site	20	Mining should be done only in area / stretch identified in the District Level Survey Report suitable for mining and so certified by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee after site visit.
		21	Mining should begin only after pucca pillar marking the boundary of lease area is erected at the cost of the lease holder after certification by the mining official and its geo coordinates are made available to the District Level Committee.
		22	The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and concurrently used for land reclamation.
	Monitoring the Mining of Mineral and its Transportation	23	The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of mineral mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This should be produced before officers of Central Government and State for inspection.
		24	For each mining lease site the access should be controlled in a way that vehicles carrying mineral from that area are tracked and accounted for.
		25	The State / District Level Environment Committee should use technology like Bar Coding, Information and Communications

		Technology (ICT), Web based and ICT enabled services, mobile SMS App etc. to account for weight of mineral being taken out of the lease area and the number of trucks moving out with the mineral.
	26	There should be regular monitoring of the mining activities in the State to ensure effective compliance of stipulated EC conditions and of the provisions under the Minor Mineral Concessions Rules framed by the State Government.
Noise Management	27	Noise arising out of mining and processing shall be abated and controlled at source to keep within permissible limit.
	28	Restricted working hours. Sand mining operation has to be carried out between 6 am to 7 pm.
Air Pollution and Dust Management	29	The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly.
	30	Air Pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase should be controlled and kept in permissible limits specified under environmental laws.
	31	The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.
Management of Visual Impact	32	The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall create a major visual impact on the site.
Bio-Diversity Protection	33	Restoration of flora affected by mining should be done immediately. Twice the number of trees destroyed by mining to be planted preferably of indigenous species. Each EC holder should plant and maintain for lease period at least 5 trees per hectare in area near lease.
	34	No mining lease shall be granted in the forest area without forest clearance in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the rules made thereunder.
	35	Protection of turtle and bird habitats shall be ensured.
	36	No felling of tree near quarry is allowed. For mining lease within 10km of the National Park / Sanctuary or in Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Protected Area, recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) have to be obtained as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.
	37	Spring sources should not be affected due to mining activities. Necessary Protection measures are to be incorporated.
Management of Instability and Erosion	38	Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining are should be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored separately for future use keeping in view that the bacterial organism should not die and should be spread nearby area.
	39	The EC should stipulate conditions for adequate steps to check soil erosion and control debris flow etc. by constructing engineering structures
	40	Use of oversize material to control erosion and movement of sediments
	41	No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be allowed in area where subsidence of rocks is likely to occur due to steep angle of slope.
	42	No extraction of stone / boulder / sand in landslide prone areas.
	43	Controlled clearance of riparian vegetation to be undertaken

Waste Management	44	Site clearance and tidiness is very much needed to have less visual impact of mining.
	45	Dumping of waste shall be done in earmarked places as approved in Mining Plan.
	46	Rubbish burial shall not be done in the Rivers.
Pollution Prevention	47	The EC holder shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
	48	Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
Protection of Infrastructure	49	Mining shall not be undertaken in a mining lease located in 200-500 meter of bridge, 200 meter upstream and downstream of water supply / irrigation scheme, 100 meters from the edge of National Highway and railway line, 50 meters from a reservoir, canal or building, 25 meter from the edge of State Highway and 10 meters from the edge of other roads except on special exemption by the Sub-Divisional level Joint Inspection Committee.
	50	For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge or embankment, appropriate safety zone (not less than 200 meters) should be worked out on case to case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, location aspects and flow rate, and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.
	51	Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archeological importance.
	52	Vehicles used for transportation of sand are to be permitted only with fitness and PUC Certificates.
Enhancement of Road Safety	53	Junction at takeoff point of approach road with main road be properly developed with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic by concession holder at his own cost.
	54	Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
	55	No stacking allowed on road side along National Highways.
Closure and Reclamation of Mined Out Area	56	The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and completes this work before abandonment of mine.
	57	Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster. This should be appropriately reflected as EC condition in each EC in cluster.
	58	Site specific plan with eco-restoration should be in place and implemented.
Health and Safety	59	Health and safety of workers should be taken care of.
	60	Transport of mineral will not be done through villages / habitations.
	61	The Project Proponent shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.
	62	Project Proponent shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all

		levels.
	63	Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted.
Monitoring the Impact of Mining	64	The Project Proponent shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
Mineral Conservation	65	Use of alternate material such as M-sand in place of natural River sand shall be encouraged in order to reduce stress on natural eco-system.

