

NAROTTAM SINGH JADAUN

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Ref: EC/Mines/Add Inf/2015/06

From :**Narrotam Singh Jadaun**

177, Vardhman Nagar Hindaun City

Dist. Karauli, Rajasthan

To,

Director (Non Coal Mining)

IA.II(M) Division

3rd Floor, Vayu Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan

Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change,

Jorbagh Road, Jorbagh

New Delhi – 110 003

Date: 14-12-2015

Sub: Submission of requisite documents for seeking Environmental Clearance of our proposed River Sand (Minor Mineral) Project (Lease Area 489.3965 Hectare) in revenue villages of Tehsil & District, Rajsamand, Rajasthan

Ref: No. J-11015/ 227/ 2013-IA.II (M) Dated 18.06.2015

Dear Sir/s,

Please find herewith the requisite information as desired by appraisal committee received vide above letter for further decision on the matter as follows:

1. Additional one month baseline data conducted on additional sampling locations as Annexure-I
2. Revised conservation plan of three Schedule-I fauna species found in the study area namely Indian Peafowl, Panther and Rock Python as Annexure-II.
3. Revised list of green belt development programs as Annexure-III
4. Mitigation measures to protect the Lake located near the proposed lease area as Annexure –IV
5. Revised action plan along with budgetary provisions on the issues raised during the public hearing as Annexure-V

The above are submitted for your kind consideration and further process to issuing environmental clearance earliest.

With Regards

Yours Truly

**Narrottam Singh Jadaun**

Proponent

Encl: As Above

1.0 Baseline Environmental Monitoring

The prime objective of the baseline monitoring was to evaluate the existing environmental status of the area. This will also be useful for assessing the conformity to standards of the different attributes of the environmental parameters due to proposed mining operation. The air and noise pollution will be main source of pollution due to proposed mining operation.

The baseline status of the ambient air quality has been assessed through scientifically designed ambient air quality network. The design of monitoring network in the air quality surveillance program has been based on the following considerations:

- Meteorological conditions.
- Topography of the study area.
- Likely impact area.

Monitoring locations are given as follows:-

Table No.: 1.1 Monitoring Locations of the Study Area

S. No.	Location	Zone of Study Area
A. Location (Oct.-December 2013)		
1.	Janawad	Buffer
2.	Kankroli	Core
3.	Dovra	Buffer
4.	Sadri	Buffer
5.	Rajyawas	Core
6.	Sirori	Core
B. Additional Location (Oct. 2015)		
7.	Umedpura	Core
8.	Emri	Core
9.	Rajsamand urban	Buffer
10.	Khemkhera	Buffer
11.	Kesarpura	Core

Ambient air quality monitoring has been conducted at 6 locations over a period of three months of October- December-2013 and additional monitoring done at 5 location for the month of October 2015 to represent the whole study area and as suggested by expert appraisal committee.

Copy of analysis results are also enclosed in this document.

The Monitoring Location Key Map shown as below:

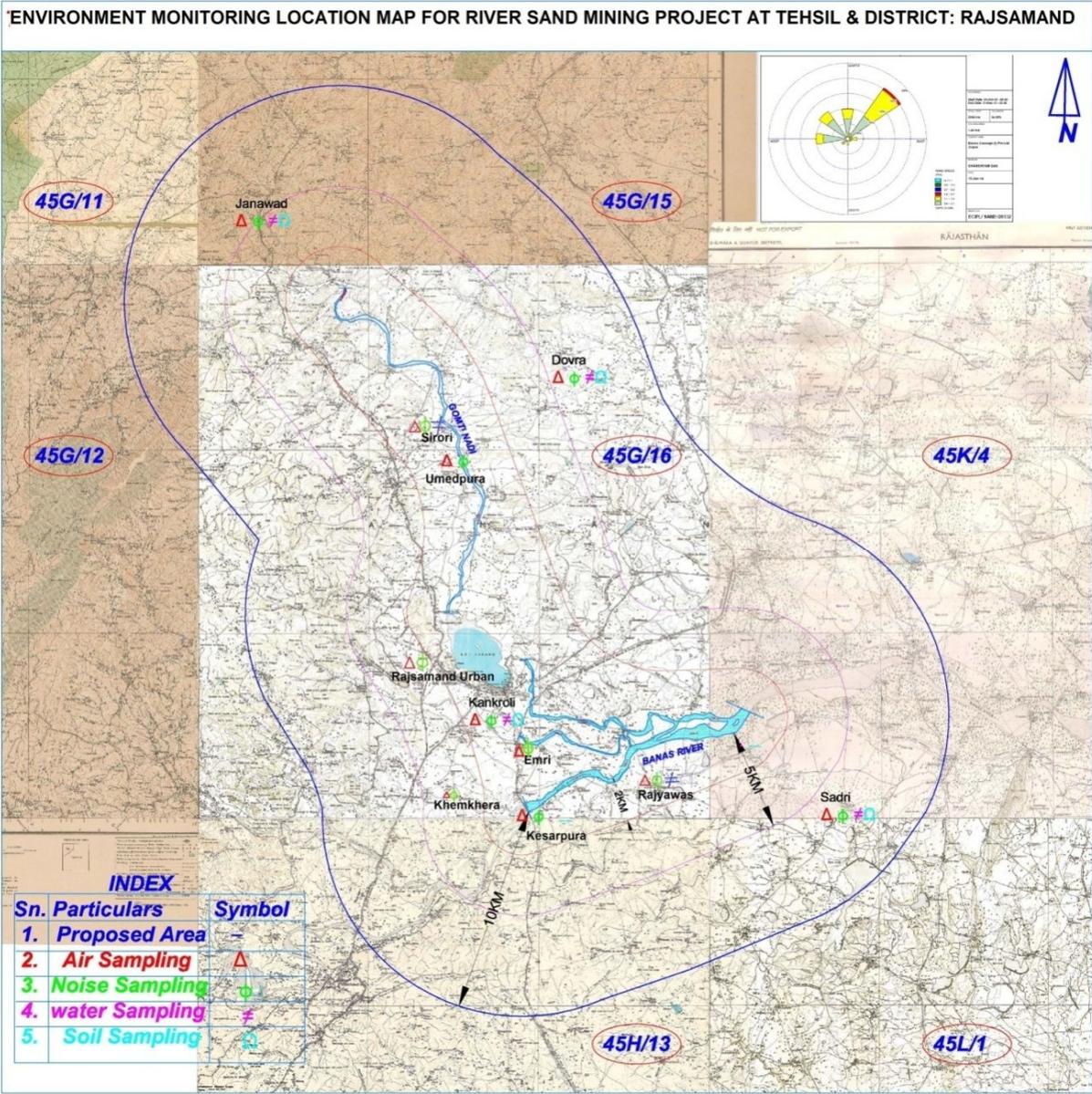


Fig. 1.1 Monitoring Location Key Map

The baseline Ambient air quality monitoring results are shown as below:

Table No.: 1.2 (a) Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Result (Oct-Dec. 2013)

Location	PM ₁₀			PM _{2.5}			SO ₂		
	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Min.	Avg.
	67.84	58.47	63.54	47.59	36.82	42.20	13.47	7.21	10.56
Kankroli	64.84	54.1	59.38	45.63	35.06	40.34	14.48	7.18	10.64
Dovra	63.48	54.96	59.09	43.87	34.49	39.18	13.58	6.19	9.34
Sadri	63.64	55.74	59.85	43.73	35.28	39.50	13.37	6.94	10.07
Rajyawas	64.6	56.91	60.48	43.84	36.97	40.41	14.04	6.94	10.19
Sirori	63.93	54.86	59.90	43.85	35.97	39.91	13.74	6.24	10.05

Table No.: 1.2 (b) Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Result (Oct-Dec. 2013)

Location	NO ₂	CO
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	Max.	Min.	Avg	Max.	Min.	Avg
Janawad	25.73	17.48	21.01	0.55	0.38	0.47
Kankroli	25.96	16.32	21.11	0.55	0.38	0.46
Dovra)	43.69	33.84	37.92	0.52	0.38	0.46
Sadri	23.52	17.72	20.40	0.52	0.38	0.44
Rajyawas	44.27	36.43	40.21	0.53	0.37	0.44
Sirori	43.86	35.08	39.33	0.53	0.38	0.45

Table No.: 1.3 (a) Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Results (October 2015)

Location	PM ₁₀			PM _{2.5}			SO ₂		
	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Umedpura	62.91	60.68	61.95	42.28	41.13	41.81	13.91	12.15	12.89
Emri	56.36	54.39	55.33	36.81	34.39	35.46	8.28	6.39	7.24
Rajsamand urban	65.75	64.35	65.03	43.96	42.49	43.23	15.81	14.62	15.07
Khemkhera	63.63	62.18	62.87	43.75	40.78	42.37	13.67	11.87	12.56
Kesarpura	64.29	61.58	62.94	39.99	37.54	38.44	9.99	7.79	8.95

Table No.: 1.3 (b) Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Results (October 2015)

Location	NO ₂			CO		
	Max.	Min.	Avg	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Umedpura	23.29	22.06	22.86	0.47	0.42	0.45
Emri	18.37	15.81	17.08	0.49	0.42	0.46
Rajsamand urban	15.42	13.92	14.68	0.54	0.49	0.52
Khemkhera	22.75	20.55	21.86	0.53	0.47	0.51
Kesarpura	21.83	17.96	19.67	0.48	0.42	0.45

1.2.5 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that the concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂ & CO for all the 11 AAQM stations were found within prescribed Limit. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that the concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for all the 11 AAQM stations were between respectively 54.1 to 67.84µg/m³ and 34.39 to 47.59µg/m³. As far as the gaseous pollutants SO₂ and NO₂ are concerned, the prescribed CPCB limit of 80µg/m³ has never surpassed at any station. The concentration of SO₂ was in range of 6.19 to 15.81µg/m³. The concentration of NO₂ was in range of 13.92 to 44.27µg/m³. The Concentration of CO were in range of 0.37 to 0.55mg/m³.

