

420

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
SUPPLEMENTARY COUNTER AFFIDAVIT (II)

1

IN

O.A. NO. 1003 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF :

ASHOK KUMAR AND ANR.

LATE SH. DHARAM SINGH

.... APPLICANTS

VERSUS

STATE OF U.P. & ORS

.... RESPONDENTS

NDOH : 07.03.2025

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Filed on : .02.2025

421

2

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
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Supplementary Counter Affidavit on behalf of respondent no.5 and 6 New Panthar Security Guard Services through its Prop Bani Singh S/o Rajnath Singh HO Saler Complex 306 Shankar Vihar Colony Kureshi Aligarh-202101 - PRESENTLY AT DELHI

1. That in the aforesaid letter petitioner respondent no. 5 and 6 filed detail counter affidavit which are matter of record.
2. That Replenishment Survey Report of Mining Lease Located in Panchayara of Loni Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh could not be filed at the time of filing the counter affidavit the deponent obtained Replenishment Survey Report of Mining Lease Located in Panchayara of Loni Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and the same is being brought on record by means of this affidavit and the same is marked as Annexure C-1.

*Shamra Pashe*  
IDENTIFIED BY

*बनी सिंह*  
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

Verified on this 3rd day of March, 2025 that the contents of my above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief, no part thereof is false and nothing has been concealed therefrom.



ATTESTED

Notary Public, Delhi  
(An Officer)

*बनी सिंह*  
DEPONENT

*03/03/2025*

**Replenishment Survey Report of Mining Lease Located in Panchayara  
of Loni Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh**



**Location of Mining Lease: Gata No. 303mi, 313mi, 290mi, 310mi, 303, 304mi, 314mi,  
297mi, 298mi, 302mi, 311mi, 312mi, 313mi & 314mi, Khand No. 02, Village  
Panchayara, Tehsil Loni, District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh  
(Total Lease Area - 12.512 Ha)**

**Riverbed of River Yamuna**

**Survey Carried on: June 26<sup>th</sup> 2024 / 16<sup>th</sup> January 2025**

**Lease Holder**

**M/s New Panther Security Guard Service  
Shri Bani Singh S/O Shri Raghunath Singh  
R/O : Salasar Complex, 306, Shanker Bihar Colony  
Kuraishi, District - Aligarh, UP**

**Prepared By:**

**M/s Globus Environmental Engineering Services, UP  
A QCI-NABET Accredited Organization  
SAHARA-SHOPPING CENTRE, FAIZABAD ROAD, INDIRANAGAR, LUCKNOW-UP**

**Introduction**

The present project is for riverbed sand mining over an area of 12.512 hectares over Ganga River. The location of the project is Gata No. 303mi, 313mi, 290mi, 310mi, 303, 304mi, 314mi, 297mi, 298mi, 302mi, 311mi, 312mi, 313mi & 314mi, Khand No. 02, Village Panchayara, Tehsil Loni, District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. The lease for the mine has been issued through E-tendering cum e-auction process to the Lessee M/s New Panther Security Guard Service C/o Shri Bani Singh R/O Salasar Complex, 306, Shanker Bihar Colony, Kuraishi, District - Aligarh, UP vide LOI Letter No. 27/Parya/SEAC/5793/2019 dated 27<sup>th</sup> May 2021 which was later amended vide letter no. 201/Parya/SEAC/5793/2019 dated 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

- **Details of Mining Lease**

Sr. No.	Particulars	-	Details				
1.	Project Type/Category as per MOEFCC	-	Open Cast Riverbed Sand Mining / 1(a) B1				
2.	Riverbed Location	-	Yamuna River				
3.	Mineral type	-	Fine Sand				
4.	Project Location	-	Gata No. 303mi, 313mi, 290mi, 310mi, 303, 304mi, 314mi, 297mi, 298mi, 302mi, 311mi, 312mi, 313mi & 314mi, Khand No. 02, village Panchayara, tehsil Loni, district Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.				
5.	Lessee	-	M/s New Panther Security Guard Service C/o Shri Bani Singh S/O Shri Raghunath Singh				
6.	Address for Correspondence	-	R/O - Salasar Complex, 306, Shanker Bihar Colony, Kuraishi, District - Aligarh, UP				
7.	Mining Plan Period	-	Five Years				
8.	Initial Sanction Period of Mining Lease	-	Five Years				
9.	Area of Mining Lease	-	12.512 Hectares				
10.	Production of mineral/year (as per approved mining plan)	-	2,50,240 cubic meter/annum				
11.	Ultimate Depth of Mining	-	2.40 m (as per Approved Mining Plan)				
12.	Highest mRL	-	208.0				
13.	Lowest mRL	-	207.0				
14.	Pillar Geo-coordinates	A	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Latitude</b></td> <td><b>Longitude</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>28°48'1.02"N</td> <td>77°12'19.63"E</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	28°48'1.02"N	77°12'19.63"E
<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>						
28°48'1.02"N	77°12'19.63"E						

B	28°47'49.56"N	77°12'17.52"E
C	28°47'39.12"N	77°12'19.04"E
D	28°47'39.35"N	77°12'13.26"E
E	28°47'48.74"N	77°12'10.86"E
F	28°48'2.80"N	77°12'13.01"E