C: PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING OF SAND MINING

The Project Proponent shall implement the procedure for monitoring of sand mining or river bed mining as per the **Amendments in EIA Notification, 2006 vide SO No. 141 (E) dated 15.01.2016.**

- (i) Project Proponent must ensure that the security features of Transport Permission viz. (a) Printed on Indian Bank Association (IBA) approved Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Code (MICR) paper; (c) Unique Barcode; (d) Unique Quick Response Code (QR); (e) Fugitive Ink Background; (f) Invisible Ink Mark; (g) Void Pantograph; (h) Watermark.
- (ii) Project Proponent must ensure that the CCTV camera, Personal Computer (PC), Internet Connection, Power Back up, access control of mine lease site; and arrangement for weight or approximation of weight of mined out mineral on basis of volume of the trailer of vehicle used at mine lease site are available.
- (iii) Project Proponent must ensure the Scanning of Transport Permit or Receipt and Uploading on Server.
- (iv) The State Mines and Geology Department should print the Transport Permits / Receipt with security features enumerated at Paragraph (i) above and issue them to the mine lease holder through the District Collector. Once these Transport Permits or Receipts are issued, they would be uploaded on the server against that mine lease area. Each receipt should be preferably with pre-fixed quantity, so the total quantity gets determined for the receipts issued. When the Transport Permit or Receipt barcode gets scanned and invoice is generated, that particular barcode gets used and its validity time is recorded on the server. So all the details of transporting of mined out material can be captured on the server and the Transport Permit or Receipt cannot be reused.
- (v) The staff deployed for the purpose of checking of vehicles carrying mined mineral should be in a position to check the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt by scanning them using website, Android Application and SMS.
- (vi) In case the Vehicle breakdown, the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt shall be extended by sending SMS by driver in specific format to report breakdown of

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vehicle. The server will register this information and register the breakdown. The State can also establish a call centre, which can register breakdowns of such vehicles and extend the validity period. The subsequent restart of the vehicle also should be similarly reported to the server / call centre. 47

(vii) The route of vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using check points, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) Tags, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking.

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

D. General conditions

- (i) No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- (ii) No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
- (iii) The Project Proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of surface water and ground water for the project.
- (iv) Regular monitoring of ground water table to be carried out at the upstream and depth of water available in the dug well is to be measured. Monitoring to be done by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers.
- (v) Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality to be carried out based on the 2009 Notification, as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Water sprinkling should be increased at places loading and unloading points & transfer point to reduce fugitive emissions.
- (vi) The upliftment of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population, specific programmes have been taken in to consideration specially with respect to education, health care, livelihood generation, infrastructure development & promotion of sports & culture for SC/ST population and that these will be intensified in future.
- (vii) Plantation shall be raised in a 7.5m wide green belt in the safety zone around the mining lease, backfilled and reclaimed area, around water body, along the roads etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture Department. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner and shall be completed within first five years.

- (viii) Dimension of the retaining wall at the toe of over burden dumps and OB benches within the mine to check run-off and siltation shall be based on the rain fall data.
- (ix) Effective safeguard measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
- (x) Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintained. Regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out and record of monitoring data should be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, its Regional Office, Dehradun, Central Groundwater Authority, Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.
- (xi) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The monitoring shall be carried out four times in a year - pre- monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and its Regional Office, Dehradun, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- (xii) The critical parameters such as PM_{10} (size less than 10 micro meter), $PM_{2.5}$ (size less than 2.5 micro meter), NO_x and SO_x in the ambient air within the impact zone, peak particle velocity at 300m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, PH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)]. The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed on a display board at the project site at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company in public domain. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, which is available on the website of the Ministry www.envfor.nic.in shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.
- (xiii) Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 & NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality should be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional office located at Dehradun and the State Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board once in six months.
- (xiv) Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources should be controlled regularly. Water spraying arrangement on haul roads, loading and unloading and at transfer points should be provided and properly maintained.

- (xv) Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs / muffs.
- (xvi) Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th May, 1993 and 31st December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap should be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
- (xix) 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 and its Regional Office located at Dehradun.
- (xx) The Project authorities should inform to the Regional Office located at Dehradun regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
- (xxi) The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly report on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, its Regional Office, Dehradun, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
- (xxii) The Regional Office of this Ministry located at Dehradun shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
- (xxiii) 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.
- (xxiv) State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
- (xxv) The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at the web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change at <http://envfor.nic.in> and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office of this Ministry located Dehradun.