1.3 MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION FOR PM₁₀ (Free Silica)

RSPM is “defined as the component of inhaled respirable dust small enough to reach the pulmonary or alveolar region of the lung”.

Table 1.4 Free Silica Content in PM₁₀

Sr. No.	Location	Free Silica µg/m ³		
		Max	Min	Avg.
1.	Janawad	4.27	3.39	3.83
2.	Kankroli	3.95	3.02	3.49
3.	Dovra	3.87	3.07	3.47

4.	Sadri	5.82	3.39	4.60
5.	Rajyawas	3.94	3.24	3.59
6.	Sirori	3.89	3.07	3.48
7.	Umedpura	3.54	2.62	3.05
8.	Emri	4.01	3.43	3.59
9.	Rajsamand urban	3.78	3.50	3.61
10.	Khemkhera	4.12	3.41	3.52
11.	Kesarpura	3.68	3.02	3.39

The silica content observed in the study area was found to vary between $3.02\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $5.82\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommended permissible exposure limit (PEL) for free silica is $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as a time-weighted average (TWA) for up to a 10-hr workday during a 40-hr workweek.

1.4 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

1.4.1 NOISE ANALYSIS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

A preliminary reconnaissance survey has been undertaken to identify the major noise generating sources in the area. Noise at different noise generating sources has been identified based on the residential, industrial and commercial activities in the area.

The noise monitoring has been conducted for determination of noise levels at 6 locations covering both core and buffer zones in the study area. The noise levels at each location were recorded for 24-hrs.

1.4.2 METHOD OF MONITORING

Sound Pressure Levels (SPL) measurements were recorded at six locations during the period of October –December 2013 and additional monitoring also conducted at five location during October 2015 as suggested by expert appraisal committee. The readings were taken for every hour for 24-hrs. The day noise levels have been monitored during 6 am to 10 pm and night noise levels during 10 pm to 6 am at all the locations.

Measured noise level displayed as a function of time provides a useful scheme for describing the acoustical climate of a community. Noise levels recorded at each station are computed for equivalent noise levels

Table No.: 1.5 (a) Ambient Noise Monitoring Results (Oct.-December 2013)

Location	Noise Level dB(A)	
	Day (L_{day})	Night (L_{Night})
Janawad (Near Govt. Bus Stand)	62.5	51.8
Kankroli (Near Govt. School)	47.7	46.9
Dovra (Near Govt. School)	48.9	38.3
Sadri	42.3	33.1
Rajyawas	45.9	35.2
Sirori	62.7	51.3

Table No.: 1.5 (b) Ambient Noise Monitoring Results (October 2015)

Location	Noise Level dB(A)
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	Day (L_{day})	Night (L_{Night})
Umedpura	42.1	35.4
Emri	42.6	35.4
Rajsamand urban	42.3	34.1
Khemkhera	53.7	44.4
Kesarpura	42.1	36.4

1.4.3 OBSERVATIONS OF RESULTS

A). DAY TIME NOISE LEVELS (L_{DAY})

The daytime (L_{day}) noise levels at all the locations are observed in the range of 42.1 dB (A) to 62.7 dB (A).

B). NIGHT TIME NOISE LEVELS (L_{NIGHT})

The night time (L_{night}) noise levels at all the locations was observed to be in the range of 33.1dB (A) to 51.8dB (A).

The maximum noise level (day time) of 62.7 dB (A) was observed at **Sirori** and the minimum noise level (night time) of 33.1 dB (A) was observed at **Sadri** during the study period.

1.5 PREDICTED AND CUMULATIVE AIR POLLUTION

In order to predict the Particulate emissions, AERMOD 8.2 View Model is used to predict air quality i.e. maximum Ground Level Concentration (GLC's) of particulate matter, due to proposed mining activities. The model uses the steady state Gaussian plume equation for continuous source. For convenience, 10000 m X 10000 m square block by keeping project centre coordinates as (0.000, 0.000) has been selected for modeling so as to include all the air quality baseline monitoring stations in the block. The GLC's were predicted for Environment Management Plan with 90% of pollution control for peak production capacity. The predicted concentration of different pollutants is estimated on the short term with using following information:

- Buoyancy Induced Dispersion is used to describe the increase in plume dispersion during the ascension phase;
- Calms processing routine is used by default;
- Wind profile exponents is used by default, 'Irwin';
- Flat terrain is used for computations;
- It is assumed that the pollutants do not undergo any physico-chemical transformation and that there is no pollutant removal by dry deposition;
- Washout by rain is not considered;
- Cartesian co-ordinate system has been used for computations; and
- The model computations have been done for 10 km with 500-m interval.

