

# ANNEXURES

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## TOR COMPLIANCE

Sl. no.	TOR points issued	Compliance
01	<p><b>Air Quality</b> - Ambient air quality shall be monitored within study area study area. The data shall be collected at one location within the core zone and at 4 locations In buffer zone of the study area The core zone is an area encompassing radial distance of 100 M from the project site. Buffer zone is outside core zone but located within the study area of 10 KM .The ambient air quality for PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>, shall be monitored regularly twice a week during the study period of 1season except monsoon season</p>	<p>Ambient air quality was studied as per ToR conditions. The details are discussed in <b>Chapter 4 Para 4.3. Page No. 52</b></p>
02	<p><b>Water Quality</b> - Surface water quality as well as groundwater quality shall be monitored within the study area. Four monitoring sites shall be identified each in core zone and buffer zone with in the study area. Water sample shall be collected at least once in a month during study period. Impact of mining on local water bodies should be studied In EIA report.</p>	<p>Water quality assessment and results are discussed in <b>Chapter 4, Para 4.2, Page No.34</b></p>
03	<p><b>Noise Quality</b> - The range of noise levels in core zone and buffer zone shall be monitored at one location In core zone and three different locations In buffer zone The noise level shall be recorded on day and night basis at least twice In a week during the study period of 1 season except monsoon season</p>	<p>Noise quality has been discussed in <b>Chapter 4, Para 4.4, Page No. 58</b></p>
04	<p><b>Flora and fauna</b>-The detailed biodiversity study shall be carried out to locate floral and faunal species present within the study area. The detailed enumeration of biodiversity shall be done for 10 KM study area of core &amp; buffer zone in project area. Local flora, fauna and medicinal plants should be inventories and dully by the concerned divisional Forest officer of the area. The protection plan should be Included in EIA report, Agricultural land pattern, ownership progressive restoration plan, crop pattern, irrigation source should be included in EIA study.</p>	<p>Details of biological environment has been discussed in <b>Chapter 4, Para 4.5, Page No 61</b></p>

	Impact of waste generation on agro eco-system should be included in EIA study.	Waste generation in the proposed activity is almost nil. The details has been discussed in <b>Chapter 5, Para 5.7, Page 82</b>
	The aerial distance of the project site from the protected areas/ reserved forest/protected forest/wetland or any other ecologically sensitive sites shown on toposheet should be dully authenticated by concerned officer/IT cell of forest department, Dehradun.	There is no notified protected area with in study area (10 km radius) however the details has been discussed in <b>Chapter 2 Para 2.0. Page No. 11</b> , the toposheet has been prepared and attached with EIA report. Toposheet dully authenticated by concerned officer /IT cell of forest department will be submitted with final EIA report.
05	<b>Other Mine Sites</b> - The detailed mine sites located within the study area of 10 KM shall be identified. The mining clusters formed within 500 meters of the proposed mine site If any shall be Identified considering the mining area and should be shown on digital toposheets.	There are no other projects running in near vicinity of the mine.
06	<b>Rural Infrastructure</b> - The details of Infrastructure facilities e.g village roads, Irrigation facilities, community centres, tourist spots/facilities located within the study area shall be enlisted.	Details of infrastructure facilities are mentioned at <b>Chapter 2, Para 2.0</b>
07	<b>Socio Economic Conditions</b> - The detail of villages located within the study area shall be identified and socio economic conditions of local population shall be broadly enlisted The primary/secondary data available with government sources/agencies shall form the basis of this study.	Socio economic conditions of the study area were assessed and discussed in <b>Chapter 4, Para 4.6, Page No. 67.</b>
08	Chemical composition, physical characteristics and use of soapstone should be mentioned in EIA study	The project is sand, bajri boulder mine.
09	The risk assessment and occupational health hazard management plan should be submitted	Risk assessment has been assessed and accordingly plan has been developed, both risk assessment plan in <b>Chapter 7 Para 7.4, Page No. 92</b> , and occupational health hazard management plan has been discussed in <b>Chapter 9 Para 9.9 Page No. 109</b>

10	The CSR and CER budgeting with proper EMP expenditure should be submitted	CER budget has been given in <b>Chapter 7 Table 7.1 Page No. 98</b>
11	The study area shall comprise of radial distance of 10 KM from the project site and the study period is three months. The impact on each of the above parameter as a result of mining shall be assessed through appropriate modeling and prediction methods considering base line data.	The study area has been covered for around 10 km around project site. The result of each parameter covered has been discussed in <b>Chapter 4</b> . Impact prediction modeling for air quality is attached as annexure 20 of EIA report.

**TOR (Terms of reference)**  
**ISSUED BY SEIAA/SEAC, UTTRAKHAND**



कार्यालय राज्य स्तर पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) व  
राज्य विशेषज्ञ अंकन समिति (SEAC), उत्तराखण्ड।  
अजबपुर कलां, मोथरोवाला रोड, (समीप:-पी०एन०बी०), देहरादून।

पत्र संख्या- 47 / SEAC

दिनांक- 26 फरवरी, 2019

To,

Shri Jitendra Singh (Owner).  
R/o, Village - Khupitaal, Khurpankha, District - Nainital.

Sub- Regarding Environmental Clearance for Extraction of Minor Mineral Village - Ukroli, Tehsil - Sitarganj, District - Udham Singh Nagar.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Kindly take reference of your submitted vide proposal no SIA/UK/MIN/89333/2018 on dated 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2018 & letter dated 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 regarding above proposal. The SEAC in its meeting dated 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 examined the proposal submitted by you. After through discussion and deliberation, it has been conveyed that SEAC desires comprehensive EIA report of this proposal after due public consultation conducted by Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board. The terms of reference (TOR) for the EIA report is being out lined below:-

- 1) **Air Quality** – Ambient air quality shall be monitored within the study area. The data shall be collected at one location within the core zone and at 4 locations in buffer zone of the study area. The core zone is an area encompassing radial distance of 100 Mt from the project site. Buffer zone is outside core zone but located within the study area of 10 KM. The ambient air quality for PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> shall be monitored regularly twice a week during the study period of 1 season except monsoon season.
- 2) **Water Quality** – Surface water quality as well as ground water quality shall be monitored within the study area. Four monitoring sites shall be identified each in core zone and buffer zone within the study area. Water sample shall be collected at least once in a month during the study period. Impact of mining on local water bodies should be studied in EIA report.
- 3) **Noise Quality** – The range of noise levels in core zone and buffer zone shall be monitored at one location in core zone and three different locations in buffer zone. The noise level shall be recorded on day and night basis at least twice in a week during the study period of 1 season except monsoon season.
- 4) **Flora and fauna** – The detailed biodiversity study shall be carried out to locate floral and faunal species present within the study area. The detailed enumeration of biodiversity shall be done for 10 KM study area of core & buffer zone in project site. Local flora, fauna and medicinal plants should be inventories and dully by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer of the area. The protection plan should be included in EIA report. Agricultural land pattern, ownership, progressive restoration plan, crop pattern, irrigation source should be included in EIA study. Impact of waste generation on agro eco-system should be included in EIA study. The aerial distances of the project site from the protected areas/reserved forests/protected forest/wetland

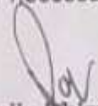
01

or any other ecologically sensitive sites shown on toposheet should be duly authenticated by concerned officer/IT Cell of Forest Department, Dehradun.