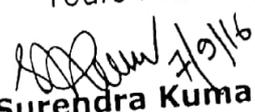
12. The Ministry or any other Competent Authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.

13. 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 the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

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

Yours faithfully,


(Surendra Kumar)
Director (S)

Copy to:

1. **The Secretary**, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. **The Secretary**, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Uttarakhand, Secretariat, Dehradun.
3. **The Secretary**, Department of Environment, Government of Uttarakhand, Secretariat, Dehradun.
4. **The Secretary**, Department of Forest, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
5. **The Chief Wildlife Warden**, Government of Uttarakhand, Secretariat, Dehradun.
6. **The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (C)**, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (NCZ), Pearson Road, P.O. New Forest, Forest Research Institute (FRI) campus, Dehradun - 248006.
7. **The Chairman**, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032.
8. **The Chairman**, Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, E-115, Nehru Colony, Hardwar Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
9. **The Member Secretary**, Central Ground Water Authority, A-2, W3, Curzon Road Barracks, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001.
10. **The Executive Engineer**, Department of Irrigation, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
11. **The Chief Wildlife Warden** of State Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
12. **The District Collector**, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
13. **Guard File.**
14. **MoEFCC website.**


(Surendra Kumar)
Director (S)

संख्या: 2044/VII-1/108-ख/2016

प्रेषक,

विनय शंकर पाण्डेय,
अपर सचिव,
उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी,
देहरादून।

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6-1-17

औद्योगिक विकास अनुभाग-1

जनवरी, 2017
देहरादून : दिनांक: 03 दिसम्बर, 2016

विषय:

प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून को जनपद देहरादून, तहसील विकासनगर के यमुना नदी क्षेत्रान्तर्गत राजस्व लॉट 21/3 कुल क्षेत्रफल 68.364 है० राजस्व भूमि में उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय, देहरादून द्वारा अपने संशोधन ज्ञाप संख्या-40/मू०खनि०ई०/2012-13 दिनांक 18 अप्रैल, 2013 के द्वारा प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून के पक्ष में जनपद देहरादून, तहसील विकासनगर के यमुना नदी क्षेत्रान्तर्गत राजस्व लॉट 21/3 खसरा सं० 1(आ) 2क, 618 कुल क्षेत्रफल 68.364 है० राजस्व भूमि में उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु 05 वर्ष की अवधि का खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत हेतु निर्गत आशय पत्र के क्रम में प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून द्वारा ई०आई०ए० नोटिफिकेशन, 2006 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र की पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) संख्या-J-11015/ 140/2013-IA-II(M) दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 2016 की प्रति प्राप्त कर निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उत्तराखण्ड को प्रस्तुत की गयी, जिसके क्रम में निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, देहरादून द्वारा अपने पत्र संख्या-798/खनन/दे०दू०/मू०खनि०ई०/2015-16 दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 2016 द्वारा प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून को पांच वर्ष की अवधि हेतु उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, देहरादून द्वारा प्रस्तुत उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के क्रम में सम्यक् विचारोपरान्त मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम को ग्राम ढकरानी, मण्डी गंगभेवा क्षेत्रान्तर्गत राजस्व लॉट 21/3 खसरा 2 क, 618 1 कुल क्षेत्रफल 68.364 है० राजस्व भूमि में 05 (पांच) वर्ष की अवधि हेतु उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) संख्या-J-11015/ 140/2013-IA-II(M) दिनांक 7.9.2016 एवं उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (बालू, बजरी, बोल्टर) चुगान नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानानुसार समस्त औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण कराये जाने के प्रतिबन्ध के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है :-

1. पट्टाधारक पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) सं० J-11015/140/2013-IA-II(M) दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 2016 की समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
2. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र का सीमाबन्धन/पीलरबन्दी नियम-17 के अनुसार भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के द्वारा राजस्व विभाग एवं वन विभाग के साथ संयुक्त रूप से पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) सं० J-11015/ 140/2013-IA-II(M) दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 2016 की शर्तों के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