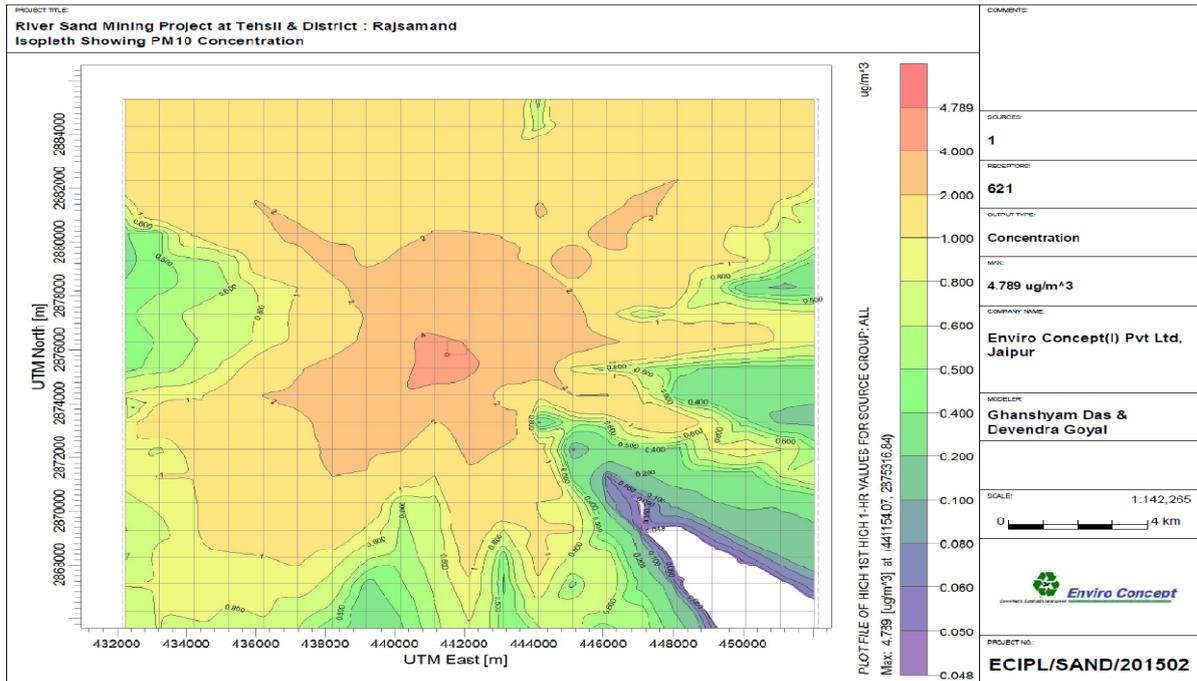


Fig No. 1.2 (a) Isopleths showing predicted concentration of PM₁₀

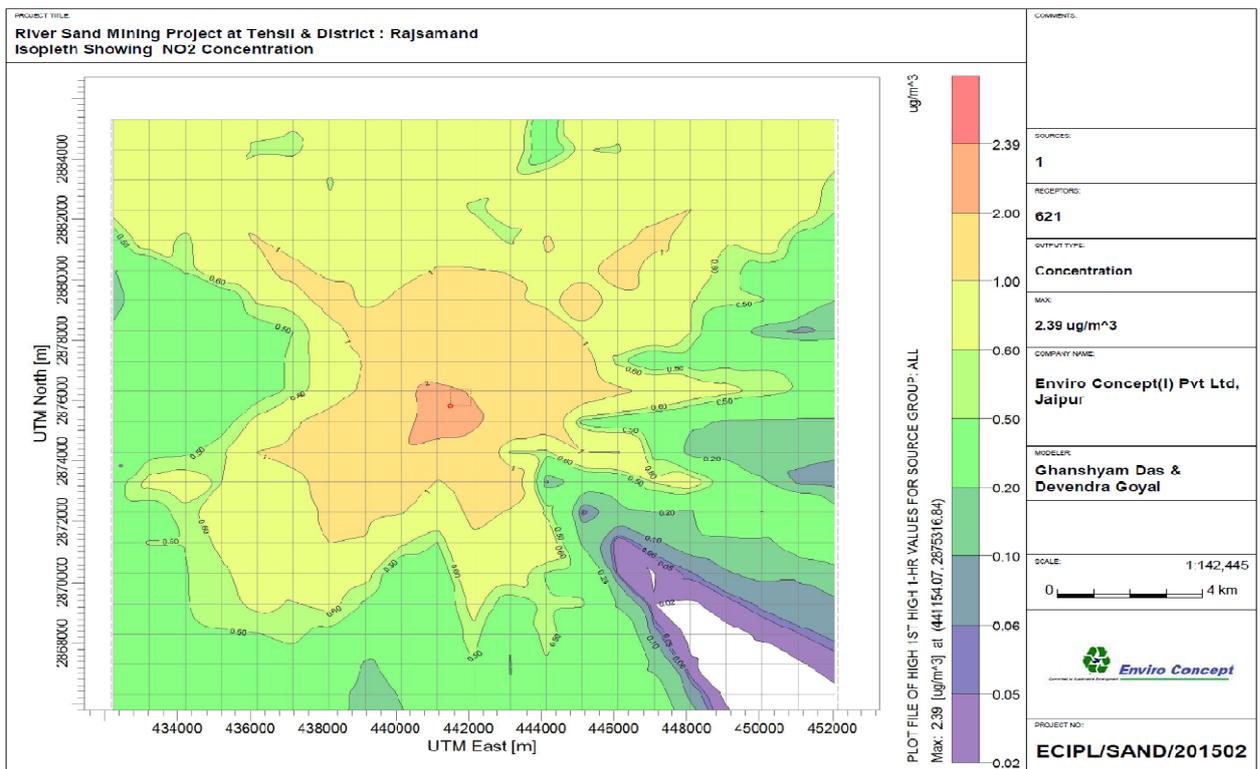


Fig No. 1.2 (b) Isopleths showing predicted concentration of NO₂

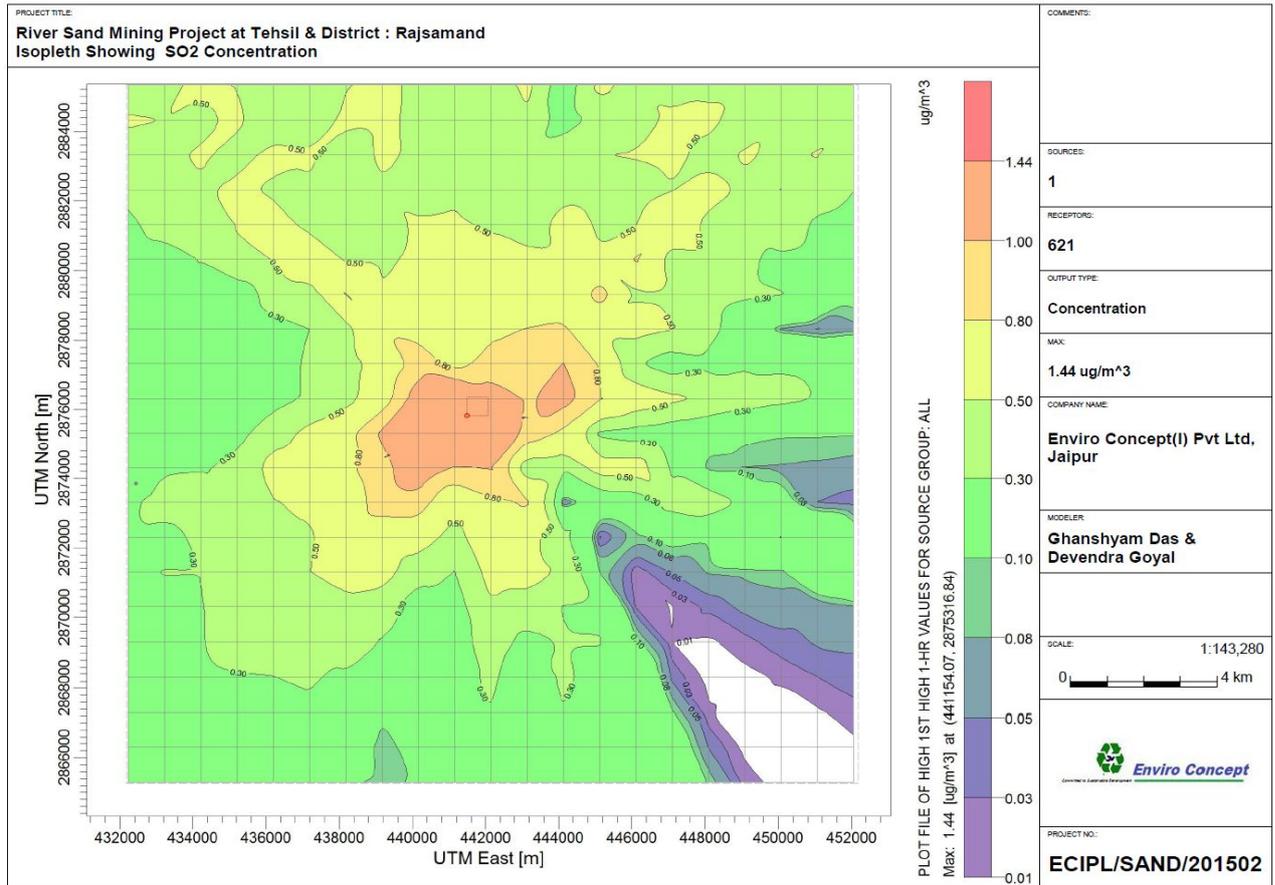


Fig No. 1.2 (c) Isopleths showing predicted concentration of SO₂

Cumulative concentration estimated after adding the predicted incremental value to the existing ambient air quality values, results to be within the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

- The major contribution to the cumulative concentration level is coming from transportation on haul road in comparison to mining activities which are confined to mine lease. The maximum impact of incremental concentration due to loading activity at mine site is confined to limited distance (300-400 m) only. Beyond 300-400 m distance the concentration of PM₁₀ due to mining activities is expected to be lower due to settlement of PM₁₀ particles over short distances. The same confirmed by the low predicted concentration levels of PM₁₀ at ambient air quality stations (Figure 5.7 a).
- The incremental concentration due to transportation is extended over vast area due to long haul unpaved roads. However, these concentration levels will be limited to the length of unpaved haul road from the mining lease area until nearest paved roads.

The concentrations of SO₂ and NO₂ generated from mining area are expected to be low due to absence of any major source

TABLE No.: 1.6 Cumulative Concentrations of Pollutants

Sampling Location	Predicted incremental conc. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Max.			Max. Base line conc. ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			Cumulative conc. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ max.			Prescribed Standard as per CPCB		
	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂
Janawad	2.00	0.94	1.06	67.84	13.47	25.73	69.84	14.41	26.79	100	80	80
Kankroli	4.73	1.44	2.38	64.84	14.48	25.96	69.57	15.92	28.34			
Dovra	2.21	0.98	1.10	63.48	13.58	43.69	65.69	14.56	44.79			
Sadri	2.19	0.96	1.08	63.64	13.37	23.52	65.83	14.33	24.60			
Rajyawas	4.78	1.42	2.33	64.6	14.04	44.27	69.38	15.46	46.60			
Sirori	4.76	1.41	2.21	63.93	13.74	43.86	68.69	15.15	46.07			
Umepura	4.66	1.37	2.19	62.91	13.91	23.29	67.587	15.28	25.48			
Rajsamand urban	3.44	1.11	1.98	65.75	15.81	15.42	69.19	16.92	17.40			
Khemkera	3.22	1.09	1.99	63.63	13.67	22.75	66.85	14.76	24.74			
Emri	4.66	1.40	2.32	56.36	8.28	18.37	61.02	9.68	20.69			
Kesarpura	4.74	1.37	2.35	64.29	9.99	21.83	69.03	11.36	24.18			

1.5.2 Results and Conclusion

The ground level concentrations are computed for 24-hrs average. The maximum ground level concentrations of PM₁₀, SO₂ & NO₂ from the different mining activities for study period with EMP are given in Table No 5.7 of the EIA report. The cumulative concentration (baseline + incremental) after implementation of the project are tabulated below. The maximum GLCs after implementation of the project are likely to be within the prescribed NAAQ standards.