- 5) **Other Mine Sites** – The detailed mine sites located within the study area of 10 KM shall be identified. The mining clusters formed within 500 meters of the proposed mine site if any shall be identified considering the mining area and should be shown on digital toposheets.
- 6) **Rural Infrastructure** – The details of infrastructure facilities e.g. village roads, irrigation facilities, community centers, tourist spots/facilities located within the study area shall be enlisted.
- 7) **Socio Economic Conditions** – The detail of villages located within the study area shall be identified and socio economic conditions of local population shall be broadly enlisted. The primary/secondary data available with government sources/agencies shall form the basis of this study.
- 8) Chemical composition, physical characteristics and use of soapstone should be mentioned in EIA study.
- 9) The risk assessment and occupational health hazard management plan should be submitted.
- 10) The CSR and CER budgeting with proper EMP expenditure should be submitted.

**Note:** The study area shall comprise of radial distance of 10 KM from the project site and the study period is three months. The impact on each of the above parameter as a result of mining shall be assessed through appropriate modeling and prediction methods considering base line data.

Hence you are kindly requested to kindly submit EIA report for further necessary action.

  
(Rajiv Dhiman)  
Member Secretary,  
SEAC, Uttarakhand

Copy to:- Member Secretary, Gaura Devi Paryavaran Bhavan Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board, IT, Park Dehradun for necessary action.

  
(Rajiv Dhiman)  
Member Secretary,  
SEAC, Uttarakhand

**APPROVED**  
**MINING PLAN अनुमोदित**

FOR

**SAND, BAJRI & BOULDERS (MINOR MINERALS)**

AT

NEAR VILLAGE - UKROLI

TEHSIL - SITARGANJ,

DISTRICT- UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

STATE - UTTARAKHAND

TOTAL AREA - 6.00 HA.

PROPOSED PERIOD OF MINING PLAN - 05 YEARS

**APPLICANT**

MR. JITENDRA SINGH

S/O-MR. AAN SINGH

R/O, VILLAGE - KHUPITAL,

KHURPANKHA,

DISTRICT - NAINITAL, UTTARAKHAND

भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई  
उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड

देहरादून  
शर्ती से अधीन अनुमोदित

पत्रांक... 248-8

दिनांक 03/02/2019

  
अपर निदेशक

भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई  
उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड  
देहरादून

**PREPARED BY**

SHRI RAVINDRA PARMAR

RQP/DDN/08/2016

ADDRESS:- 20/1- NETAJI MOHALLA, NEAR TILAK ROAD,

DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND

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*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. RQP/DUN/08/2017

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RQP Reg. No. RQP/DCN/06/2017

GOVT OF UTTARAKHAND  
GEOLOGY AND MINING UNIT,  
BHOPALPANI, UTTARAKHAND  
DEHRADUN.



Paste specimen signature of  
Recognized Person here

*Ravindra Parmar*

**CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION AS RECOGNISED PERSON**  
(Under Rule 22C of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960)

Shri Ravindra Parmar S/o Shri Sadhu Ram Village Behadi Gurjar Saharanpur, U.P. affixed herein above, having given satisfactory evidence of his qualifications and experience is hereby RECOGNISED under Government Industrial Development Department, Uttarakhand Notification No. 34/VII-1/2015/68-kha/2015, Date, 31-07-2015, Notification No. 1589/VII-1/2015/68/kha/2015, Date 07-10-2015 and Notification No. 1755/VII-1/2016/68-kha/2015, Date 19-11-2016 as Recognized Person to Prepare Mining Plans, Scheme of Mining of Mine Closer Plan.

His registration number is 30080 / RQP/DDN/08/ 2016

This recognition is valid for a period of 05 (Five) years ending on 23-10-2022

This certificate is liable to be withdrawn/cancelled in the event of furnishing the wrong information/documents in the mining plan Scheme of Mining of Mine Closer Plan submitted by him.

Place : Dehradun

Date : 07/11/2017

Director/Geology & Mining,  
Bhopalpani, Uttarakhand  
Dehradun

(विगत शक्ति पाण्डेय)

निदेशक  
भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई  
उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड,  
देहरादून



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## CERTIFICATE

I Ravindra Parmar hereby certify that the provisions of Uttarakhand Minor Mineral Policy - 2015 for extraction of Sand, Bajri, and Boulders have been observed in the preparation of Mining Plan for Picking /Extraction of minor minerals (Sand, Bajri and Boulders) from a part of village - Ukroli, Tehsil – Sitarganj & District - Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, over an area of 6.00 Ha. for, Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Aan Singh, R/o – Village – Khupital, Khurpankha, District - Nainital, Uttarakhand.

The information provided and data furnished in this Mining Plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Place -

Date -

*Ravindra Parmar*  
Ravindra Parmar, RQP

Reg. No. - RQP/DDN/08/2016



*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. RQP/DDN/08/2017

**AUTHORIZATION LETTER BY THE LESSEE**

I Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Aan Singh, R/o - Village - Khupital, Khurpankha, District - Nainital, Uttarakhand, hereby authorize Shri. Ravindra Parmar, RQP, Reg.No. RQP/DDN/08/2016, to prepare Mining Plan over an area of 6.00 Ha. for extraction of Sand, Bajri and Boulders in near village - Ukkroli, Tehsil - Sitarganj & District - Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.

I request to Director, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Dehradun to make further correspondence regarding modification and to collect the approved copies aforesaid mining plan with the said recognized person on his following address.