3. पट्टाधारक द्वारा स्वीकृत क्षेत्र से उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर का चुगान अनुमोदित खनन योजनानुसार किया जायेगा।
 4. प्रस्तावित खनन योजना के अनुसार मैनुअल माइनिंग से, बिना ब्लास्टिंग के प्रथम वर्ष में आर०एल० 403मी० से आर०एल० 409मी० तक 6,00,000.00 टन, द्वितीय वर्ष में आर०एल० 403मी० से आर०एल० 409मी० तक 6,00,000.00 टन, तृतीय वर्ष में आर०एल० 403मी० से आर०एल० 409मी० तक 6,00,000.00 टन, चतुर्थ वर्ष में आर०एल० 403मी० से आर०एल० 409मी० तक 6,00,000.00 टन एवं पंचम वर्ष में आर०एल० 403मी० से आर०एल० 409मी० तक 6,00,000.00 टन उपखनिज का चुगान किया जायेगा।
 5. जिलाधिकारी द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि सीमाबन्धित खनन क्षेत्र में स्थायी सीमा स्तम्भ लगाये जाने की पुष्टि के उपरान्त ही ई-रवन्ना प्रपत्र एम०एम०-11 पट्टाधारक को निर्गत किया जाय।
 6. खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु खनिज नीति, 2015 में निर्धारित शुल्क के संबंध में जो भी निर्णय शासन द्वारा लिया जायेगा, आवेदक को मान्य होगा।
 7. नियम-14 के प्रावधानानुसार चुगान पट्टाधारक के द्वारा पट्टा विलेख के निष्पादन के पश्चात् उक्त विलेख का पंजीकरण कराने के उपरान्त खनन क्षेत्र से उपखनिज का चुगान प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा। पर्यावरणीय अनुमति के अनुसार प्रति वर्ष 6,00,000.00 टन उपखनिज का चुगान किया जायेगा।
 8. पट्टाधारक स्वीकृत क्षेत्र से उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर का चुगान से 1.5 मी० की गहराई अथवा ग्राउन्ड वाटर लेवल से 01 मी० ऊपर, जो भी कम हो, से अधिक नहीं करेगा।
 9. पट्टाधारक उपखनिज की निकासी का त्रैमासिक विवरण प्रपत्र एम०एम०-12 में जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय एवं भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई को प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।
 10. पट्टाधारक द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (बालू, बजरी, बोल्टर) चुगान नीति, 2016 एवं समय-समय पर जारी शासनादेशों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
 11. पट्टाधारक स्वीकृत खनन क्षेत्र से उपखनिज की निकासी/परिवहन प्रपत्र एम०एम०-11/ई-रवन्ना पर करेगा।
 12. पट्टाधारक उपखनिज की निकासी इस रीति से करेगा जिससे कि पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिकी को किसी प्रकार का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े।
- उपरोक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुए कृत कार्यवाही से शासन को भी अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

(विनय शंकर पाण्डेय)

अपर सचिव

संख्या: 2042-(1)/VII-1/108-ख/2016 तददिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

1. निदेशक, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, इन्दिरा पर्यावरण भवन, अलीगंज, जोर बाग रोड, नई दिल्ली।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून को उनके उक्तांकित पत्र के सन्दर्भ में।
3. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून।
4. गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से,

(राजेन्द्र सिंह पतियाल)

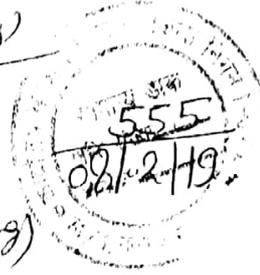
उप सचिव

प्रेषक,

बृजेश कुमार सन्त,
प्रभारी सचिव,
उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

1/c (Mining)

(Signature)
1/c (Mining)