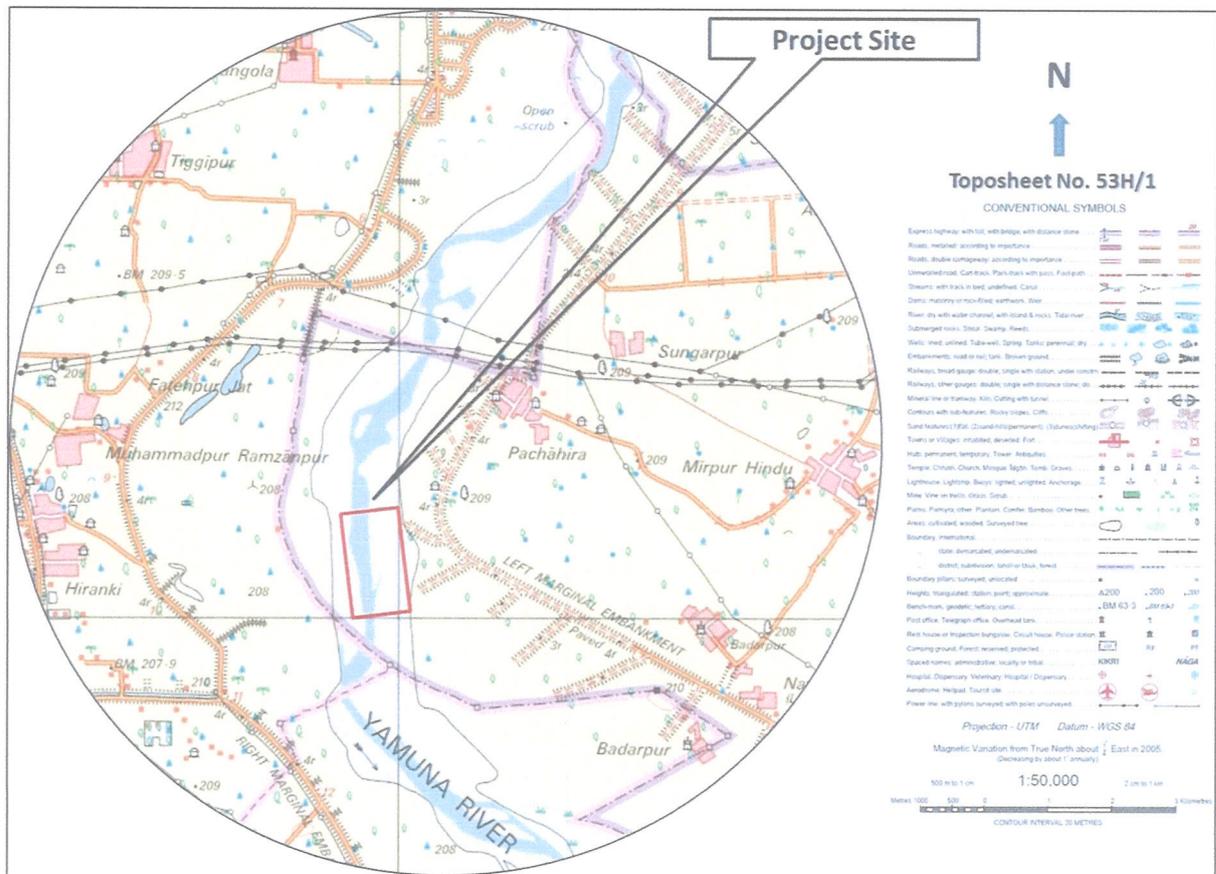


Figure 1.0 Site location duly marked on toposheet no. 53H/1

**Purpose & Objective of Study:**

Sand is one of the basic requirements in the field of construction. To ensure the supply governments eased out the mining procedures to meet the public demand of the required mineral. The construction business in Uttar Pradesh State and India worth lakhs of crores of rupees generating a huge revenue for the State as well as Central government. In 2021, the UP government has laid down a new Mining Policy as amended from time to time, a unique and a remarkable initiative of UP government. To ease of the business initiative in India, Central Government has laid

down several guidelines and issued notifications to benefit every person involved in this particular sector of mining.

Adding to it, the district are the administrative units of states which are best placed to the mapping of these mineral resources. Sand is classified as a minor mineral as defined under *MMDR ACT 1957*(as amended in 2021). The legal and administrative control over minor minerals is vested in to the State Governments, however; the environmental safeguards are monitored and controlled by the central government keeping the competent state official machinery such as pollution control boards, ministry of Environment and pollution, mining officials etc. engaged in to it. Concerning the environmental issues, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, New Delhi (GOI), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, (GOI) New Delhi, formulated the guidelines form time to time specifically for the sustainable sand mining to ensure the scientific mining methods and also to avoid any illegal practices. *Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 (EMGSM 2020)*, *Sand Mining Frame Work 2018 (SMFW 2018)* and *Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016 (SSMMG 2016)* are some of the excellent documents provided for everyone to follow the rules and regulations laid by the authorities in India. Nevertheless, active sand mining often get stuck in many issues like availability of minerals, inundation of mining lease, over mining, and environmentally non-sustainable mining practices.

In Uttar Pradesh, the minor mineral rules applicable in the state are Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules 1963 (replaced by Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules 2021 and the responsibility of minor mineral sand is with the Directorate of Geology & Mining UP. Moreover on the the 14<sup>th</sup> June 2017, a new "Mineral Policy 2017" was notified which mandates the E-tendering cum E-Auctioning of all minerals in the state with following key objectives:

1. Mining of Mineral shall be made more Sustainable for Environment and as well as for the social causes.
2. Conservation of the Mineral shall be ensured.
3. To enhance the revenue share of State of UP from 1.85% to 3.0% obtained from mining of minerals in the State.