Name of RQP - Ravindra Parmar

Registration No. - RQP/DDN/08/2016

Address of RQP-

20/1, Netaji Mohalla,

Near Tilak Road,

Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Mob. No. 8630538389

Applicant

*Jitendra Singh*  
(Jitendra Singh)



*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. RQP/DDN/06/2017

**CHAPTER – 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

The Mining lease for minerals Sand, Bajri and Boulders over an area of 6.00 ha was granted in near village - Ukroli, Tehsil - Sitarganj & District- Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, vide LOI No. 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018, dated- 12th Sept 2018 in favour of **Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Aan Singh**, R/o – Village- Khupital, Khurpankha, District - Nainital, Uttarakhand, It is a small 'B2' category mine as per explanation furnished in MCDR1988 i.e. manual opencast mine, not using explosives.



*Ravindra Parmar*  
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ROP Reg. No. RQP/DCN/08/2017

## CHAPTER - 2

### GENERAL

2.1	<b>Name of the applicant</b>	Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Aan Singh
	<b>Address</b>	R/o – Khupital, Khurpankha,
	<b>District</b>	Nainital
	<b>State</b>	Uttarakhand
	<b>Pin Code</b>	
	<b>Phone</b>	
2.2	<b>Status of the applicant</b>	Private Individual
2.3	<b>Mineral(s) which the applicant intends to mine</b>	The applicant is interested to mine mineral Sand, Bajri & Boulders only.
2.4	<b>Period for which the mining lease is required or granted / renewed</b>	State Government has given the RBM Mine lease in the favor of applicant, <b>Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Aan Singh</b> , for a period of five years vide a LOI No. 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018, dated- 12th Sept 2018.
2.5	<b>Name of the RQP preparing the mining plan</b>	RAVINDRA PARMAR
	<b>Address</b>	20/1, Netaji Mohallah, near tilak road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
	<b>Phone</b>	8630538389
	<b>Fax</b>	
	<b>Registration No.</b>	RQP/DDN/08/2016
	<b>Valid up to</b>	23/10/2022
	<b>Name of the prospecting agency</b>	The baseline data is collected from various reports of the Mine, proponent, as well as detailed prospecting of the area is carried out by the RQP.



*Ravindra Parmar*

**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
(Geologist)

Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist at  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. RQP/DDN/08/2016

## CHAPTER – 3

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 NEED OF THE PROJECT

Sand, Bajri and Boulder are available everywhere and is being used from the time immemorial for wide applications in our daily life like infrastructure, building construction, highways, roads, townships, multiplexes, foundations of buildings and industrial units etc. and is an integral part of development. Over the millennia, the weathering effect, the flow of water at high velocities in rivers and the pressure of water from the high mountainous reservoirs converted and pushed the hard ground underneath into sand, gravel etc. which travelled as sediments with the flow. This sand gets deposited along the river course wherever conditions were favorable. In deep past this settled sand was not extracted in a quantity in which it is deposited, since due to less population the requirement was not enough. As a result of continuous deposit of sand, bajri etc, the river course continued changing by widening itself, eroding the fields and expanding. This started resulting in floods, inundation and breaking their banks, causing devastation of property and loss of life. There has been a severe impact on every aspect of the environment.

Thus there was a need for channelization of rivers for which extraction of sand through mining was expedient. The haphazard mining of river bed material being practiced for now long through unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal manner added almost an irreversible damage to the environment, which became a cause of serious concern. Though sand is very important mineral source for development, its mining through scientific methods have also become equally imperative. It is for this purpose that 'mining plan' is being drawn so that all its aspects are taken care of justifiably, according to law, protecting the environment, removing all adverse impacts and creating a direct and indirect employment opportunities, improving socio-economic conditions of the local inhabitants and all round status of life, achieving thereby a sustainable development. Besides above, the process of mining of minor minerals is a constant source of revenue generation to the State Government through Royalty.

#### 3.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Mining lease for Minerals Sand, Bajri and Boulders over an area of 6.00 ha was



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granted in near village - Ukroli, Tehsil - Sitarganj & District - Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, vide LOI No. 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018, dated- 12th Sept 2018 in favour of Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Shri. Aan Singh.

This mine plan is being prepared to abide by change in Mining Policy as per Gazette of Uttarakhand State Government, Industrial Development Section No. 1033/VII-1/2015/146-ख /2010 dated 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2015.



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## CHAPTER - 4

### **GEO-REFERENCING OF CADASTRAL**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

A cadastral map is a map which provides detailed information about real property within a specific area. Real property is property in the form of land, what lies beneath the land, and objects fixed to the land. The principal responsibility of the assessor is to locate, inventory, and appraise all property within the jurisdiction. A complete set of maps is necessary to perform this function. Maps help determine the location of property, indicate the size and shape of each parcel and reveal geographic relationships that affect property value. Maps and map data are important not only for assessors, but also for other governmental agencies, the public at large, and the land information community (such as realtors, title companies, and surveyors).

#### **4.2 CADASTRAL CONCEPTS**

The word "cadastre" came into English through French from Late Latin "capitastrum", a register of the poll tax, and the from the Greek "katastikhon", meaning, a list or register. Cadastre is a scientific term for a set of records showing the extent, value and ownership of land. Particularly, a cadastre is a record of areas and values of land and of landholders that initially was accumulated for purposes of taxation. The cadastre serves two other equally significant purposes. It offers a ready means of accurate description and recognition of specific pieces of land and it performs as a continuous record of rights in land. A cadastral map is a map which provides detailed information about real property within a specific area. Real property is property in the form of land, what lies beneath the land, and objects fixed to the land.

#### **4.3 GEO-REFERENCING OF CADASTRAL SHEET:**

To geo-reference something means to define its existence in physical space. That is establishing its location in terms of map projections or coordinate systems. The term is use both when establishing the relation between raster and vector images and coordinates but also when determining the spatial location of other geographical features. Examples would include establishing the correct position of an aerial photograph within a map or finding the geographical coordinates of a place name or street address. This procedure is thus imperative to data modelling in the field of geographic information systems and other cartographic methods. When data from



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(National Law University Delhi)  
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different sources need to be combined and then used in a GIS application, becomes essential to have a common referencing system. This is brought about by using various geo referencing techniques. Most geo refereeing tasks are under taken either because the user wants to produce a new map or because they wants to link two or more different datasets together by virtue of the fact that they relate to the some geographic

**Methodology being adopted for cadastral mapping for mining lease identification**

PLACEMENT OF GCP
DRONE SURVEY
DRONE DATA PROCESSING
GEOREFERENCING OF KHASRA
PREPARATION OF MAPS

Georeferencing of khasra map is important because

1. Calculation of DGPS coordinates on ground leads to exactly defining the boundary of the lease area, so that if in future any kind of illegally activity takes place we can easily verifying using these records.
2. Demarcation of boundary on digitized cadastral maps using DGPS coordinates can verify as to where exactly the lease is located and also the current course of river.
3. We have a globally verified coordinate system of records by Georeferencing the lease area.
4. Record keeping is accurate and real time. In case of change of river course or any other disturbance the area can again easily be demarcated using coordinates specified and boundary marked over the imaginary and boundary discrepancies can be sorted out in future.