740
सेवा में
12/12/19

जिलाधिकारी,
देहरादून।

औद्योगिक विकास अनुभाग-1

देहरादून, दिनांक 05 दिसम्बर, 2019

विषय: आवेदक प्रबन्ध निदेशक गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, राजपुर रोड, देहरादून को जनपद देहरादून की तहसील विकास नगर के ग्राम डाकपत्थर, नवाबगढ़, मण्डी गंगमेवा एवं भीमावाला के क्षेत्रान्तर्गत राजस्व लाट 21/1 कुल क्षेत्रफल 123.19 है० राजस्व भूमि में उपखनिज बालू, बजरी, बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) एवं राष्ट्रीय वन्य जीव परिषद से N.B.W.L. की अनुमति प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त चुगान पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने के सम्बंध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड के पत्र संख्या 1207/खनन/दे०दू०/भू०खनि०ई०/2018-19 दिनांक 24.12.2018 के द्वारा आवेदक प्रबन्ध निदेशक गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, राजपुर रोड, देहरादून के पक्ष में जनपद देहरादून की तहसील विकास नगर के ग्राम डाकपत्थर, नवाबगढ़, मण्डी गंगमेवा एवं भीमावाला के क्षेत्रान्तर्गत राजस्व लाट 21/1 कुल क्षेत्रफल 123.19 है० राजस्व भूमि में उपखनिज बालू, बजरी, बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु 05 वर्ष की अवधि का खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति हेतु निर्गत आशय पत्र के क्रम में प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून द्वारा ई०आई०ए० नोटिफिकेशन, 2006 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र की पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत

सरकार से पर्यावरणीय अनुमति संख्या (Environment Clearance) N0 J-11015/130/2013-IA.II(M) दिनांक 17.08.2016 प्राप्त कर निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उत्तराखण्ड को प्रस्तुत की गयी, जिसके क्रम में निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड के पत्र संख्या 589 भू०खनि०ई०/2012-13 दिनांक 23.01.2013 द्वारा प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम, देहरादून को 05 वर्ष की अवधि हेतु उपखनिज बालू, बजरी, बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के क्रम में सम्यक् विचारोपरान्त मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम को जनपद देहरादून की तहसील विकास नगर के ग्राम डाकपत्थर, नवाबगढ़, मण्डी गंगमेवा एवं भीमावाला के क्षेत्रान्तर्गत राजस्व लाट 21/1 कुल क्षेत्रफल 123.19 है० राजस्व भूमि में उपखनिज बालू, बजरी बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु 05 (पाँच) वर्ष की अवधि हेतु उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर के चुगान हेतु पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) संख्या J-11015/130/2013-IA.II(M) दिनांक 17.08.2016 एवं उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (बालू, बजरी, बोल्टर) चुगान नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानानुसार समस्त औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण कराये जाने के प्रतिबन्ध के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अन्तर्गत खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है:-

1. पट्टाधारक पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन, मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के द्वारा पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance) संख्या N0 J-11015/130/2013-IA.II(M) दिनांक 17.08.2016

- तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या F.No.6-148/2018WL दिनांक 30-11-2018 की समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन करेगा।
2. स्वीकृत क्षेत्र का सीमाबन्धन/पिलरबन्दी नियम-17 के अनुसार भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के द्वारा राजस्व विभाग एवं वन विभाग के साथ संयुक्त रूप से पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के द्वारा निर्गत पर्यावरणीय अनुमति(Environment Clearance) संख्या N0 J-11015/130/2013-IA.II(M) दिनांक 17.08.2016 तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या F.No. 6-148/2018WL दिनांक 30-11-2018 की समस्त शर्तों के अनुसार किया जायेगा।
 3. पट्टाधारक के द्वारा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या F.No. 6-148/2018WL दिनांक 30-11-2018 के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय वन्य जीव परिषद से प्राप्त एन0बी0डल्यू0एल0 की समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन करना होगा।
 4. पट्टाधारक के द्वारा चुगान कार्य प्रारम्भ किये जाने से पूर्व उपखनिज चुगान नीति-2016 में निर्धारित आवेदन शुल्क के सापेक्ष अवशेष धनराशि विभागीय सुसंगत लेखा शीर्षक में जमा कराया जाना होगा।
 5. खान अधिकारी द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि सीमाबन्धित खनन क्षेत्र में स्थायी सीमा स्तम्भ लगाये जाने की पुष्टि के उपरान्त ही ई-रवन्ना प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पट्टाधारक को निर्गत किया जाय।
 6. पट्टाधारक के द्वारा चुगान कार्य प्रारम्भ किये जाने से पूर्व निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के समस्त औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण कराते हुए निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर एम0ओ0यू0 हस्ताक्षर के उपरान्त ही उपखनिज का चुगान कार्य किया जायेगा।
 7. पट्टाधारक के द्वारा चुगान नीति-2016 के बिन्दु संख्या 22(5) के अनुसार खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व वाणिज्यकर विभाग एवं भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग में पंजीकरण कराया जाना होगा।
 8. पट्टाधारक के चुगान नीति-2016 के बिन्दु संख्या-22(3) के अनुसार चुगान पट्टा क्षेत्र के निकासी गेटों पर कम्प्यूटराईज्ड धर्मकांटा एवं सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरा स्वयं के व्यय पर स्थापित किया जायेगा तथा रिकार्डिंग की सी0डी0 प्रत्येक माह भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग के जिला कार्यालय एवं जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।
 9. पर्यावरणीय अनुमति एवं खनन योजना के अनुसार प्रश्नगत खनन क्षेत्र से पट्टाधारक के द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष 8,00,000 टन उपखनिज बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर का चुगान करेगा।
 10. पट्टाधारक उपखनिज की निकासी का मासिक विवरण प्रपत्र एम0एम0-12 में जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय, वाणिज्यकर विभाग एवं भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
 11. पट्टाधारक के द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज चुगान नीति-2016 एवं समय-समय पर जारी शासनादेशों का कडाई से अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
 12. पट्टाधारक स्वीकृत खनन क्षेत्र से उपखनिज की निकासी/परिवहन ई-रवन्ना प्रपत्र एम0एस0-11 पर करेगा।
 13. पट्टाधारक उपखनिज की निकासी इस रीति से करेगा जिससे कि पर्यावरण एवं परिस्थितिकी को किसी प्रकार का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े।