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

The Mining Policy 2017 of UP government guarantees the mining lease holders to provide a hassle free environment as per the initiative of Central Government under Ease of Doing Business initiative. Despite a lot of efforts, issues such as illegal mining, environmental damage, high sand prices and quality of mineral that are interlinked with each other are prevalent across many states. Moreover, the SSMMG 2016 guideline proved to be the best document to control the mineral quantity related issue whereas EMGSM 2020 provide a comprehensive method to control the illegal mining and the related issues. The district authorities of states need to update the mapping of the resources by upgrading the DSR including the replenishment study to have outputs of annual deposition rates of sand from a river, deposition stretch of the rivers, total resources available in the state for sand. Additionally, very recently Hon'ble NGT issued an order dated 6<sup>th</sup> May 2022 which made the

replenishment study of the leases mandatory specifically for the UP state. The Order of NGT has also ascribed a simple method to undertake such studies.

### **2.1 Lease Survey Study and its Importance:**

Sand Mining Frame Work 2018 is a compilation of the legal and scientific manners of mining issued by Ministry of Mines GOI, New Delhi. The document provides information to conduct the geological and hydrogeological studies to measure the indicators of sustainable mining of minerals particularly the riverbed sand mining. Geo-investigation is a study that provides an in-depth analysis of the mining lease area based on the physical and mechanical survey. It helps in freezing the current situation of the mining lease so that after the monsoon period is over, replenishment could have been calculated to ascertain the quantity of mineral accumulated during the inundation period. This study also reveals the exact location of the mining lease area, the depth of the mineral, an exact quantity of mineral, stripping ratio and the information regarding the indicators of environmental sustainability. It also provides a glimpse of Hydro-geological repercussions of mining, whereas the impacts can be predicted. The mechanical contouring indicates the available mineral thickness on the given surface for e.g., the riverbed as in the present case. For authorities who work tirelessly to ensure the environmental sustainability during massive mining projects in cluster on a riverbed, geo-investigation is one of the decisive studies providing them evidences to take actions against illegal and un-scientific mining practices.

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

Since the geo-investigation of the mining lease consist of physical survey aided by total station, the contouring is captured which is used to calculate the mineral excavated or the potential of replenishment. To complete the procedure two viz., pre-monsoon and post monsoon surveys are required. The present study is Pre-

Monsoon done in accordance with the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines of Sand Mines 2020.

### District Profile

Ghaziabad district is a largely suburban district of Uttar Pradesh state in Northern India. It is also a core part of the National Capital Region. The city of Ghaziabad is the administrative headquarters of the district. This district is part of Meerut Division. The district is bounded on the northwest by Baghpat District, on the north by Meerut District, on the east by Hapur district, on the southeast by Bulandshahr District, on the Southwest by Gautam Buddh Nagar District and on the west by Delhi State across the Yamuna River. The Hindon River flows through the district.

District Ghaziabad is situated in the middle of Ganga-Yamuna doab and spreads over 1966 sq Km. It is bounded by longitude  $77^{\circ} 12' 78^{\circ} 13'$  latitude  $28^{\circ} 26' 28^{\circ} 54'$  and is underlain by Quaternary sediments. The district is administratively divided into 4 tehsil and is further divided into 8 development blocks.



Figure 2.0 District Map of Ghaziabad

### Geomorphology and Physiography

The entire district of Ghaziabad forms the part of Ganga-Yamuna doab, eastern boundary is marked by Ganga river and the river Yamuna defines the western boundaries. The area represents almost a monotonous flat plain dissected by drainage of different order. Ghaziabad town is situated almost in the old flood plain of river Hindon. Morphologically, the area can be divided into 3 morpho units viz a viz (i) older Alluvial Plain (ii) Older Flood Plain and (iii) Active Flood Plain. The banks of rivers are steep and ravinous. The older alluvium occupies the entire upland and interfluvial area occurring between major drainage ways i.e. Yamuna and Hindon and Hindon and Ganga. The development of soils in the district can be ascertained to different erosional and depositional agencies. Different morphological units have been bestowed with different types of soils. The soil range from pure sand to stiff clays, with combinations of these two extreme litho units. The pure sand is called Bhur. Clay is called Matiyar. When the sand is mixed with clay in equal proportion the soil may be termed as Dumat or loam a good agricultural soil.



Figure 3.0 River Map of Ghaziabad

### Hydrogeology

Regionally the eastern half of the district forms part of Ganga alluvial plain where as its western part in close proximity of Hindon and Yamuna rivers represents marginal alluvial plain Tectonically the alluvial plain of Ganga basin represents a structural trough (Fore deep) or down wrap of earth crust. The Original of which is correlated to plate tectonic and Himalayan uplift. The area is underlain by quaternary sediments, there thickness increase from west to east and also towards north east. As per available subsurface alluvium in the district varies from 115 m to 450 m. In Hindon Yamuna doab, the thickness of quaternary sediments including alluvial deposit varies from 300 m the north to 115 m in the central part of the Western side of Hindon River. The irrigation in major part of the district is by means of minor irrigation structures such as tubewells capacity wells and surface irrigation system i.e. canals. Upper Ganga canal and its tributaries irrigate western part of the district and Anup Shalon branch of upper Ganga Canal irrigate eastern part of the district.