#### 4.4 Scope of Work

The digitization of mining lease (Cadastral) maps to preserve the data available in the documents for easy storage, retrieval and greater access to the functionaries of the Department and to create database of the revenue maps in digitized form and will get linked up with the existing database of attributes (Non-spatial) information



provided.

Scope of work includes the following activities:

- 1) Identify the mining lease in the corridor limit provided mining department.
- 2) Digitization of Cadastral maps of identified Mining lease.
- 3) Demarcation of alignment provided by mining department
- 4) GIS portability of Ready data in compatible format

#### 4.5 Cadastral Mapping Work Flow Structure

Following work structure will be adopted to accomplish the above said scope of the project.

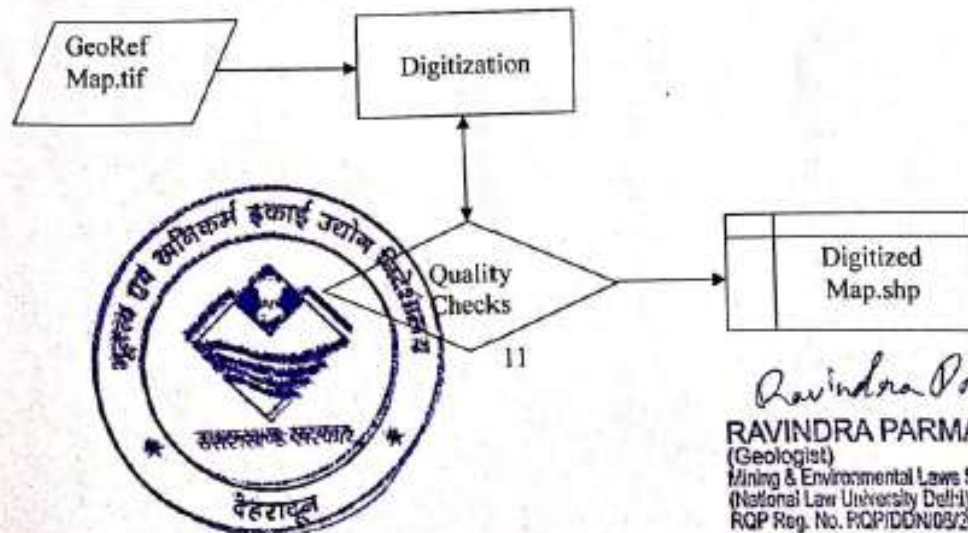
##### 4.5.1 Map Georeferencing

Scanned map at precise accuracy and acceptable resolution will be provided by mining department. Georeferencing will be performed to place the map on real world co-ordinates



##### 4.5.2 Map Digitization

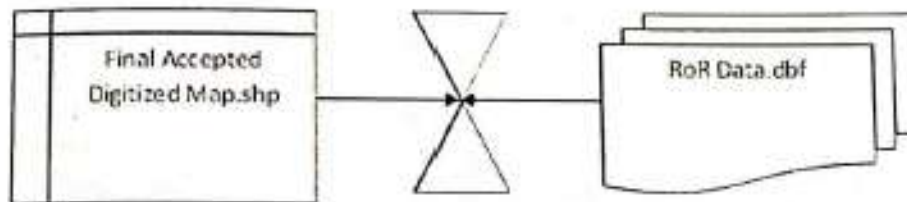
In general, Map digitization process (vectorization) covers spatial (graphics) and non-spatial (Textual or attributes) information. Spatial information will covers the entire features in point, line and polygon while non-spatial information covers the related (data about the data) data. Cadastral map will be digitized in respective layers of each spatial feature as Point Layer.shp, Line Layer.shp, and Polygon Layer.shp (For simple and Complex polygons



Quality check process will be defined to check the erroneous feature and spatially acceptance of the vectorized data to make it topologically correct prior to connect textual information of the respective entities features

#### RoR Data Linking with Digitized Parcel Number

Digitized Map and RoR data will be linked (relate) with each other by unique id exist in spatial and non-spatial data



#### Final Data Verification (Quality Assurance)

Linked data will be verified for spatial and non-spatial consistency and connectivity



**CHAPTER - 5**

**LOCATION GENERAL AND ACCESSIBILITY**

A. LOCATION	
Details of Area	: Location Map is attached as Plate No. 1 Details of Area
District & State	: Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand
Tehsil	: Sitarganj
Village	: Ukroli
Khasra No./Plot No./ Block Range	
Total lease area	: 6.00 Hectare
Whether the area is recorded to be in forest (Pls. Specify whether protected, reserved etc.)	: No
Whether the area falls under CRZ	: No
Ownership/Occupancy	: Private individual
GT Sheet No.	: 53 O/12
B. GENERAL	
Mineral being worked	: Sand, Boulder and Bajri
Period of mining Lease	: Mining lease has been granted for five years Letter of Intent attached as Annexure
Category of land use	: Revenue land (Non forest land)
General Ground Level	: 227 m above MSL
Elevation Range of River Bed	: 229 m to 232 m
C. ACCESSIBILITY	
Infrastructure (Location & approach)	: The lease area is about 0.6 Km North East of village Ukroli. Sitarganj is 11.0 Km in S direction of the lease area. District road is 1.00 Km in W direction. NH125



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		is 11.0 Km, from the lease area in S.	
Mining lease area has more than 15% distance of the total width from the banks of the river with coordinates as below:			
	<b>Pillar</b>	<b>Latitude (N)</b>	<b>Longitude (E)</b>
	A	29°02'20.31"	79°41'36.28"
	B	29°02'21.93"	79°41'41.71"
	C	29°02'13.91"	79°41'41.33"
	D	29°02'07.97"	79°41'42.17"
	E	29°02'05.09"	79°41'37.32"



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## CHAPTER – 6

### GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION

#### 6.1 Physiography

Udham Singh Nagar District is the food bowl of Uttarakhand State. Prior to its formation, it was part of District Nainital. It was separated out on the basis of physiographical conditions i.e. Tarai. It is also well known for the industries as the geographical location is conducive. Udham Singh Nagar district is famous for its agriculture and irrigation on synchronized patterns from the past as garner of popularity for its productivity in paddy crops in the whole Uttarakhand state, and it is rightly called "Chawal ki Nagari", thus making it importance in bringing out the district groundwater brochure. Udham Singh Nagar district falls in the Tarai region of Kumaon Divison.