उपरोक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुए कृत कार्यवाही से शासन को भी अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

बृजेश कुमार सन्त
प्रभारी सचिव

संख्या डी.नं०(1) / VII-1 / 19-05(32)2018 तददिनांकित

1. निदेशक, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, इन्दिरा पर्यावरण भवन, अलीगंज, जोर बाग रोड, नई दिल्ली।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून को उनके उक्तांकित पत्र दिनांक 24.12.2018 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
3. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम लि०, देहरादून।
4. गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से,

(गरिमा रौकली)

संयुक्त सचिव।

ANNEXURE A/4

राज्य स्तर पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, उत्तराखण्ड, "गौरादेवी पर्यावरण भवन, तृतीय तल, 46-बी, आई.टी. पार्क, सहास्रधारा रोड, देहरादून" (पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा गठित)
दूरभाष: 0135-2976159
ईमेल: seiaa.seac.uk@gmail.com



STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT
ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY UTTARAKHAND

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, "Gauradevi Paryavaran Bhawan, Third Floor, 46-B I.T. Park, Sahastradhara Road, Dehradun"
(Constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Government of India.)
Phone No-0135-2976159
Email- seiaa.seac.uk@gmail.com

EC No-135-01(70)/2023

Dated- 22 11.2023

To

M/s Uttara Awas Yojna (Prop) Shri Mukesh Joshi,
A-2-4, Pinnacle Residency, Rajpur Road, Dehradun.

Sub- Regarding the transfer of the title of Environmental Clearance to M/s Uttara Awas Yojna (Prop) by Shri Mukesh Joshi S/o Shri Jeet Mani Joshi from M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited, 74-1/1, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand for extraction of Sand Bajri and Boulder (Minor Mineral) at Village- Dakpathar, Nawabgarh, Mandi Gangbhewa & Bhimawala, Tehsil- Vikasnagar, District- Dehradun from Yamuna River Lot No.21/1, having production capacity of 8,00,000 TPA (ROM) in (Area-123.19 Ha).

In reference to your online application SIA/UK/MIN/305629/2023 dated- 12th Oct, 2023 regarding above mentioned subject, it is to inform you that as per the provision under section -11 of EIA Notification, 2006, transferability of Environmental Clearance (EC) is permitted on the same terms and conditions under which the prior EC was initially granted and for the same validity period.

The Authority after taking due consideration of your request has permitted transfer of Environmental Clearance of the above mentioned project issued by MoEF&CC vide letter no- J-11015/130/2013-IA-II (M) dated- 17th Aug, 2016 to M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited to the applicant as he has secure the above mine lease from GMVN through E-Tender and has already signed MoU with M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited.