### Ground Water Resource

Ground water occurs in the pore spaces of the unconsolidated alluvial sediments in the zone of saturation. The near surface sediments are dominantly sandy clays and clays which grade into sediments having varied proportions of sand and clays. These sediments occur as inter layered sequence and pockets. Kankar is generally present in clay in the form of lenses and layers as well as interspersed. These mixed sediments occur down to 20 m and support large number of dug wells. The depth of dug wells range between 6 to 20 m. Below the top 4 to 10 m silty clays and clays, there occurs the sand formations which form a part of aquifer system. This aquifer is largely unconfined to semi-confined and supports a large number of cavity/shallow tube wells. In the district, ground water flows from NNW to SSE following the general drainage pattern. River Ganga is effluent. Upper Ganga canal contributes a substantial amount to ground water. Upper Ganga Canal more or less coincides with the ground water divide. The ground water level largely depends upon the rainfall. Average annual rainfall as recorded in previous years is 696 mm.

## 6. Brief of SSMMG 2016 & EMGSM 2020 Guidelines

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

### Objectives:

- Uncontrolled sand mining is not sustainable.
- Compliance with present and future legislation and regulations on the subject is mandatory and not voluntary.
- Each lease holder should be given the opportunity to self-regulate to the extent that it can demonstrate compliance with legislation and regulations.
- Where self- regulation fails to deliver compliance with legislation and regulations, increased formal enforcement and monitoring should be implemented with punitive measures applied in line with the legal framework.
- There is a need to protect the environment and the right of the population to live in clean and safe surroundings, with the need to use natural resources in a way that will make a positive and sustainable contribution to the economy.

### The main objectives of the Guidelines

- To ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.
- To ensure availability of adequate quantity of aggregate in sustainable manner.
- To improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material.
- Ensure conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system.

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

#### **Objectives of EMGSM 2020**

- The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change formulated the *Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016* which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the Country. It was observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices there was an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provision and their monitoring.
- This document is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any

ambiguity or variation between the provision of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail.

- All districts to prepare a comprehensive mining plan for the district as per the provision of District Survey Report. These reports shall be put on the website of District Administration.
  - No mining shall be allowed in the area which has not been identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.
  - Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis.
  - All potential rivers mining zone/area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by the auctioning authority concerned.
  - The latitude and longitude of each mining lease shall be clearly mentioned in Letter of Intent issued to the potential mine lease. Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.
  - The provision of these guidelines shall be considered while identifying the potential stretches /locations and boundaries of the leases for the minable area.
  - The LoI holder shall seek Environmental Clearance as per the provision of EIA Notification, and the regulatory authority shall ensure that the provision suggested in "Sustainable Sand Mining & Management 2016" and in this documents, as applicable are part of the clearance conditions.
  - There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.
  - The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of the lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc., as suggested in this document shall be ensured in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.
  - Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be ensured and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.
  - Annual audit of each mining lease shall be carried out wherein three independent member of repute, nominated by District administration shall also participate

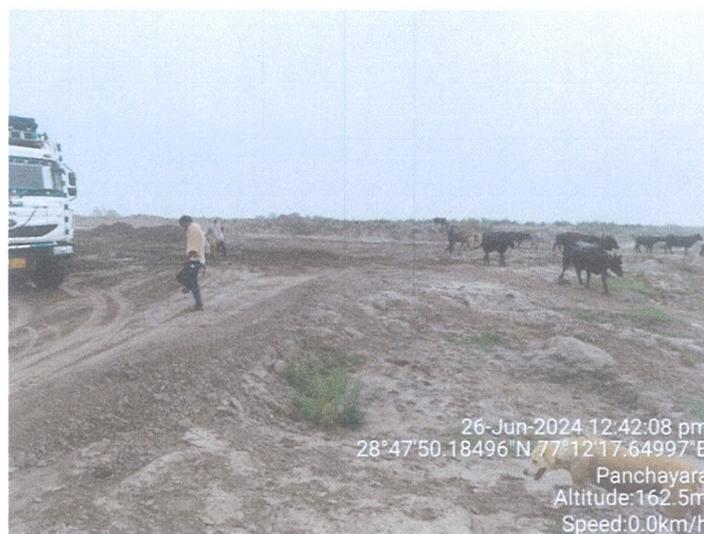
- **Data Collection Methodology of Mining Lease in Pre-Operative Phase**

Field Study was conducted by the team of experts consisting of Geologists, Hydro-geologist, environmentalist, GIS experts, and Surveyors. Total Station, Drone, GPS, Levelling Stave, High Resolution GPS Interfaced Camera, Measuring Tape are some of the common tools that are required for a comprehensive study. The entire study is separated in two sections - the geo-investigation team consisting of GIS experts, Hydrogeologists and Surveyors delineate required features/data using Total Stations, Drone, GPS, Levelling Stave, High resolution GPS interfaced camera starting with demarcation of the lease with the help of GPS and environmental safe guard monitoring team.

The investigation moves directly to the thickness of the overburden and the mineral of interest, helping in the calculation of workable & mineable area, stripping ratio of a mining lease area, and finally calculation of available minable reserves of mineral whereas Environmental experts watch and measure the extent of compliances of the conditions mentioned in the legal documents such as approved Mining Plan and as per SSMMG 2016. The collected data is duly reviewed by the reviewers including the academicians, mining experts and geologists.

Experts visiting site:

1. Mr. Dharmendra Chaudhary - Geological Expert
2. Mr. Jaydeep Tiwari - Operator Total Station



## 7. Workable area of the Mining Lease Area

As per LOI, the total lease area of mining lease is 12.512 Ha located on the riverbed of River Yamuna in Ghaziabad District. The satellite imageries were used to find the workable area for which, GPS coordinates provided by DMO Ghaziabad and in the approved Mining Plan were used to locate the MLA. The images of the said MLA of last two years have been taken and compared to find out the probability of workable area (See Pic.2.0).