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TEST CERTIFICATE

Ambient Air Quality Analysis

Report Code: AAQ-05113-10

Issue Date: 05/11/2015

Issued To : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt.Ltd. 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil & Distt Rajsmand Rajasthan
 Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
 Sample description : Ambient Air
 Sampling Location : Emri
 Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08
 Analysis Duration : 05/10/2015 TO 30/10/2015
 Average Flow Rate of SPM (m³/min.) : 1.15
 Average Flow Rate of Gases (lpm) : 1.0
 Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler, Fine Particulate (PM 2.5) Sampler
 Weather Condition : Clear

RESULTS

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10, µg/m ³	Free Silica, µg/m ³	PM2.5, µg/m ³	SO ₂ , µg/m ³	NO ₂ , µg/m ³	CO, mg/m
		IS:5182:Pt-23	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	IS:5182:Pt-2	IS:5182:Pt-6	IS:5182:Pt
1.	05.10.2015	55.26	3.38	36.81	6.81	18.37	0.48
2.	06.10.2015	54.73	3.19	35.79	7.69	17.76	0.45
3.	13.10.2015	56.31	3.24	34.57	6.95	16.51	0.49
4.	14.10.2015	55.48	3.35	36.62	7.49	17.64	0.47
5.	20.10.2015	54.59	3.32	34.39	6.75	16.55	0.48
6.	21.10.2015	54.39	3.25	35.43	6.39	17.78	0.42
7.	28.10.2015	55.54	3.61	35.51	7.56	15.81	0.44
8.	29.10.2015	56.36	3.94	34.52	8.28	16.21	0.45
	Min	54.39	3.19	34.39	6.39	15.81	0.42
	Max	56.36	3.94	36.81	8.28	18.37	0.49
	Average	55.33	3.41	35.46	7.24	17.08	0.46

Notes:

- The results given above are related to the tested sample, as received & mentioned parameters. The customer asked for the above tests only.
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Ambient Air Quality Analysis

Report Code: AAQ-05113-09

Issue Date: 06/11/2015

Issued To : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt.Ltd. I/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur
Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil&Distt Rajsmand Rajasthan
Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
Sample description : Ambient Air
Sampling Location : Kesarpura
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08
Analysis Duration : 05/10/2015 TO 30/10/2015
Average Flow Rate of SPM (m³/min.) : 1.15
Average Flow Rate of Gases (lpm) : 1.0
Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler, Fine Particulate (PM 2.5) Sampler
Weather Condition : Clear

RESULTS

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10, µg/m ³	Free Silica, µg/m ³	PM2.5, µg/m ³	SO ₂ , µg/m ³	NO ₂ , µg/m ³	CO, mg/m ³
		IS:5182:Pt-23	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	IS:5182:Pt-2	IS:5182:Pt-6	IS:5182:Pt-10
1.	02.10.2015	64.29	3.88	39.15	9.99	20.57	0.45
2.	03.10.2015	62.72	3.78	38.38	9.88	19.17	0.48
3.	08.10.2015	62.36	3.73	38.68	8.88	19.83	0.45
4.	09.10.2015	63.41	3.58	39.99	9.51	21.83	0.46
5.	17.10.2015	63.38	3.71	37.54	8.78	20.48	0.47
6.	18.10.2015	63.78	3.56	38.47	8.89	18.91	0.42
7.	24.10.2015	61.58	3.69	37.71	7.79	18.59	0.44
8.	25.10.2015	61.99	3.59	37.58	7.87	17.96	0.46
	Min	61.58	3.56	37.54	7.79	17.96	0.42
	Max	64.29	3.88	39.99	9.99	21.83	0.48
	Average	62.94	3.69	38.44	8.95	19.67	0.45

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Ambient Air Quality Analysis

Report Code: AAQ-05113-07

Issue Date: 07/11/2015

Issued To : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt.Ltd. 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil & Distt Rajsamand Rajasthan

Sample Drawn By : Laboratory

Sample description : Ambient Air

Sampling Location : Rajsamand Urban

Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08

Analysis Duration : 05/10/2015 TO 30/10/2015

Average Flow Rate of SPM (m³/min.) : 1.15

Average Flow Rate of Gases (lpm) : 1.0

Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler, Fine Particulate (PM 2.5) Sampler

Weather Condition : Clear

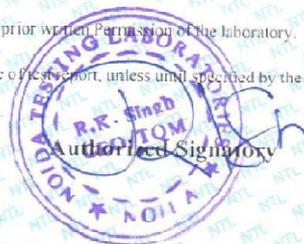
RESULTS

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10, µg/m ³	Free Silica, µg/m ³	PM2.5, µg/m ³	SO ₂ , µg/m ³	NO ₂ , µg/m ³	CO, mg/m ³
		IS:5182:Pt-23	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	IS:5182:Pt-2	IS:5182:Pt-6	IS:5182:Pt-10
1.	03.10.2015	65.75	3.21	42.76	15.25	14.12	0.49
2.	04.10.2015	65.61	2.60	43.12	15.16	14.19	0.54
3.	13.10.2015	64.74	2.69	43.52	14.98	15.36	0.5
4.	14.10.2015	65.03	2.75	42.84	14.86	15.42	0.52
5.	22.10.2015	64.84	2.84	43.46	14.62	14.63	0.53
6.	23.10.2015	64.35	2.89	43.96	15.81	13.92	0.52
7.	27.10.2015	65.03	2.99	42.49	14.79	14.63	0.51
8.	28.10.2015	64.69	3.15	43.69	15.09	15.19	0.53
	Min	64.35	2.60	42.49	14.62	13.92	0.49
	Max	65.75	3.21	43.96	15.81	15.42	0.54
	Average	65.03	2.89	43.23	15.07	14.68	0.52

Notes:

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M. : 08527870572, 09313611642, 8510081921, 7503031146, 7503031145

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Ambient Air Quality Analysis

Report Code: AAQ-05113-08

Issue Date: 05/11/2015

Issued To : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt.Ltd. 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur
Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil & Distt Rajsmand Rajasthan
Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
Sample description : Ambient Air
Sampling Location : Khem Khera
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08
Analysis Duration : 05/10/2015 TO 30/10/2015
Average Flow Rate of SPM (m³/min.) : 1.15
Average Flow Rate of Gases (lpm) : 1.0
Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler, Fine Particulate (PM 2.5) Sampler
Weather Condition : Clear

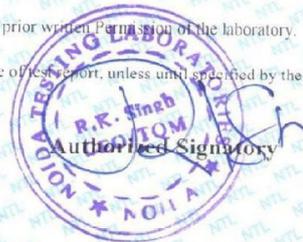
RESULTS

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10, µg/m ³	Free Silica, µg/m ³	PM2.5, µg/m ³	SO ₂ , µg/m ³	NO ₂ , µg/m ³	CO, mg/m
		IS:5182:Pt-23	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	IS:5182:Pt-2	IS:5182:Pt-6	IS:5182:Pt-
1.	05.10.2015	62.28	3.77	42.34	12.82	22.75	0.51
2.	06.10.2015	63.51	3.68	43.73	13.67	22.63	0.52
3.	15.10.2015	63.31	3.91	43.75	12.49	21.83	0.53
4.	16.10.2015	62.43	3.71	42.69	12.37	22.61	0.48
5.	22.10.2015	63.24	3.68	41.43	11.87	21.77	0.51
6.	23.10.2015	62.18	3.74	42.61	12.83	20.55	0.53
7.	28.10.2015	63.63	3.58	41.63	11.97	21.89	0.49
8.	29.10.2015	62.41	3.53	40.78	12.46	20.87	0.47
	Min	62.18	3.53	40.78	11.87	20.55	0.47
	Max	63.63	3.91	43.75	13.67	22.75	0.53
	Average	62.87	3.70	42.37	12.56	21.86	0.51

Notes:

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Laboratory: B- 26, Udyog Kendra-1, Greater Noida, 201306, U.P.
M. : 08527870572, 09313611642, 8510081921, 7503031146, 7503031145

TEST CERTIFICATE

Ambient Air Quality Analysis

Report Code: AAQ-05113-06

Issue Date: 05/11/2015

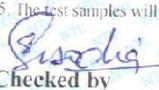
Issued To : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt.Ltd. 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur
Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil & Distt Rajsmand Rajasthan
Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
Sample description : Ambient Air
Sampling Location : Umedpura
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08
Analysis Duration : 05/10/2015 TO 30/10/2015
Average Flow Rate of SPM (m³/min.) : 1.15
Average Flow Rate of Gases (lpm) : 1.0
Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler, Fine Particulate (PM 2.5) Sampler
Weather Condition : Clear

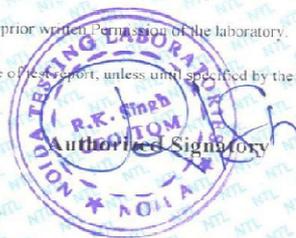
RESULTS

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10, µg/m ³	Free Silica, µg/m ³	PM2.5, µg/m ³	SO ₂ , µg/m ³	NO ₂ , µg/m ³	CO, mg/m ³
		IS:5182:Pt-23	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	IS:5182:Pt-2	IS:5182:Pt-6	IS:5182:Pt-10
1.	06.10.2015	62.12	3.78	42.21	12.17	23.25	0.47
2.	07.10.2015	61.32	3.81	41.13	12.15	22.61	0.46
3.	13.10.2015	62.91	4.14	42.28	13.35	22.79	0.45
4.	14.10.2015	62.46	4.32	41.59	13.52	22.06	0.46
5.	21.10.2015	62.34	3.89	41.85	12.74	23.29	0.43
6.	22.10.2015	61.06	4.01	41.57	13.91	23.14	0.42
7.	27.10.2015	62.69	4.12	42.25	12.44	22.69	0.45
8.	28.10.2015	60.68	3.69	41.57	12.83	23.08	0.44
	Min	60.68	3.69	41.13	12.15	22.06	0.42
	Max	62.91	4.32	42.28	13.91	23.29	0.47
	Average	61.95	3.97	41.81	12.89	22.86	0.45

Notes:

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of Ambient Noise	Report Code N-231122-03	Date of Issue 30/10/2015
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ISSUED TO : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt. Ltd.
 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil Rajsamand, Dist-
 Rajsamand, Rajasthan
 Sample Drawn On : 18/10/2015 to 19/10/2015
 Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
 Sample Received On : 23/10/2015
 Sample description : Ambient Noise
 Sampling Location : Emr i
 Sampling Time : 24hrs
 Category of Area/ Zone : Commercial Zone
 Analysis Duration : 23/10/2015 to 30/10/2015

TEST RESULT

S. No	Test Parameters	Results	Units	Requirement (as per CPCB Guidelines Limits in		
				dB (A) Leg		
				Category of Area/ Zone	Day Time	Night Time
1.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (6.0 AM TO 10.0 PM)	42.6	dB(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
2.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (10.0 PM TO 6.0 AM)	35.4	dB(A)	Commercial Area	65	55
				Residential Area	55	45
				Silence Zone	50	40