The geographical area of the district is 3055 Km<sup>2</sup> and in aerially it ranks 9th in Uttarakhand state. It is located between latitude 28° 53' N and 29° 23' N and laterally extends between longitudes 78° 45' E and 80° 08' E. The district is bounded by Nainital and Champawat districts of Uttarakhand on the north, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly and Philibhit districts of Uttar Pradesh on the south, Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh on west and Nepal on the east. The Sarada River forms the international boundary between India and Nepal.

The allotted area lies within the plains of river **Kailash**. The surface area is covered by river Sand mixed with Bajri. The district is mainly drained by the river Kailash and their tributaries. There is no protected or reserved forest in and around the allotted area. There is no habitation within the allotted area.

It is fresh mining lease area. Topographically, this lease area is a low undulating land with 232 mRL to 229 mRL. The general slope of the area is NE to SW. General drainage pattern is NE to SW direction of the lease area.

#### Climate

The area is characterized by sub temperate region with an average annual rainfall of about 1296.85 mm. which is mainly received during July to September. Winds are generally light but increase in velocity in the higher altitudes. In the wake of western disturbances and in association with thunderstorms, they may become quite strong. The minimum temperature recorded as 0.4° during winter whereas maximum



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temperature recorded during summer is 42° C. The diversity though reflects in the varying maximum temperature in the same time period. The climate of the region during summers is pleasant.

## 6.2 Regional Geology

The Kumaon Himalayas include a 320 km stretch of mountainous terrain stretching from Kali river in the east to Garhwal Himalayas in the west. Geologically Himalayan mountains fall into three broad stratigraphical zones viz. (i) Higher Himalayan zone, composed of a series of highly fossiliferous sediments, (ii) Lower Himalayan zone, composed of granite and other crystalline rocks of unfossiliferous sediments and (iii) Outer Himalayan zone, composed of sediments mostly of tertiary age.

The Lesser Kumaon Himalaya includes a thrust-bound sector delineated by two tectonic planes - the Main Boundary Fault to the south and the Main Central Thrust to the north. There are two elongate tectonic belts of sedimentary / metasedimentary rocks separated by an ESE-WNW trending Almora-Dudhatoli Crystalline zone. The Outer Sedimentary Belt to the south of the crystalline mass is the Krol Belt while the Inner Sedimentary Belt to the north constitutes the Deoban-Tejam zone (Gansser, 1964), or the Jaunsar-Berinag nappe (Valdiya, 1978). A generalised tectonic sequence for the Lesser Kumaon Himalaya is tabulated below:

- Vaikrita Group
- Vaikrita Thrust
- Munsiari Formation
- Main Central Thrust
- Almora Dudhatoli Nappe
- (And Askote, Baijnath, Chiplakot & Satpuli Klippen)
- Almora Thrust -----
- Outer Sedimentary Belt
- Inner Sedimentary Belt
- Main Boundary Fault
- Siwalik Group

Inner Sedimentary Belt

It extends from the Garhwal region in the west to beyond the Kali River marking the eastern base of the Kumaon Himalaya. The oldest rock unit of this



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belt is termed the Hatsila Formation by Misra and Bhattacharya (1972, 1973). This formation is correlated with the Rautgara Quartzites (Valdiya, 1964) and Rameshwar Formation (Ahmad, 1975). The Hatsila Formation consists of slate, siltstone, greywacke, protoquartzite, phyllite, and limestone. The arenaceous beds sometimes show sedimentary structures.

#### **Outer Sedimentary Belt**

Delineated in the south by the MBF (= Krol Thrust) and in the north by the Ramgarh Thrust, the Outer Sedimentary Belt includes a relatively less thick pile of sediments referable to the Krol Belt of the Garhwal-Simla Himalaya. It occurs as a detached outlier, which widens westwards and extends upto Himachal Pradesh through Garhwal. Bhattacharya (1980) considers the Outer Sedimentary Belt to rest conformably over the Inner Sedimentary Belt. Hence the Outer Sedimentary Belt is considered the younger of the two. The stratigraphic unit forming the base of the Outer Sedimentary Belt is the Nagthat Formation, which appears to correlate well with the Bering Formation (Valdiya, 1978). It consists of conglomeratic and pebbly protoquartzites, shales, slates, and basic rocks.

#### **Local Geology**

The proposed activity area lies in Tarai region of Kumaun Himalayas and forms part of Kailash river basin, which passes through many geological formations comprising of mostly of granite quartzite, silt stone, shale and Phyllite. Therefore the lease area has boulders, sand and bajri of these formations.

### **6.2 EXPLORATION**

Adequate amount of sand, bajri and boulder in reserve is available for meeting consumer demand. Moreover mining will be carried out by batch rotation manner and the mined out area is fully replenish able.

### **6.3 ESTIMATION OF RESERVE**

The method of cross section has been adopted for computing the reserve. The mining lease boundary, proven and mining limits are marked on the plan which is thereafter transferred to cross section for determining the different categories of reserve.



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The geological reserves have been estimated as per UNFC in all the three axis is as below

**Economic Axis (E-1):** The RBM is exists within the entire stretch & having no problem selling in the market. The road is near the less area & RBM shall be loaded into tipper with the deployment of an excavator & transport to crusher. On the feasibility study, economics viability of deposit has been established & RBM in economic viable, therefore economic axis has been considered as E-1.

**Feasibility Status (F-1):** Feasibility study has been carried out & is considered to be feasibility status. A feasibility study provides a preliminary assessment with a level of confidence as compared to that of feasibility study. It has been revealed that exploitation of RBM is feasible & Economic viable & feasibility axis under UNFC code has been considered as F-1.

**Geological Axis:** The exposure of RBM is seen in the entire stretch & thickness of RBM varies 2.5m to 3.0m. Therefore geological axis has been considered as G-1.

In order to calculate the mineable reserve the geological map on the 1:1000 scale was prepared and main litho units were marked on the plan to know the surface spread of each unit. The different constituents of the deposits such as sand, bajri, boulder and mixture of clay, soil, silt, based on sized classification were considered for the reserve calculation. Although it is not possible to mark these units separately on the geological map, as such three pits of 1x1x1 meters were got dug in the mineable lease area and material so excavated was separated into different size and their percentage was worked out. This percentage was taken into account during calculation of the reserve. The cumulative result of the test pits are given in the following Table no 1.