From the Google Earth Image which are actually US Land Sat 8 data images show that in 2021, particularly during the procedures being followed for the public hearing. The traces of active mining are visible. In the year 2021 particularly on the Google image date shown in the Pic 2.0, unexcavated land is visible.

The total lease area is 12.512 Ha which is part of the riverbed of River Yamuna at village Panchayara of Tehsil Loni in District Ghaziabad UP. The river stream leave a lot of mineral (Fine Sand) covered with thin layer of silt and clay. The flow of River Ganga specifically on this site is from North West to South East direction. The location of the mining lease is shown on 53H/1 topomap (See Fig 1.0).

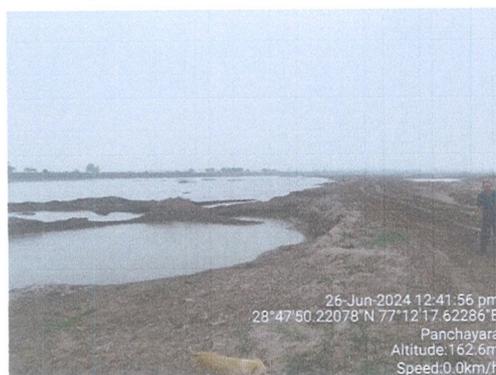


Pic. 2.0 Satellite Imagery dated 11<sup>th</sup> February 2022 show the pre- monsoon condition of mining lease area prevailing last year

### 8. The Findings of Investigation of the said Mining Lease

The Pre-monsoon survey as a partial fulfilment of a comprehensive study of replenishment of RBM on riverbed of the River Yamuna at Panchayara village of Ghaziabad District was carried on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2024 by the team of expert comprised of Geologist and Environment experts along with the lease representatives. The study was conducted and the data were collected. The findings of the investigation are as follows:

1. The Lease area is a permanent feature and a part of the river bed of River Ganga (See the satellite Image). Active mining was observed on the day of survey on the said mining lease.
2. The approved quantity of mineral is 2,50,240 cubic meter per year. The ultimate depth of mining is 2.4 meters as per approved mining plan.
3. The lease area as estimated for the available mineral quantity with the available depth of horizontal flow of water in the coming days is as follows:
4. The mining lease area is located exactly on a Khadar area which is vulnerable of being inundated with River water either during monsoon or by release of water from the dam. The width of the tract is variable and the development of Khadar is most prominent on the east bank of Yamuna. The mining activity shall be restricted on the left bank of mining lease area.
5. Shallow waters oozing out from below the surface is visible which is often confused with ground water rather this is the inactive water channel flowing below the surface most likely to move down to a depth of 1 to 2 feet bgl a saturation point leaving substantial depth to achieve the production target as stipulated in LOI.





### POST MONSOON SURVEY

#### 9.0 Post Monsoon Survey

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

#### Survey Team

Comparative analysis of drone images shows the mining lease where the water has receded completely. Mineral is deposited on the part of lease as can be seen from the pic no. 7.0. The pre-monsoon season had a little different condition as that of post monsoon. River Ganges has older deposits of alluvium.

#### 11.0 Findings of the survey:

1. The Mining Lease area is a permanent feature and a part of the riverbed of River Yamuna (See Pic 8.0). Presently mining activity was observed to be of lesser magnitude.
2. Entire mining lease is filled with water and old alluvium; the horizontal surface flowing river water is present at depth very well supportive to execute sustainable mining.
3. The lease area is located on the catchment area of the meandering part of the river and there are very little chances of deposition of mineral in future as the mining site is an occasional and do not form actual riverbed.
4. The entire mining lease area i.e., 12.512 Ha is exposed and dry, mining operations were found to be in full swing during the survey.
5. The available mining lease area on the day of survey is 6.153 Ha. and the available mining depth (leaving the horizontal flow of river water) is 1.8m.
6. The available volume of the mineral is:

Sanctioned area of mining lease is: = 12.512 Ha.

Total Available area of mining lease as on date of survey is = 6.153 Ha.

Total area in Sq. Mt. =  $6.153 \times 10,000 = 61,530$  Sq. Mt.

Available depth of mining is = 1.8 m (avoiding the breach of horizontal flow of river)

Available volume of mineral is =  $61,530 \times 1.8 = 110,754$  cubic meters

NOTE: The volume of mineral thus obtained can be extracted from the riverbed sustainably however; any illegal means may disturb the natural conditions of the area.

#### Conclusion:

The mining over an area 12.512 Ha area was allowed to the lessee. After the monsoon period, entire mining lease area has been replenished by the newer alluvium which has been recorded. The Commercially viable mineral as available on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2025 is 110,754 cubic meters which is less than what is allowed as per EC conditions i.e., 250,240

cubic meter. Thus the mining of mineral in the given quantity per year is feasible after monsoon season on the present lease.