Notes:

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of Ambient Noise	Report Code N-231122-05	Date of Issue 30/10/2015
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ISSUED TO : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt. Ltd.
1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil Rajsamand, Distt-
Rajsamand, Rajasthan

Sample Drawn On : 18/10/2015 to 19/10/2015

Sample Drawn By : Laboratory

Sample Received On : 23/10/2015

Sample description : Ambient Noise

Sampling Location : Kesarpura

Sampling Time : 24hrs

Category of Area/ Zone : Commercial Zone

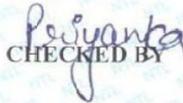
Analysis Duration : 23/10/2015 to 30/10/2015

TEST RESULT

S. No	Test Parameters	Results	Units	Requirement (as per CPCB Guidelines Limits in dB (A) Leq		
				Category of Area/ Zone	Day Time	Night Time
1.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (6.0 AM TO 10.0 PM)	42.1	dB(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
				Commercial Area	65	55
2.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (10.0 PM TO 6.0 AM)	36.4	dB(A)	Residential Area	55	45
				Silence Zone	50	40

Notes:

1. The results given above are related to the tested sample, as received & mentioned parameters. The customer asked for the above tests only.
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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of Ambient Noise	Report Code N-231122-04	Date of Issue 30/10/2015
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ISSUED TO : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt. Ltd.
 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil Rajsamand, Distt- Rajsamand, Rajasthan
 Sample Drawn On : 18/10/2015 to 19/10/2015
 Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
 Sample Received On : 23/10/2015
 Sample description : Ambient Noise
 Sampling Location : Rajsamand urban (Near Bus Stand)
 Sampling Time : 24hrs
 Category of Area/ Zone : Commercial Zone
 Analysis Duration : 23/10/2015 to 30/10/2015

TEST RESULT

S. No	Test Parameters	Results	Units	Requirement (as per CPCB Guidelines Limits in dB(A) Leq		
				Category of Area/ Zone	Day Time	Night Time
1.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (6.0 AM TO 10.0 PM)	42.3	dB(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
				Commercial Area	65	55
2.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (10.0 PM TO 6.0 AM)	34.1	dB(A)	Residential Area	55	45
				Silence Zone	50	40

Notes:

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Pratyanka
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M. : 08527870572, 09313611642, 8510081921, 7503031146, 7503031145

TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of Ambient Noise	Report Code N-231122-01	Date of Issue 30/10/2015
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ISSUED TO : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt. Ltd.
 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil Rajsamand, Distt-
 Rajsamand, Rajasthan
 Sample Drawn On : 18/10/2015 to 19/10/2015
 Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
 Sample Received On : 23/10/2015
 Sample description : Ambient Noise
 Sampling Location : Umedpura
 Sampling Time : 24hrs
 Category of Area/ Zone : Commercial Zone
 Analysis Duration : 23/10/2015 to 30/10/2015

TEST RESULT

S. No	Test Parameters	Results	Units	Requirement (as per CPCB Guidelines Limits in		
				dB(A) Leq		
				Category of Area/ Zone	Day Time	Night Time
1.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (6.0 AM TO 10.0 PM)	42.1	dB(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
2.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (10.0 PM TO 6.0 AM)	35.4	dB(A)	Commercial Area	65	55
				Residential Area	55	45
				Silence Zone	50	40

Notes:

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of Ambient Noise	Report Code N-231122-02	Date of Issue 30/10/2015
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ISSUED TO : M/s Enviro Concept (I) Pvt. Ltd.
 1/3A, Yudhister Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Project Name : River Sand Mining at Tehsil Rajsamand, Distt- Rajsamand, Rajasthan
 Sample Drawn On : 18/10/2015 to 19/10/2015
 Sample Drawn By : Laboratory
 Sample Received On : 23/10/2015
 Sample description : Ambient Noise
 Sampling Location : Khem khara
 Sampling Time : 24hrs
 Category of Area/ Zone : Commercial Zone
 Analysis Duration : 23/10/2015 to 30/10/2015

TEST RESULT

S. No	Test Parameters	Results	Units	Requirement (as per CPCB Guidelines Limits in dB(A) Leq		
				Category of Area/ Zone	Day Time	Night Time
1.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (6.0 AM TO 10.0 PM)	53.7	dB(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
				Commercial Area	65	55
2.	EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (10.0 PM TO 6.0 AM)	44.4	dB(A)	Residential Area	55	45
				Silence Zone	50	40

Notes:

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**REVISED CONSERVATION PLAN FOR SCHEDULED FAUNA FOR
PROPOSED RIVER SAND MINING PROJECT LOCATED AT TEHSIL &
DISTRICT: RAJSAMAND (RAJ)**

The Bio-diversity studies were conducted by team of bio-diversity experts during the months of Oct-Dec 2013 for identification of Floral and Faunal species found in the study area. Three **schedule I** species (IWPA 1972) namely **Indian Peafowl** (*Pavo Cristatus*), **Panther** (*Panthera pardus*) and **Rock Python** (*Python molurus*) were found in study area. Amongst the Scheduled fauna Peafowl to Avian, Panther is belong to Mammals, and Python to Reptilia. The list of flora and fauna was authenticated by DFO, Rajasamand vide letter No. Fauna-Flora/Survey, Dy Conservator of Forest/2014-15/931 dated 19.03.2015. Conservation plan are prepared of the said schedule –I species in consultation of forest department and submitted to concern department for approval and further process. Conservation plan for the above species are given hereunder.

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR INDIAN PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*)

1.0 General Description

The Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) has been an integral part of the people of the India and their culture for centuries. From religion and mythology to civilization and socio-culture, the Indian Peafowl occupies an important place in the lives of the people. In addition to this, the Indian Peafowl is well recognized for its ecological and aesthetical values, and hence aptly declared as the 'National Bird' of India in the year 1963. Peacock or Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) is a familiar and universally known large pheasant. It is the National bird of Indian. Since the early 1990s, there have been reports of increasing illegal trade in peafowl feathers, large-scale mortalities due to increased use of insecticides/pesticides in agricultural lands, poaching, and retaliatory killings by people due to alleged crop depredation by peafowl. Several peafowl stronghold areas in the country are now concerned about the current declining status. Peacock which is in **schedule-I** of the wild life (protection) Act 1972 is found in the study area.

Status: - This bird was recognized under Schedule I species of Wild Life Protection Act in 1972 in India.

Size of the male tail feathers, its coloration and numbers of eyes present determine the dominance of the male in peacock hierarchy.

classification	Details
Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Aves
Order	Galliformes
Family	Phasianidae
Genus	Pavo
Species	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Vernacular Name	Mor



The term “Peacock” is commonly used to refer to birds of both sexes. Technically, males of are Peacock, females are peahens and together they are called peafowl. The male has a spectacular glossy green long tail feathers that may be more than 60 percent of the birds total body length. These feathers have blue, golden green and copper colored acelli (eyes). The long tail feathers are used for mating rituals like courtship displays. The feathers are arched into a magnificent shape across the back of the bird and almost touching on both sides. Females do not have these graceful tail feathers. They have the fan like crest with whitish face and throat, chestnut brown crown and hind neck, metallic green upper breast and mantle, white belly and brown back rump and tail. Their primaries are dark brown.

Size of the male tail feathers, its coloration and numbers of eyes present determine the dominance of the male in peacock hierarchy. The females are believed to be attracted towards the male with longest and most colorful tail feathers.

➤ **Peafowl Behavior**

Peacocks are gregarious by nature. In the breeding season they are usually seen in small parties of one male with three to five females whereas in the non-breeding season they remain in separate parties of adult males and females with juveniles. Peacock roost in tall trees and emerge from the dense thickets to feed in fields and openings in forests and fields.

➤ **Food Habit**

Peacocks are ground feeders. Indian peafowl’s do most of their foraging early in the morning and shortly before sunset. They retreat to the shade and security of the trees for the hottest portion of the day. They make a meal of grains, berries, drupes, wild figs and some cultivated crops. They can also eat insects, small reptiles and small mammals.

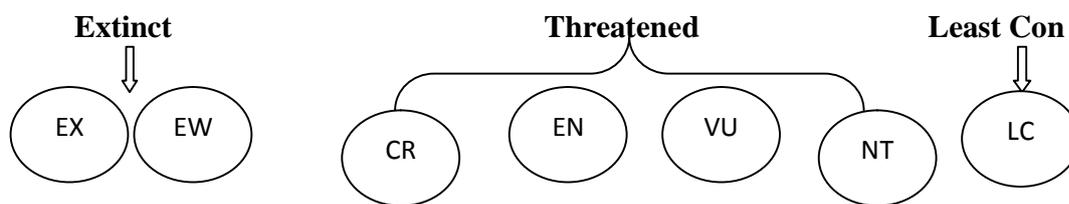
➤ **Conservation and Relationship with man**

The great beauty and popularity of the Indian Peafowl has ensured its protection throughout most of its native ranges. It is a national bird of India. The Peafowl is prominent in the

mythology and folklore of the Indian people. The Hindus consider the bird to be scared because of its association with Lord Krishna who used to wear its feathers as crown (Mor Mukut). It is also associated with the God Kartikeya, son of the Lord Shiva and Parvati and brother of Lord Ganesh. It is “Vaahan” (transport) of Lord Kartikeya.