**Table No. 1. Classification of Minerals available**

Sr. No.	Mineral	Size	Percentage
1.	Sand	0.06-2 mm	80%
2.	Bajri	8-64 mm	15%
3.	Boulder	256 mm <	4%
4.	Silt/clay	1-62.5 $\mu$ m	1%



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Scanned by CamScanner

Bulk density is taken as 2.2 for calculation (as per GoUK, Industrial Development Section Notification 1033/VII-1/ 2015/ 146 -Kha/ 2010, dated 31<sup>st</sup> July 2015). Calculation of reserve has been done as following:

1. Cross sections have been prepared at intervals. Refer Plate No. 3
2. Area of every cross section has been taken. For example, if the area of cross section A-A' is 'X' and area of B-B' is 'Y', then average of both calculating the reserve (i.e. (X+Y)/2).
3. Distance between the two sections has been multiplied with the average area of the two sections to get the total volume. Eg. [(X+Y)/2] x Distance between A-A' & B-B'.

The overall geological reserves have been estimated through geological cross section method. The area of each section line is calculated. The section area is multiplied by the strike influence to get the volume. The target geological reserve classified in to three categories i.e. Proved reserve, Probable reserve & Possible reserve. In this project the proved reserve assessed as 2 m depth & further 1 m as probable reserve & further 1 m considered as possible reserve.

**Table No. 2. Reserve Estimation (Proved Reserve)**

Cross-Section Line	Sectional Area, M <sup>2</sup>	Strike influence (m)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Quantity (MT)
Y - Y'	750	160	120000	264000
<b>Total</b>			<b>120000</b>	<b>264000</b>

**Table No. 3. Reserve Estimation (Probable Reserve)**

Cross-Section Line	Sectional Area, M <sup>2</sup>	Strike influence (m)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Quantity (MT)
Y - Y'	375	160	60000	132000
<b>Total</b>			<b>60000</b>	<b>132000</b>

**Table No. 4. Reserve Estimation (Possible Reserve)**

Cross-Section Line	Sectional Area, M <sup>2</sup>	Strike influence (m)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Quantity (MT)
Y - Y'	375	160	60000	132000
<b>Total</b>			<b>60000</b>	<b>132000</b>



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### Geological Reserves:

The summarized category-wise geological reserve estimated by is:-

Table No. -5.

Mineral Reserve	Code	Quantity of RBM (Cum)	Quantity of RBM in Tons
Proved Reserve	111	120000	264000
Probable Reserve	122	60000	132000
Possible Reserve	133	60000	132000

### Mineable Reserve:-

The proved mineable reserve is calculated as under:

Total Area= 6.00 Hec = 60000 M<sup>2</sup>

- Deposit at 1.5 m Depth= 90000 M<sup>3</sup>
- Quantity of minerals (tonnes) = mining area x 1.5 m depth x 2.2 bulk density = 198000 tonnes/year

### 6.4 MINE REPLENISHMENT

It has been assessed that proposed mining area/ mineral picking area generally gets flooded during monsoon season and gets completely replenished. However, The Department of Geology & Mining may monitor the replenishment within the lease area and specific consultation or study may be conducted whenever required.



## CHAPTER-7

### 7.0 MINING

#### 7.1 METHOD OF WORKING

The mining process is conventionally opencast river bed mining of minor minerals with hand tools, shovels and pan without drilling & blasting. Proposed mining will be started from river end to valley end phase wise and block wise going to the maximum depth of 1.5 m bgl or above ground water level whichever is less. Length of the block may be decided on the spot convenience. Total lease area is workable and replenishable yearly. After each workable year, a longitudinal wall of about 1m will be raised and repaired thereafter, on the river bank side to check toe erosion, an environment hazardous phenomenon induced by the heavy floods during monsoon season. Mineral extraction will be done for a period of 240 days in a year.

**Following guidelines will be follow while carrying out mining:**

1. Guidelines by Geological Wing vide letter no. 10/ उपखनिज-चमपा0/ 10-11.
2. Uttarakhand State Minor Mineral Mining Policy 2011 and amendments.
3. The Uttarakhand Minor Mineral (Sand, Bajri, Boulder and Bricks etc.) Policy 2016
4. All relevant latest guidelines, Circulars, Gazettes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Mines and Government of Uttarakhand circulated time to time.

#### 7.2 EXTENT OF MECHANIZATION

No mechanization is required as the operation will be manual method without drilling or blasting.

#### 7.3 MODE OF WORKING

For the optimum utilization of the mineral available in the lease area, mine working has been planned and scientific layout has been designed considering the following parameters:

- The proposed minor mineral extraction area is jointly visited by various district level department officers and boundary pillars been demarcated and informed to applicant.
- The approach road will be repaired from time to time.
- The quarry planning is done in simple rotational manner, since deposit is very simple, shallow and beds are horizontal.
- Simultaneous plantation will also be done along the lease boundary to protect the toe erosion and landslides phenomenon.



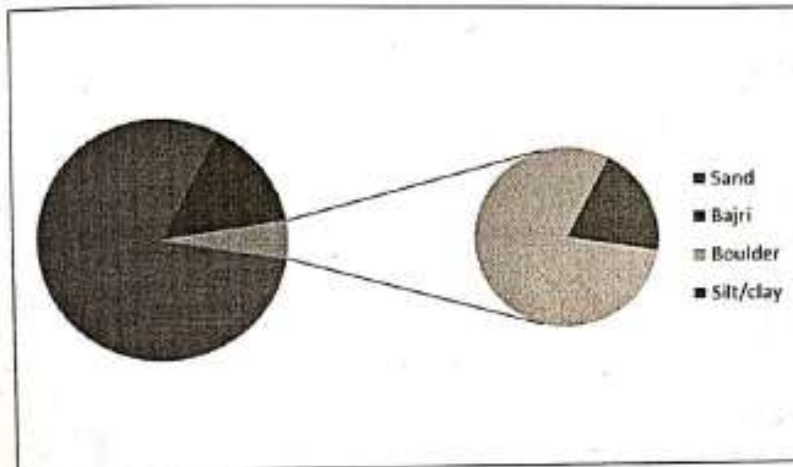
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#### 7.4 YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION

The production for next Five years is given below:-

**Table 6 – Year - wise production of Mineral (in Tonne)**

Year	Minable Reserve
1 <sup>st</sup> Year	198000
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	198000
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	198000
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	198000
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	198000
<b>Total</b>	<b>990000</b>



**Pie Graph of % of Mineral Constituents**

**7.5 DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION FOR NEXT FIVE YEARS** - For first, second, third, fourth & fifth year, the Development & Production Programme; the mining is proposed in 60000 sqm area/annum. The production of each mineral constituent would be on an average as under:-



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Table No. 11. Employment Break-up

S. No.	Category	Numbers
1.	Mining Competent Person	1
2.	Administrative	1
3.	Supervisor	2
4.	Unskilled	160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>

### 12.6 SAFETY PROVISION

All provision in safety rules & regulation will be maintained by providing required materials to the employees. The lessee will provide safety shoes, safety helmets to all the employees. There will be no violation of safety provision.