## State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

**Directorate of Environment, U.P.**

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

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Website : www.seiaaup.com

To,

Shri Bani Singh,  
Salasar Complex, 306 Shankar Vihar Colony,  
Kuraishi Aligarh - 202001

Ref. No. 27 /Parya/SEAC/5793/2019

Date: 27 May, 2021

**Sub: Environmental Clearance for Proposed Sand/Morrum Mining from Yamuna Riverbed at Gata No. 303 mi, 313 mi, 290 mi, 301 mi, 303, 304 mi, 314 mi, 297 mi, 298 mi, 302 mi, 311 mi, 312 mi, 313 mi & 314 mi, Khand No.-02, Village- Panchayara, Tehsil- Loni, Ghaziabad, U.P., M/s New Panther Security Guard Service, (Leased Area: 12.512 ha.)**

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your application/letters 26-08-2020, 09-09-2020, 09-12-2020, 25-03-2021, 01-04-2021, 13-04-2021 & 15-04-2021 addressed to the Chairman/Secretary, State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and Director, Directorate of Environment Govt. of UP on the subject as above. The State Level Expert Appraisal Committee considered the matter in its meetings held on dated 13-04-2021 and SEIAA in its meeting dated 21-05-2021

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Globus Environment Engineering Services. The proponent, through the documents submitted and the presentation made informed the committee that:-

1. The environmental clearance is sought for Sand/Morrum Mining from Yamuna Riverbed at Gata No. 303 mi, 313 mi, 290 mi, 301 mi, 303, 304 mi, 314 mi, 297 mi, 298 mi, 302 mi, 311 mi, 312 mi, 313 mi & 314 mi, Khand No.-02, Village- Panchayara, Tehsil- Loni, Ghaziabad, U.P., M/s New Panther Security Guard Service, (Leased Area: 12.512 ha.).
2. The terms of reference in the matter were issued by SEIAA, U.P. vide letter no. 500/Parya/SEAC/5793/2019, dated 04/11/2020.
3. The public hearing was organized on 01/03/2021. Final EIA report submitted by the project proponent on 19/03/2021.
4. Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

1. On-line proposal No.	SIA/UP/MIN/55952/2020												
2. File no. allotted by SEIAA, UP	5793												
2. ToR Vide Letter No.	500/Parya/SEAC/5793/2019, Dated: 04.11.2020 by SEIAA, U.P.												
3. Name of Proponent	M/s New Panther Security Guard Service ShriBani Singh S/o ShriRaghunath Singh												
4. Full correspondence address of proponent and mobile no.	R/o- Salasar Complex, 306, Shankar Vihar Colony, Kuraishi, Aligarh - 202001												
5. Name of Project	"Sand/ Moram Mining"												
6. Name of River	Yamuna River												
7. Project location (Plot/Khasra/Gata No.)	Gata No. 303 mi, 313 mi, 290 mi, 301 mi, 303, 304 mi, 314 mi, 297 mi, 298 mi, 302 mi, 311 mi, 312 mi, 313 mi & 314 mi												
8. Name of Minor Mineral	River Bed Material (Sand/Moram)												
9. Schedule (as per EIA notification 2006)	1(a)i												
10. Category of Project	B(1)												
11. Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.)	Total Lease Area: 12.512 Ha												
12. Mineable Area (in Ha.)	8.512 Ha												
13. Project Status	State Govt. has given its consent vide letter no. 993/खनन/ई-निविदासहईनीलामी / 2020, दिनांक- 23/06/2020 for the exploitation of Sand/Morrum for a period of five years.												
14. Zero level mRL	205 mRL												
15. Max. & Min mRL within lease area	Highest: 208 mRL & Lowest: 207 mRL												
16. Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO)	Sanction Lease Area Co-ordinate												
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pillars</th> <th>Latitude (N)</th> <th>Longitude (E)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>28°48'1.02"N</td> <td>77°12'19.63"E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>28°47'49.56"N</td> <td>77°12'17.52"E</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>28°47'39.12"N</td> <td>77°12'19.04"E</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pillars	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	A	28°48'1.02"N	77°12'19.63"E	B	28°47'49.56"N	77°12'17.52"E		28°47'39.12"N	77°12'19.04"E
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Ec For Proposed Sand/Morrum Mining from Yamuna Riverbed at Gate No. 303 mi, 313 mi, 290 mi, 301 mi, 303, 304 mi, 314 mi, 297 mi, 298 mi, 302 mi, 311 mi, 312 mi, 313 mi & 314 mi, Khand No.-02, Village- Panchayara, Tehsil- Loni, Ghaziabad, U.P., M/s New Panther Security Guard Service, (Leased Area: 12.512 ha).