This long and close association with humans has proven the peafowl’s adaptability of human-altered landscapes. In villages where it is protected it becomes quite tame, but it is very shy and secretive where hunted. Peacock is generally protected by the local people.

CONSERVATION STATUS



IUCN	Others
Wild Life (P) Act	Schedule-I
CITES	Not Listed

➤ Threats

Threats to the peacock in the area are:

- Shortage of drinking water for the birds during the hot summer days.
- Habitat loss, especially the shortage of tall tree in and around the villages for roosting and for providing shades during hot summer month.
- Casualties caused by eating chemically treated agricultural crop seeds.
- Legal hunting by some communities.

Conservation Measures/ Plan Proposed

Direct and indirect approach is required to provide effective conservation, which is proposed as under:

1. Increasing the tree cover in the buffer area for shelter and roosting of peacocks. This will be achieved by planting of tree groves (a group of trees that grow close together, generally without many bushes or other plants) in buffer area. Some local species such as Neem, Siris, Shesham, Meetha Jal, Peepal tree etc. will be planted under proposed greenbelt development programme.

2. By conducting awareness programme at community and school level for conservation of peacocks in the area and also through organizing competitions during “Wildlife Week” and “Van Mahotsave” celebrations.
3. Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
4. Provision of veterinary care and cages for injured or sick deformed birds.
5. Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of peacock populations and to promote conservation of peacock habitats.
6. Another way to help preserve the endangered species is to create society dedicated to ecological ethics. All the conservation measures will be implemented with the help of and in the consultation of the district forest department, Rajsamand (Raj.).
7. With the objective of effectively protecting the wild life and to control poaching, smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife and its derivatives, the Government of India enacted Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. The Act was amended in January 2003 and punishment and penalty for offences under the Act have been made more stringent.

For above mentioned activities, proponent has proposed a sum of **Rs. 5,00,000/-** for the “Peacock” conservation under the following heads for five years in consultation of local forest department.

BUDGET WITH SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR CONSERVATION OF “PEACOCK”							
S. No	Activity	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Budget (INR)
1	Plantation @200 per Year, Repairing and maintenance of existing water holes, Supply of water/ food grains and cash prizes .						
Amount Rs.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,50,000
Villages	1.Karera 2.Dhannyala	1.Ummaidpura 2.Deoron ka Khera	1.Hapur 2.Kerpur a	1.Khatamala 2.Chappar Kheri	1.Barliya 2.Amloi		
2	Awareness programme for conservation of “Peacock” schools of Ten villages and for villagers every year.						
Amount Rs.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,50,000/-
Schools	1.Karera 2.Dhannyala	1.Ummaidpura 2.Deoron ka	1.Hapur 2.Kerpur	1.Khatamala 2.Chappar Kheri	1.Barliya 2.Amloi		

		Khera	a			
Total Budget <i>(Rupees Five lacs Only)</i>						Rs. 5,00000/-

All above activities will be carried out with the consultation of local forest department and Gram panchayat of respective villages.

Plants species / varieties will be suggested by the local forest department and plant saplings will be distributed in project villages as per the above mentioned schedule (year wise).

Awareness programme for “Peacock” conservation will be scheduled in a year in 10 schools (nearest to project site) schools every year.

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR PANTHER (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

2.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Panther of schedule I of the wild life (protection) Act 1972 the species of fauna is observed in the study area on the basis of secondary information. Panthers are the most versatile of big cats and occupy all habitats from the rainforest to true deserts.

Classification	Details	
Kingdom	Animalia	
Phylum	Chordata	
Class	Mammalia	
Order	Carnivora	
Family	Felidae	
Genus	Panthera	
Species	P. pardus	

Panther is extremely conservative in their choice of territory. An individual's territory is usually located in a river basin which generally extends to the natural topographical borders of the area. The territory of two individuals may sometimes overlap, but only slightly. Depending on sex, age, and family size, the size of an individual's territory can vary from 5,000–30,000 ha (19–116 sq mi). They may use the same hunting trails, routes of constant migration, and even places for extended rest constantly over the course of many years. Female Panthers with cubs are relatively often found in the proximity of deer farms. The large number of domestic deer is a reliable food source that may help to survive difficult times. In 2008, the IUCN stated that

Panthers may soon move from a “Near Threatened” to “Vulnerable” status due to heavy hunting mainly for the commercial trade in Asia, persecution due to human-conflict situations, habitat loss and fragmentation. Panthers are also persecuted in Africa by local tribes who use Panther skins for ceremonial dress and body parts for traditional us. Panthers are living longer, people are killing fewer cats, and the population is growing. Females are also having more cubs.

Habitat and Behavior

Panthers inhabit a variety of terrain. They are most populous in mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests. They also occupy mountainous, scrub, and desert habitats. They favor trees throughout their entire geographic distribution, and have been recorded at 5638 meters on Mt. Kilimanjaro. (*African Wildlife Foundation*, 2009)

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THREATS

1. The most urgent threat is ever-increasing fragmentation into a patchy network of distant and often too small subpopulations. No subpopulation across the entire range is believed to contain more than 100 mature individuals. In the Caucasus, corridors are urgently needed to link fragmented populations.
2. **Prey reduction** from poaching, infrastructure development, disturbance and habitat loss (collection of edible plants and mushrooms, mining, road construction, deforestation, wild fire

and livestock grazing) are the driving forces of range fragmentation, and leave vast tracts of mountainous habitats **unsuitable** for resident panther subpopulations. The inter-patch hostile environments can be crossed by dispersing sub-adult panthers, but such movements are risky and often end up with killings of predators that actually or allegedly kill livestock in order to survive.

3. Direct poaching occurs as trophy hunting for sales in fur markets, shooting to alleviate predation on livestock and killings upon encounter. It is not widespread, but makes a substantial impact on population viability due to small population size.
4. **Political** conflict between two countries entails the factors that boost poaching: military training and testing grounds, border posts, intensification of agriculture and mining in safety zones and re-settling of previously abandoned villages. Panther occurrence is inversely related to human densities. Panthers come into conflict with people across their range. A rapidly increasing threat to panthers is the **poisoning** of carcasses targeting carnivores.

Conservation Measures / Plan Proposed:

1. Included on CITES Appendix I. Legal international traffic is limited largely to exports of skins and hunting trophies under a CITES Appendix I quota system by 13 African countries (2005 CITES quota is 2,590).
2. Panthers are protected under national legislation throughout most of their range (Nowell and Jackson 1996).
3. Although Panthers occur in numerous protected areas across their range, the majority of the population occurs outside of protected areas, necessitating a need for improved conflict mitigation measures (including livestock management, conflict resolution) (Hunter et al. in press).
4. Panthers are essentially restricted to protected areas, many of which are too small to support viable populations, and need expansion through buffer zones and connectivity through corridors
5. Panthers need better protection from illegal trade in skins and bones (Nowell 2007).

BUDGETARY PROVISION WITH SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES						
S.No	Activities	Ist year	2 year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
1.	Awareness programme / Workshop to protect the wild life species through Wild life week, Biodiversity day, Environment day and others i.e. Poster campaign, Speech on particular species , seminar etc.	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-

2.	Repairing and maintenance of water resources in protected areas with the help of DFO and Wild life conservator	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-
3.	Assist to medical facilities providers for treatment of injured Panther	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-
4.	Plantation in protective and sensitive areas of habitat of panther in consultation of forest department.	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-
5.	Fencing of surrounding of lease area in consultation of forest department	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-
	Total	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Rs. 10,00,000.00 (Ten lakh for 5 Year)						

During awareness programme following activities will be arranged at the various village level as mentioned above (year wise),

- “Essay writing on Panther”
- “Drawing competition (Panther picture)”
- “Exhibition on Panther conservation”

Further Suggestions/recommendations:

✓ To carry annual census research projects to ecology and habitat use by Panther is extremely conservative in their choice of territory. An individual's territory is usually located in a river basin which generally extends to the natural topographical borders of the area. The territory of two individuals may sometimes overlap, but only slightly. Depending on sex, age, and family size, the size of an individual's territory can vary from 5,000–30,000 ha (19–116 sq mi). They may use the same hunting trails, routes of constant migration, and even places for extended rest constantly over the course of many years. Female Panthers with cubs are relatively often found in the proximity of deer farms. The large number of domestic deer is a reliable food source that may help to survive difficult times. The large number of domestic deer is a reliable food source that may help to survive difficult times. Panthers are living longer, people are killing fewer cats, and the population is growing. Females are also having more cubs. Male Panthers don't help raise cubs, but they do provide essential security for females who share their home, protecting them from new males who routinely kill cubs to improve the chances of mating. With the constant killing of male Panthers, females were trapped in a cycle where resident males were not

around long enough to guard the cubs from intruding males. Reducing the number of male Panthers killed has helped to re-establish stability, and females now have a safe window in which to raise their young. River sand mining activity will not disturb the habitat and habitat condition of Panther whereas if Panther is observed in the study area rescues and preventive measures will be taken.

CONSERVATION PLAN OF ROCK PYTHON (*Python molurus*)

3.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The color pattern is whitish or yellowish with the blotched patterns varying from shades of tan to dark brown. This varies with terrain and habitat. Specimens from the hill forests of Western Ghats and Assam are darker, while those from the Deccan Plateau and East Coast are usually lighter. In India, the nominate subspecies grows to 3 metres (9.8 ft) on average This value is supported by a 1990 study in Keoladeo National Park, where the biggest 25% of the python population was 2.7–3.3 metres (8.9–10.8 ft) long. Only two specimens even measured nearly 3.6 metres (12 ft).