The validity of Environmental Clearance will be upto 30.06.2025 as is in the original EC. Hence, the transfer of the title of Environmental Clearance will be as mentioned below-

"The above Environmental Clearance shall be transferred from M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited, 74-1/1, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand to M/s Uttara Awas Yojna (Prop) Shri Mukesh Joshi, A-2-4, Pinnacle Residency, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, for the validity period of original EC and with same terms and conditions."

The other conditions of EC shall remain unchanged

(S.P. Subudhi)
Member, Secretary,
SEIAA, Uttarakhand

No.- 135 /SEIAA dated- as above

Copy to following for information and necessary action:

1. APCCF, Regional office (Central) MoEF&CC Govt of India, 25 Subhash Road, Dehradun.
2. Principal Secretary, Forests & Environment, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
3. District Magistrate, Dehradun.
4. Director, Industry, Geology and Mining Unit, Govt. of Uttarakhand.
5. Member Secretary, UKPCB, Dehradun.
6. Divisional Forest Officer, Dehradun.
7. M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited, 74-1/1, Rajpur Road, Dehradun.
8. Guard File.

(S.P. Subudhi)
Member, Secretary,
SEIAA, Uttarakhand

राज्य स्तर पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, उत्तराखण्ड, "गौरादेवी पर्यावरण भवन, तृतीय तल, 46-बी, आई.टी. पार्क, सहस्त्रधारा रोड, देहरादून"
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा गठित)
दूरभाष: 0135-2976159
ईमेल: seiaa.seac.uk@gmail.com



State Level Environment Impa
Assessment Authority, "Gaurade
Paryavaran Bhawan, Third Floor, 46-
I.T. Park, Sahastradhara Roa
Dehradun"
(Constituted by Ministry of
Environment, Forests and Climat
Change Government of India.)
Phone No-0135-2976159
Email- seiaa.seac.uk@gmail.com

E.C.No- 136 01(67)/2023

Dated- 22 -11-2023

To

Shri Vinod Negi S/o Shri N. S. Negi,
House No. -96, Village/P.O.-Mayali, Tehsil & District-Rudraprayag.

Sub- Regarding the transfer of the title of Environmental Clearance to Shri Vinod Negi s/o Shri N. S. Negi from M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited, 74-11, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand for extraction of Sand Bajri and Boulder (Minor Mineral) at Village- Dhakrani & Gangbhewa, Tehsil- Vikasnagar, District- Dehradun from River Yamuna Lot No.21/3, having production capacity of 6,00,000 TPA (ROM), in (Area- 68.364 Ha).

In reference to your online application SIA/UK/MIN/305323/2023 dated- 4th Oct, 2023 regarding above mentioned subject, it is to inform you that as per the provision under section -11 of EIA Notification, 2006, transferability of Environmental Clearance (EC) is permitted on the same terms and conditions under which the prior EC was initially granted and for the same validity period.

The Authority after taking due consideration of your request has permitted transfer of Environmental Clearance of the above mentioned project issued by MoEF&CC vide letter no- J-11015/140/2013-IA-II (M) dated- 7th Sep, 2016 to M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited to the applicant as he has secured the above mine lease from GMVN through E-Tender and has already signed MoU with M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited.

The validity of Environmental Clearance will be upto 30.06.2025 as is in the original EC. Hence, the transfer of the title of Environmental Clearance will be as mentioned below-

"The Environmental Clearance is hereby transferred from M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited, 74-11, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand to Shri Vinod Negi s/o Shri N. S. Negi, House No. -96, Village/P.O.-Mayali, Tehsil & District-Rudraprayag, for the validity period of original EC and with same terms and conditions."

The other conditions of EC shall remain unchanged

(S.P. Subudhi)
Member, Secretary,
SEIAA, Uttarakhand

No.- 136 /SEIAA dated- as above

Copy to following for information and necessary action:

1. APCCF, Regional office (Central) MoEF&CC Govt of India, 25 Subhash Road, Dehradun.
2. Principal Secretary, Forests & Environment, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
3. District Magistrate, Dehradun.
4. Director, Industry, Geology and Mining Unit, Govt. of Uttarakhand.
5. Member Secretary, UKPCB, Dehradun.
6. Divisional Forest Officer, Dehradun.
7. M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited, 74-11, Rajpur Road, Dehradun.
8. Guard File.

(S.P. Subudhi)
Member, Secretary,
SEIAA, Uttarakhand

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