	D	28°47'39.35"N	77°12'13.26"E
	E	28°47'48.74"N	77°12'10.86"E
	F	28°48'2.80"N	77°12'13.01"E
	Workable Area		
	A	28°48'1.02"N	77°12'19.63"E
	B	28°47'49.56"N	77°12'17.52"E
	C	28°47'39.12"N	77°12'19.04"E
	D'	28°47'39.39"N	77°12'14.95"E
	C'	28°47'43.86"N	77°12'15.30"E
	B'	28°47'52.33"N	77°12'18.05"E
	A'	28°48'0.94"N	77°12'18.99"E
	Non- Workable Area		
	A'	28°48'0.94"N	77°12'18.99"E
	B'	28°47'52.33"N	77°12'18.05"E
	C'	28°47'43.86"N	77°12'15.30"E
	D'	28°47'39.39"N	77°12'14.95"E
	D	28°47'39.35"N	77°12'13.26"E
	E	28°47'48.74"N	77°12'10.86"E
	F	28°48'2.80"N	77°12'13.01"E
17. Total Geological Reserves	4,11,544 m <sup>3</sup>		
18. Total Mineable Reserves	1,77,736.8m <sup>3</sup> per annum		
20. Proposed Production/year	2,50,240 m <sup>3</sup>		
21. Sanctioned Period of Mine lease	Five years		
22. Production of mine/day	683.60 m /day		
23. Method of Mining	Opencast semi-mechanized		
24. No. of Working days	260 Days		
25. Working hours/day	8 -10 hours/day		
26. No. Of Workers	59 Manpower		
27. No. of vehicles movement/day	34 Units (Assumed Loading Capacity: 20 m <sup>3</sup> /Unit)		
28. Type of Land	State Government Land		
29. Ultimate Depth of Mining	2.40 m		
30. Nearest metalled road from site	Panchayara – Mavikala Road is 750 m. East		
31. Water Requirement	Source	Purpose	Avg.Demand /Day(in KLD)
	Portable Tanker	Drinking @15 lpcd/worker	59 workers x 15 lpcd = 885 Lit/day
		Land reclamation/plantation @2.5 Lit/Tree	625 Trees x 2.5 l/day = 1562.5 Lit/day
		Dust suppression @1 Lit/Sq.m (twice in a day)	Haul Road Area = (750 m Length x 7 m Width = 4305 m <sup>2</sup> ) x 1 l/Sq.m = 4305 Lit/day x 2 = 8610 Lit/day
	Total		11,057 KLD (110 KLD)
32. Name of QCI Accredited Consultant with QCI No. and period of validity.	GLOBUS ENVIRONMENT ENGINEERING SERVICES Certificate No. NABET/EIA/1821/IA0034, Valid Till April 03/2021		
33. Any litigation pending against the project or hand in any court	No		
34. Details of 500 m Cluster Map & certificate issued by Mining Officer	Cluster certificate issued by DMO (Mining Section), Ghaziabad. Letter No. 1112, सन-नल्लिपिक /2020 दिनांक -07-08-2020		
35. Details of Mining Lease Area in	Sanctioned Lease Area	12.512 Ha	



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Approved Mining Plan	Workable Area of the lease	8.512 Ha
	Area under, SSMMG 2016	0.2190 Ha
	Area under Safety Zone	1.2449 Ha
	Area under Active Water Channel	2.535 Ha
36. Details of Lease Area in approved DSR	Approved DSR, Ghaziabad : Page No-54, Table No-15, Sr. No-2	
37. Total Cost of Project	Rs. 116.45 Lakhs	
38. Proposed CER Cost	Rs. 2.33 Lakhs (2% of the total Project Cost)	
39. Proposed EMP Cost	Rs. 21.57 Lakhs	
40. Length and breadth of Haul Road	Haulage Road Length 750 m & Haulage Road Width 7 m	
41. No. of Trees to be Planted	625 Trees	

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

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee meeting held on 13-04-2021 on the above said project, the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority meetings held on 21-05-2021 has decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 2,50,240 m<sup>3</sup>/annum is proposed lease area 12.512 ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions:

**General Conditions:**

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



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- taken shall be reported to the RO, UPPCB and SEIAA and this activity should be completed before the start of sand mining.
18. Need-based assessment for the nearby villages shall be conducted to study economic measures which can help in improving the quality of life of economically weaker section of society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program me. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.
  19. Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.
  20. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.
  21. Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.
  22. An Environmental Audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the SEIAA.
  23. The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.
  24. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard & soft copies) to the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.
  25. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parisad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.
  26. Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.
  27. Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.
  28. Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.
  29. Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried-out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.
  30. Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried-out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.
  31. Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CER component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.
  32. Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.
  33. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its Regional Office located at Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.
  34. Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
  35. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, if applicable to this project.
  36. The proponent shall observe every 15 day for nesting of any turtle in the area. Based on the observations so made, if turtle nesting is observed, necessary safeguard measures shall be taken in consultation with the State Wildlife Department. For the purpose, awareness shall be created amongst the workers about the nesting sites so that such sites, if any, are identified by the workers during operations of the mine for taking required safeguard measures. In this regards the safety notified zone should be left so that the habitat/nesting area is undisturbed.
  37. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bed material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
  38. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent Authorities for withdrawal of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), required for the project.



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39. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.
40. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
41. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. (MoEF circular Dated : 22-09-2008 regarding stipulation of condition to improve the living conditions of construction labour at site).
42. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
43. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
44. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Lucknow by e-mail.
45. The green cover development/tree plantation is to be done in an area equivalent to 20% of the total leased area either on river bank or along road side (Avenue Plantation).
46. Debris from the river bed will be collected and stored at secured place and may be utilized for strengthen the embankment.
47. Safety measures to be taken for the safety of the people working at the mine lease area should be given, which would also include measure for treatment of bite of poisonous reptile/insect like snake.
48. Periodical and Annual medical checkup of workers as per Mines Act and they should be covered under ESI as per rule.

#### Specific Conditions

1. Directions/suggestions given during public hearing and commitment made by the project proponent should be strictly complied.
2. The project proponent shall obtain the forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per law under the provisions of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 before the start of work.
3. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora fauna etc.
4. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.
5. At the time of operation, project proponent will comply with all the guidelines issued by Government of India/State Govt./District Administration related to Covid-19.
6. Environment management in according to environmental status and impact of the project.
7. Selection of plants for green belt should be on the basis of pollution removal index.
8. No mining activity should be carried out in-stream channel as per SSMMG, 2016.
9. Pakka motorable haul road to be maintained by the project proponent.
10. A separate Environmental Management Cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
11. Permission from the competent authority regarding evacuation route should be taken.
12. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree saplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
13. Site Pit photographs should be submitted with date, time and point-coordinate within 15 days.
14. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level. Besides flora & fauna should be examined twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
15. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
16. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.