This is a non venomous snake and can grow up to 4m and weigh 45 kg. The colour is dark brown and yellowish white in a blotched pattern. They are very good swimmers and take to water when disturbed but on land, they hiss and remain motionless. The species is oviparous and lay up to 100 eggs in a clutch protected and incubated by the female. Being exothermic, python basks in open but can also raise body temperature by muscular contractions

Classification	Details	
Kingdom	Animalia	
Phylum	Chordata	
Sub phylum	Vertebrata	
Class	Reptalia	
Order	Squamata	
Family	Pythonidae	
Genus	Python	
Species	P. molurus	
Vernacular Name	Rock Python	

3.1 Habitat and Behavior

Rock Python occurs in a wide range of habitats, including grasslands, swamps, marshes, rocky foothills, woodlands ". They depend on a permanent source of water. Sometimes they can be found in abandoned mammal burrows, hollow trees, dense water reeds and mangrove thickets.

Lethargic and slow moving even in its native habitat, they exhibit timidity and rarely try to attack even when attacked. Locomotion is usually rectilinear, with the body moving in a straight line. They are very good swimmers and are quite at home in water. They can be wholly submerged in water for many minutes if necessary, but usually prefer to remain near the bank.

3.2 Feeding

These snakes are carnivore animals and feed on mammals, birds and reptiles indiscriminately, but seem to prefer mammals. Roused to activity on sighting prey, the snake will advance with quivering tail and lunge with open mouth. Live prey is constricted and killed. One or two coils are used to hold it in a tight grip. The prey, unable to breathe, succumbs and is subsequently swallowed head first. After a heavy meal, they are disinclined to move. If forced to, hard parts of the meal may tear through the body. Therefore, if disturbed, some specimens will disgorge their meal in order to escape from potential predators. After a heavy meal, an individual may fast for weeks, the longest recorded duration being 2 years. The python can swallow prey bigger than its diameter because the jaw bones are not connected. Moreover, prey cannot escape from its mouth because of the arrangement of the teeth (which are reverse saw like).

CONSERVATION MEASURES/ PLAN :

- A comprehensive education and awareness program for school children and villagers in the Python range
- Media campaign to create awareness about the Python's plight
- To inform the forest department if Python is seen in the area and make all efforts to send them back into safe zone
- Direct and indirect approach is required to provide effective conservation, which is suggested as under.
- Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
- Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of population and to promote conservation of habitats.
- Another way to help preserve the endangered species is to create society. Dedicated to ecological ethics. All the conservation measures will be implemented with the help of and in the consultation of the state forest department.

- Organized workshop for conservation awareness to control hunting and poaching and encouraging supporting activities.
- A series of conservation awareness workshops for village and school children should be conducted in the different villages. Interactive discussion will be carried out participants.
- Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
- Small water tank will be repaired in habitation zone in study area.
- Another way to help preserve the endangered species is to create society dedicated to ecological ethics. With the objective of effectively protecting the wild life and to control poaching, smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife and its derivatives the government of India enacted Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. The act was amended in January 2003 and punishment for offences under the Act has been made more stringent.

The total budget for conservation for Rock Python will be Rs 2.0 Lac per year (Rs.10.0 Lacs that will be spent in maintenance Plantation of fruits, shady and grasses species, repairing of small water tank and Workshop, Training and awareness programme.

BUDGETARY PROVISION WITH SCHEDULED OF ACTIVITIES		
S. No.	Activities	Budgetary provision per Year (Rs.)
1	Awareness programme for conservation of Python and Cash prizes every year will be awarded to informers about persons, involved in hunting and poaching activities.	50,000/-
2	Enhance and conserve the habitat of python (Average size of Patches)	50,000/-
3	Preserving the corridors of natural vegetation	100,000/-
Amount		2,00,000
Total for Five Year (Rs.),		10,00000.00

Under the Conservation plan for *Schedule I* Species **Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)** is Rs. 5,00,000 for **Panther (*Panthera pardus*)** is Rs.10,00,000 for **Rock Python (*Python molurus molurus*)** is Rs. 10,00,000 for five years are earmarked. In totally Rs. 25,00,000.00 (Rs. Twenty five lac) is earmarked for conservation of schedule species for lease period.

Proposed Species for Plantation (Greenbelt Development)

A suitable combination of trees can grow fast and also have good leaf cover shall be adopted to develop the greenbelt. About 4000 No's (About 800 No's per year)of native species with some fruit bearing and meditational trees to be proposed for plantation along the road side, banks of river and public places under social forestry programme in consultation of local authorities in five year .

The revised list of floral species proposed under green belt development as listed below:

S.No	Common Name	Binomial Name	Family
1	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Miliaceae</i>
2	Ardu	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	<i>Simaroubaceae</i>
3	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
4	Peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>
5	Lasora	<i>Cordia dicotoma</i>	<i>Boraginaceae</i>
6	Shisham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	<i>Papilionaceae</i>
7	Imli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>
8	Shahtoot	<i>Morus alba</i>	<i>Moaceae</i>
9	Ber	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>
10	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>
11	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
12	Tendu	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	<i>Ebenaceae</i>
13	Sitafal	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	<i>Annanaceae</i>
14	Jungle jalebi	<i>Pithecelabium dulce etc.</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>

MITIGATION MEASURES TO PROTECT RAJSAMAND LAKE

Introduction:

Rajsamand Lake lies between Rajnagar and Kankroli and located nearby proposed river sand lease area. Lake was built by Maharana Raj Singh in 1660. Noticing the statistics, the lake stretches to the length of 4 miles and 1.75 miles in width. The lake has the approximate depth of 60 feet. River Gomti is the main supplier of water to Rajsamand Lake.

This lake also boasts of a glorious dam that was built in the 17th century. On the southern end of the lake, the huge embankment is all made in white marble terraces and stone steps that touch the waters of the lake. Here, one can also see the five toranas (weighing arches), where Maharana Raj Singh and his descendants organized the event of Tuladan (Kings used to weigh themselves in gold and then distributed it amongst the Brahmins).

During the entire lease period, River Sand Mining will be restricted to 3.0 meter depth from the river bed and will be kept above 1.0 meter from the water table. Mining will be avoided during the monsoon season and heavy rain. River sand mining activity will have negligible effect on planktons, found as results of our study because mining activity will not have adverse impact on any water body (made by villagers for their personal and domestic and domestic use) available in the study area.

Mitigation Measures Proposed

Rajsamand lake is located very near in upstream side of proposed lease area, the following measures are proposing for protection of the lake .

- i. Sand mining will be restricted up to 3 meter below river bed or 1.0 Mtr. above ground water level whichever comes earlier to controlling contamination of ground water.
- ii. Stabilizing erodible slopes will be maintained to natural flow of water till Lake Boundary without any diversion and creation of ponds on river bed.
- iii. Dredging will not be allowed.
- iv. A safety zone of 45.0 m radius is being demarked from the boundary of lake to restrict any mining activities.
- v. Green belt development proposed in banking of river and lake to prevent erosion of the river banks and minimizing the silting of the lake.
- vi. The mining will be done in unsaturated zone, thus minimizing loss to habitat.
- vii. Vehicle washing will not allow in and around the lake to minimize the contamination due to mineral oil etc.
- viii. Utmost care will be taken to minimize spillage of sand by covering the loading vehicle by tarpaulin.
- ix. Mining schedule will be synchronized with the river flow direction and the gradient of the land.
 - x. Mining will not be done during the monsoon season and heavy rainfall.
 - xi. Only PUC vehicle and machineries to be allowed for mining activities
 - xii. Regular water analysis for ground and lake water will be done to assessment of any water pollution due to mining activities and immediately action to be taken for prevention of

the same.

- xiii. No, residential and other activities are proposed nearby lake and Awareness activities also proposed to controlling pollution if any.
- xiv. Mining will be carried out during day time only
- xv. No foreign material will be allowed to remain in river bed and catchment area or no pits/pockets will be allowed to be filled with such material.
- xvi. As the lease area is quite large and long in length systematic extraction will be carried out to prevent seasonal scouring and enhanced erosion.
- xvii. Mining on the concave side of the river channel should be avoided to prevent bank erosion. Similarly meandering segment of river will be selected to prevent natural eroding banks and to promote mining on natural building (aggrading) meanders component.
- xviii. Regular study to be proposed for replenishment of sand during every monsoon period.
- xix. Awareness and IEC activities will be done under NLCP in consultation of local villagers and concerned authorities.

Annexure-V

Public Hearing Action Plan (Conducted on 26.11.2014 at Panchayat Samitee Office, Tehsil & District Rajsamand, Raj.)