## CHAPTER-13

### 13.0 MINERAL BENEFICIATION

Mineral Sand doesn't require processing or beneficiation. The excavated mineral will be directly loaded into the bucket.



## CHAPTER-14

### 14.0 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 14.1 *SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT*

1% waste will be generated in the form of silt/clay etc. This will be dumped back into the mined area.

##### **Sewerage System:**

Portable Toilets will be provided.

##### **Solid Waste Management:**

It would be in fitness of things to repeat that there will be no solid waste generated in the proposed activity.

#### 14.2 *PLANTATION*

Plantation in the mining lease area is not possible. Instead, Plantation will be raised along both sides of the roads and civic amenities in consultation with the local authorities. Every year 100 to 110 trees will be planted.

#### 14.3 *BASELINE INFORMATION*

##### 14.3.1 Land Use Pattern

Entire lease area is a wasteland & barren, scattered seasonal bushes & shrubs cover this area. Sandy soil forms a thin cover over the silica sand. There is no agricultural land most of the land is barren.

##### 14.3.2 Flora & Fauna

The region is not vegetated. Cattle are also reared by nearby villages.

##### 14.3.3 Climatic Condition

The area is characterized by sub temperate region with an average annual rainfall of about 1500 mm, which is mainly received during July to September. Winds are generally light and increase in velocity in the higher altitudes. In the wake of western disturbances and in association with thunderstorms, they may become quite strong. The minimum temperature recorded as 0.4° during winter whereas maximum



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temperature recorded during summer is 42° C. The diversity though reflects in the varying maximum temperature in the same time period. The climate of the region during summers is pleasant

#### 14.3.4 Social Infrastructure

The nearest primary health & education facility is available in village – Ukroli.

#### **EFFECT OF MINING ON ENVIRONMENT**

Due to the mining activity following things are going to be affected

- Degradation of land
- Destruction of Flora & Fauna
- Air Pollution
- Water Pollution
- Noise Pollution

These effects will be either minimized or nullified by adopting following measures:

- The mining activity will take place in barren/waste land which is of no use to the inhabitants or ambient environment.
- Due to manual mining there may be generation of dust which in turn affects the ambient air. This may be maintained to the permissible limit by doing water spraying on the haul road.
- Mining will be done above the ground water table and thus it is not going to be effected/contaminate the ground water. There will be no discharge of mine water to the nearby water source, except rainwater during rainy season, and thus there will be no contamination of water of the nearby water course, if at all present.
- Due to manual mining there may be no generation of noise.
- Ground vibration & Noise pollution it is not possible because manual mining.
- The lessee has plan for plantation along the road and near civic amenities in consultation with the local authority.



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## 15.0 MINE CLOSURE PLAN

### 15.1 Introduction:-

The mining lease area in near village - Ukroli, area – 6.00 ha.; Sand, Bajri and Boulders Mine, village - Ukroli, Tehsil - Sitarganj, District - Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand is granted in favour of Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Mr. Aan Singh, is a very small 'B2' category mine as per explanation furnished in MCDR1988 i.e. manual opencast mine, not using explosives etc

15.2	Name of the applicant	<b>Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Mr. Aan Singh</b>
	Address	R/o – Village - Khupital, Khurpankha
	District	Nainital
	State	Uttarakhand
	Pin Code	-
	Phone	-
	Status of the applicant	Private Individual
	Mineral(s) which the applicant intends to mine	Sand, Bajri and Boulder. The mineral collected/extracted from the lease area shall be sold in the open market as per the demand.
15.3	Period for which the mining lease is required or granted / renewed	Mine Lease in the favor of applicant, <b>Mr. Jitendra Singh S/o Mr. Aan Singh</b> , for a period of five years vide a LOI No. 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018, dated- 12th Sept 2018 . Lease Area 6.00 ha. (LOI attached as Annexure)
15.4	Name of the RQP preparing the mining plan	Ravindra Parmar
	Address	<u>20/1- Netaji Mohalla, Near Tilak Road,</u> <u>Dehradun Uttarakhand</u>
	Phone	8630538289
	Fax	
	Registration No.	RQP/DDN/08/2016
	Valid up to	23/10/2022



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Name of the prospecting agency	The baseline data is collected from various reports of the Mine, proponent, as well as detailed prospecting of the area is carried out by the RQP
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#### 15.5 Land Use Pattern of the Area:-

Sr. No.	Land Use (Ha.)	Agriculture Land (Ha.)	Forest Land (Ha.)	Waste Land (Ha.)	Grazing Land (Ha.)
1	Mining pits quarry	-	-	-	-
2	Approach Road	-	-	-	-
3	Dumps	-	-	-	-
4	Office, rest shelter etc	-	-	-	-
5	Balance undistributed land	-	-	6.00	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	6.00	-

#### 15.6 Method of Mining:-

1. The mining/ collection of minerals shall involve shoveling by simple hand tool and loading into trucks/ tractors- trailers for transporting them to crusher site.
2. Picking and extraction of minor minerals/trenches and pits for the mining purpose shall be made in such a way that these should not be more than 1.5 meter
3. With the replenishment of the pits and trenches during the high floods, the process of the controlled mining can continue year after year.
4. Though the major mining activities will be under taken during the dry seasons but restrained mining can be under taken during the dry days of rainy season.

#### 15.7 Name & Address of the Recognized Person:-

Ravindra Parmar

20/1- Netaji Mohalla, Near Tilak Road, Dehradun Uttarakhand

- 15.8 Mine Description  
Mining/ extractions of minor minerals (sand, bajari & boulders), detail already discussed in previous paragraphs.