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17. Provide suitable mask to the workers.
18. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree saplings to be planted on both sides of the road.
19. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.
20. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer.
21. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
22. Drinking water for workers would be provided by tankers.
23. Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
24. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitation as per mining guidelines.
25. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) plan shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditure to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01/05/2018.
26. Health/Insurance card, Medical claim, regular health check-up camps, facilities shall be provided to the regular/temporary/Contractual or any base workers. Copy of receipt shall be produced to the Directorate of Environment along with the compliance report.
27. Measure for conservation of water through rainwater harvesting and cleaning and maintenance of natural surface water bodies of the nearby areas may be considered as one of the activity in CER.
28. The excavated mining material should be carried and transported in such a way that no obstruction to the free flow of water takes place. Suitable measure should be taken and details to be provided to concern Department.
29. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
30. 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.
31. The project proponent shall ensure that if the project area falls within the eco-sensitive zone of National park/ Sanctuary prior permission of statuary committee of National board for wild life under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be obtained before commencement of work.
32. If in future this lease area becomes part of cluster of equal to or more than 25 ha. then additional conditions based on the EIA shall be imposed. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow cluster conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
33. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period.
34. Project falling with in 10 KM area of Wild Life Sanctuary is to obtain a clearance from National Board Wild Life (NBWL) even if the eco-sensitive zone is not earmarked.
35. To avoid ponding effect and adverse environmental conditions for sand mining in area, progressive mining should be done as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
36. Geo coordinates should be verified by Director, DGM/District Magistrate/Regional Mining Officer/NHAI and should be submitted to SEIAA/SEAC, Secretariat as earliest.
37. In case it has been found that the E.C. obtained by providing incorrect information, submitting that the distance between the two adjoining mines is greater than 500mt. and area is less than 25ha, but factually the distance is less than 500 mt and the mine is located in cluster of area equal or more than 25ha, the E.C issued will stand revoked.
38. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
39. The mining work will be open-cast and manual/semi mechanized (subject to order of Hon'ble NGT/Hon'ble Courts (s)). Heavy machine such as excavator, scooper etc. should not be employed for mining purpose. No drilling/blasting should be involved at any stage.
40. It shall be ensured that there shall be no mining of any type within 03 m or 10% of the width which-ever is less, shall be left on both the banks of precise area to control and avoid erosion of river bank. The mining is confined to extraction of sand/moram from the river bank only.
41. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bank material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
42. The project proponent shall adhere to mining in conformity to plan submitted for the mine lease conditions and the Rules prescribed in this regard clearly showing the no work zone in the mine lease i.e. the distance from the



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- bank of river to be left un-worked (Non mining area), distance from the bridges etc. It shall be ensured that no mining shall be carried out during the monsoon season.
43. The project proponent shall ensure that wherever deployment of labour attracts the Mines Act, the provision thereof shall be strictly followed.
  44. The project proponent will provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as required, also provide adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly.
  45. The critical parameters such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx in the ambient air within the impact zone shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water if any shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, pH, Fecal Coliform and Total Suspended Solids (TSS))].
  46. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads.
  47. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
  48. The extended mining scheme will be submitted by the proponent before expiry of present mining plan.
  49. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
  50. Common road for transportation of mineral is to be maintained collectively. Total cost will be shared/worked out on the basis of lease area among users.
  51. Proponent will provide adequate sanitary facility in the form of mobile toilets to the labours engaged for the project work.
  52. Solid waste material viz., gutkha pouchs, plastic bags, glasses etc. to be generated during project activity will be separately storage in bins and managed as per Solid Waste Management rules.
  53. Green area/belt to be developed along haulage road in consultation of Gram Sabha/Panchyat.
  54. Natural/customary paths used by villagers should not be obstructed at any time by the activities proposed under the project.
  55. Digital processing of the entire lease area in the district using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring the change of river course by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The record of such study to be maintained and report be submitted to Regional office of MoEF, SEIAA, U.P. and UPPCB.
  56. A copy of clearance letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company.
  57. State Pollution Control Board shall display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
  58. The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the SEIAA at <http://www.seiaaup.in> and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Regional Office of the Ministry located in Lucknow, CPCB, State PCB.
  59. The MoEF/SEIAA or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
  60. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
  61. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
  62. Waste water from potable use be collected and reused for sprinkling.
  63. During the school opening and closing time vehicle movement will be restricted.
  64. A width of not less than 50 meter or 10% width of river can be restricted for mining activities from river bank. A condition can be imposed that mining will be done from river activities from river bank.
- You shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem to be cancelled.



Ec For Proposed Sand/Morrum Mining from Yamuna Riverbed at Gata No. 303 mi, 313 mi, 290 mi, 301 mi, 303, 304 mi, 314 mi, 297 mi, 298 mi, 302 mi, 311 mi, 312 mi, 313 mi & 314 mi, Khand No.-02, Village- Panchayara, Tehsil- Loni, Ghaziabad, U.P., M/s New Panther Security Guard Service, (Leased Area: 12.512 ha.)

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

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

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

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

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



(Ashish Tiwari)  
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Ref. No. .... /Parya/SEIAA/5793/2019 Dated: As above

Copy for Information and necessary action to:

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

(Ashish Tiwari)  
Member Secretary, SEIAA