S. No.	Name and Address of the Person	Issues raised in brief	Comments of the Proponent	Action Plan/ Budgetary Provision
1	Shri Krishan Paliwal Village: Bhagwanda (Khamnor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National highway.8 is located 1 - 1.5 km distance from the proposed lease while mining works is continue in it. • Distance of railway station is reported 5 km from the lease area. But, distance not more than 0.5 km. • Mining activities also doing in the Rajsamand lake. • Many cases filed in police station in regard of mining activities. • Mining operation going on up to the depth of 20 feet. • Water supply pipeline has been damaged due to mining in nearby villages i.e. Rajyawas, Pipli, Emri Nogama etc. and already complaint to mining department. Still not taken any action for the same. • Recently heavy Machineries are using for mining which seen from last 2-5 days in the village and recently sent to other places by villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.H.-8 and Railway station are near the proposed lease area and no mining will be proposed in this area. • A safety zone of 45.0 m will be left from the National highway, Railway line Lake and other permanent structure to protect the same. Also mining will not be done up to 7.50 Mtr. distance along the banks of river. • Existing pits were developed in the past by local users and will be reclaimed in future by us in consultation of mining department, mining will be restrict up to 3.0 m depth or 1 meter above water table. Hence there will not be any adverse effect on the ground water table. • Water supply pipe line and local road damaged due marble and other mineral transportation. We are not doing any mining at present and not responsible for the same. However, insure to take adequate 	<p>Mining will be done systematically & in sequential manner as per Mining Plan approved by DMG, Rajasthan and As per conditions imposed EC and CTO</p> <p>Mining will be carried out upto a maximum depth of 3 m below river beds or 1.0 Mtr. Above ground water table. Hence, No intersection of ground water table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply pipe line and local road also damaged due to local marble and sand transportation before operation of mining by us since January 2014 permission granted by concern department.

			measures as per rules for protection of any damaged in the area.	
2	Shri Mathura Lal Kumawat, Nirmal Gram Panchayat: Emri	Pipe-line along the road has been damaged since about two years and repairing and maintenance going on works going on.	Presently, lease holder is not doing any mining activities. Adequate measures are adopted during mining operation.	Budgetary provision of Rs. 2.0 Lac per annum already allocated for repairing and maintenance of local road under EMP
3	Shri Babu Lal Kumawat, Nirmal Gram Panchayat: Emri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many pits seen under Railway Bridge up to 20 feet depth. • Mining is done in un-systematically without any kindness and threaten and fighting to people on complaint against them. • Hav't problem from lease if mining restricted up to lease boundary. • Digging up to the depth of 20 feet under bridge, where our tubewell are located up to 50 Mtr. depth. • 3 month back in an accident and a man was died due to mis-happening, who came from Bhilwara to visit the area. 2 months before in an accident a woman also died in river area., resident of village- Bhana. • Mining activity should be done in a way that there is development in the area, availability of drinking water, safety of us. Over loaded dumpers more than 50 tons have damaged the roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are not responsible for the happening in the past. However, adequate measures are adopted during mining operation as per mining and safety rules. • Regular monitoring to be done and reported to concern pollution control board and regional office of MoE&F as per EMP proposed. • The pits already made before the lease allotment. The overloaded vehicles are restrict and only PUC vehicles allowed. 	Rs. 12.50 Lac per annum under EMP and Rs. 4.60 lac per annum under CSR allocated for implementation of the same as per time bound action plan given in next table.
4	Shri Krishan	• As mentioned in EIA	• Mining will be	Fund allocated for

	Paliwal, Village : Bagwanda (Khamnor)	<p>report that ground water table is reported 3.16 m. and Rajsamand comes under dark zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, permission, even farmers to construct any tube well in this area. However, they are doing mining openly. • How many students are awarded scholarship in CSR activity? • How many trees are planted and which road is sprayed with water to control the dust? • Let us know about mining activities going on in the catchment of Rajsamand Lake and digging up to the depth of 20 feet at several places. 	<p>restricted up to the depth of 3.0 Mtr. below river bed or 1.0 Mtr. above ground water table and not constructed any new tube well in the lease area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 10 No's of students will be getting scholarship per year per year and will be increases after mutual consultation of villagers. • About 8000 No's of plants to be planted and all haul roads to be sprayed for dust controlling as per requirement. • Mining is strictly restricted in and around Rajsamand Lake and mining will be restrict max. 3.0 Mtr. depth in other place. 	development for area is 4.60 Lac per year under CSR program with Rs. 12.50 Lac per year under EMP
5	Shri Laxman Singh Sekhawat, Village: Kankroli	What is the catchment area of Rajsamand Lake?	Runn "A" and "B" of patwar circle Rajsamand which is starting from Chhaparkheri, Mundawar, Bhana, Vachrol, Lavana, Mochrna, Bhagvanda and ends with Sewanli village.	Details are furnished in EIA report.
6	Shri Babu Lal Kumawat, Nirmal Gram Panchayat: Emri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What distance to be restricted for mining from railway bridge, presently mining is done about 25 Mtr. distance from the bridge. • Bajri is being sold after screening and boulders are leave at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining will be restricting up to 45.0 meter distance from any sensitive or permanent structure and not responsible for existing mining activity so far. • Mining will be done without any 	Occupational & Health safety budget 0.55 Lac per year will be implemented as per action plan.

		<p>the river site. Let us know, how plantation is possible on the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining will be stopped. Where, machineries are using for the same. 	<p>process and light machineries are engaged during proposed operation as per mining plan.</p>	
7	Shri Vinod Acharya, Village: Pipli Achraya	<p>Suggest to lease holder will implemented all activities showing by them effectively.</p>	<p>Yes, After obtaining Environmental Clearance, it will be implemented.</p>	<p>Rs.12.50 lac./year for EMP and Rs. 4.60 4.60 Lac/year for CSR with 0.55 Lac per year for Occupational & Health safety budget will be implemented as per action plan.</p>
8	Shri Manohar Keer, (Sarpach), Village: Pipli Acharyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present most of the mining activity held in Pipli Acharyan. About 25 No's of transport vehicles are standing at a time. • Ground water level of the area increase due to mining and water not available for agriculture. • Dust emission also increases at shamshan ghat and adversely affected. • No single rupees to be given for Gram panchayat from revenue collection from mining activities. • Either sand mining should be restricted completely or 2% or some fixed amount should be provided to Gram Panchayat. • Provision also proposed for backfilled of pits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are not doing any mining activities at present. • Riverbed mining activity does not increase ground water level in the area. Therefore, impact on ground water regime. • Water Spraying and plantation to be developed for minimizing impact due to dust pollution. • Contribution of royalty will be 	<p>Rs. 12.5. Lac per annum allocated for implementation of EMP with about Rs. 25.0 Lac for conservation of schedule species as per action plan.</p>
9	Shri Dinesh Gurjar, Village: Mohi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 400 tractors are there in the nearby villages, pits are done by them and tractors are engaged mining 		

		<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust emission generated due to movement of tractors as reported Sarpachji, Most of the transport vehicles are him selves. • If mining will be restrict/ stopped, people will be un-employed and no profit to us. 		
10	Shri Purusttom Jat, Village: Amrohi Gram Panchayat: Rajyawas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are benefitted due to employment generation due to mining. About 5 persons will be benefitted from engaging one tractor and about 21 labour will be benefitted from engaging one truck. • Heavy machineries are uses by Sh. Narayan Singh Bhati loke persons. Who, were engaged river sand mining in the past. 	Preference will be given for local people during deployment of workers.	Rs. 4.60 Lac per annum allocated for implementation of development activities under CSR
11	Shri Babu Lal Kumawat, Nirmal Gram Panchayat: Emri	Who will reclaimed the pits in riverbed area?	Pits will be reclaimed by lease holder as per guided by mining department, pits also reclaimed by replenished naturally.	Rs. 12.5 Lac per annum allocated for implementation of EMP
B. Written queries/objection obtained during public hearing are as under:				
1	Sarpanch Village Rajyawas, Mohi, Pipli Achrayan and Emri	Extraction of ground water increase from Banas River and affected agriculturist and local villagers for drinking water supply due to proposed sand mining, Request to cancellation of tender	No, extraction of ground water proposed from river bed and not intersection of ground water table during mining operation, Mining will be carried out up to the max. depth of 3 m from	Rain water harvesting activities also proposed with budgetary provision of Rs. 12.50 lac per annum under EMP and Rs. 4.60 Lac per annum allocated under CSR for development activities of the area.

		for issuing lease.	river bed or one meter above the ground water table which is comes earlier. No effect on Agriculture & Crop pattern.	
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Table: Time Bound Action Plan

S. No.	Activity	Action to be Undertaken	Rs. In lac per Year	Rs. In lac per Year	Time Schedule				
			Capital fund	Recurring fund	I	II	III	I V	V
1	Water Sprinklers	Regular spraying on haul roads and loading point for dust suppression	1.0	1.0					
2	Pollution Monitoring	Regular analysis of Air, Water, Noise and land etc pollutant	-	1.0					
3	Green Belt Development	800 plant per year, Wire fencing, Maintenance, Brushwood protection guard, watering etc.	0.70	0.30					
4	Conservation of Schedule-I species	Implementation of proposed conservation plans in consultation of concern wildlife authority.	-	5.0					
5	Repairing and Maintenance of roads	Construction and Maintenance of haul Roads in the Villages near mine lease area with the help of Village Panchyat	--	2.0					
6	Assistance to Local Government School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scholarship to students ▪ Merit cum need scholarship to the poor family ▪ Free distribution of books & uniforms to the poor students 	1.0	--					
7	Health check up camps for workers and villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Examination ▪ Medical Camps for villagers nearby areas i.e. Blood Donation, Eye Camp etc 	1.5	--					
8	Insurance , Health and Safety of workers under OHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insurance b. first aid box c. Providing PPE's d. welfare facilities 	2.10	--					
9	Rain Water Harvesting	Repairing and maintenance of existing RWH structure	1.0	0.5					
10.	Sanitation & Drinking water under CSR	Awareness and implementation of SWACH BHARAT MISSION Activities	-	1.0					

Narottam Singh Jadaun