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### 15.9 Geology:-

Sitarganj area located in the Lesser Himalayan Zone is characterized by superimposed thrust sheets. The area is demarcated by the North Almora Thrust (NAT) in NE part (Details as per above)

### 15.10 Reserves:-

The lease area falls in to outer part of river bed possess river borne material as Sand, Bajari, Boulders, Cobbles, Pebbles, with little mixed clay, generated through erosional & depositional activity from upper horizons. Details already discussed in previous paragraphs

### 15.11 Progressive Closure Plan

The mining lease area belongs to river borne deposit (RBM) deposited by Kailash River, mostly during rainy season. The mining process is conventionally opencast river bed mining of minor minerals with hand tools, shovels and pan without drilling & blasting. Proposed mining will be started from river end to valley end phase wise and block wise going to the maximum depth of 1.5 m bgl or above ground water level whichever is less. Length of the block may be decided on the spot convenience. Total lease area is workable and replenishable yearly. After each workable year, a longitudinal wall of more than 1m will be raised and repaired thereafter, on the river bank side to check toe erosion, an environment hazardous phenomenon induced by the heavy floods during monsoon season. Mineral extraction will be done for a period of 240 days in a year.

On an average thickness of the deposit is 2 to 3 meters, due to excess in the core zone of the channel the boulders are spread outer both sides of the river/channel within nearby civil land, proper channelization is essentially required for hazard safety point of view. During the monsoon rainy season 1.5 to 2 m average stocking of sand, bajari & boulders assessed. So it is clear that the deposit would be annually replenishing. It is suggested to develop or plan for closure scheme but towards valley side temporary construction of longitudinal wall is suggested to reduce the impacts of toe erosion.



(A) Mining:

Sl. No.	Activities	Area (Ha.)
1-	Area already broken up	-
2-	Area already backfilled/reclaimed	-

Sl. No.	Activities	Area
1-	Additional Area proposed to be broken up next one year	60000 m <sup>2</sup>
2-	Additional Area proposed to be replenished with flood water	60000 m <sup>2</sup>

(B) Dump:

Sl. No.	Activities	Area (Ha.)
1-	Area already covered by dump	Nil
2-	Additional Area to be covered by soil stack	-
3-	Additional area to be covered by interburden dump	Nil
4-	Dump area to be covered by protective measures	-

(C) Plantation:

Sl. No.	Activities	Area (Ha.)
1-	Area already covered under plantation	-
2-	Area proposed to be cover under plantation & protection work	1.98
	Total	1.98

In the river bed area/lease area the plantation is not possible however in the outer bank area & in the village panchayat land the plantation is proposed.

15.12 Air Quality Management

Air quality of the site will regularly monitored and adequate measured will be adopted.

15.13 Waste Management

Adequate measured will be adopted to reduce the solid waste & others.



#### 15.14 Safety and Security

The picking and extractions of minor minerals shall be carried on only up to a depth of 1.5 meter; no blasting is involved. Hence there is no danger and no special precaution is required. However standard precautions are always to be kept in mine for the safety of workers and general public.

#### 15.15 Disaster Management and Risk Management

No blasting is involved, picking and extractions of minor minerals (sand, bajari & boulders) shall be carried on only up to a depth of 1.5 meter therefore negligible scope of landslides & subsidence.

### CHAPTER-16

#### 16.0 CONCLUSION

The project involves collection of sand, bajri and boulder. The river bed material extracted is in high demand in the local market which is used in making bridges, road & building material etc. The project operation will provide livelihood to the poorest section of the society. It provides employment to the people residing in the vicinity directly or indirectly by the project. The lessee will undertake mining activity as per the plan indicated in this Mine Plan with proper taking care of environment aspects i.e. without disturbing the environment condition.



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उत्तराखण्ड शासन  
औद्योगिक विकास अनुभाग-1  
संख्या: 1926 / VII-1 / 18 / 02(74) / 2018  
देहरादून : दिनांक: 12 सितम्बर 2018


आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent)

अधिसूचना संख्या-1582/VII-1/2017/31ख/17, दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2017 द्वारा प्रख्यापित उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (परिहार) (संशोधन) नियमावली, 2017 के प्रावधानान्तर्गत जनपद उधमसिंह नगर की तहसील सितारगंज के ग्राम उकरौली कैलाश नदी, क्षेत्रफल 6.00 हे० क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध उपखनिज (बालू, बजरी एवं बोल्टर) को ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी को माध्यम से आवंटन हेतु भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून द्वारा प्रकाशित आमंत्रण प्रपत्र सं०-007 USN\_Ukroli\_Kalish Nadi\_6.00 ha/भू०खनि०ई०/ई०निवि०सहई०नीला०/भू०खनि०ई०/2017-18, दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2018 के क्रम में उक्त नियमावली, 2017 के नियम 27.7 (द्वितीय धरण) के उपनियम 5 के प्रावधानानुसार श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह, ग्राम खुपीताल, खुरपखा, जनपद नैनीताल को उनके द्वारा दर्ज अंतिम उच्चतम बोली रु० 1,31,04,000.00 (रु० एक करोड़ इकत्तीस लाख चार हजार मात्र) के आचार पर H1 घोषित किया गया है।

2. श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह को उक्त नियमावली के नियम 28.क के उपनियम-1 के प्रावधानानुसार बोली गयी अधिकतम उच्चतम बोली रु० 1,31,04,000.00 (रु० एक करोड़ इकत्तीस लाख चार हजार मात्र) का दस प्रतिशत धनराशि अर्थात् रु० 13,10,400.00 (रु० तेरह लाख दस हजार चार सौ मात्र) विभागीय लेखाशीर्षक में जमा किये जाने, विभागीय बैंकसाईट में पंजीकरण के दौरान प्रेषित समस्त अभिलेखों की मूल प्रतियों सहित भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय, देहरादून में जमा करने के उपरान्त सफल बोलीदाता घोषित माना गया है। उक्त नियमावली के नियम 28.क के उपनियम-3 के प्रावधानानुसार श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह द्वारा उच्चतम बोली का दस प्रतिशत धनराशि अर्थात् रु० 13,10,400.00 (रु० तेरह लाख दस हजार चार सौ मात्र) निर्धारित विभागीय लेखाशीर्षक में जमा करने के उपरान्त प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक माने जाने के दृष्टिगत उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (परिहार) (संशोधन) नियमावली, 2017 के प्रावधानानुसार श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह, ग्राम खुपीताल, खुरपखा, जनपद नैनीताल के प्ल में जनपद उधमसिंह नगर की तहसील सितारगंज के ग्राम उकरौली कैलाश नदी, क्षेत्रफल 6.00 हे० क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध उपखनिज के चुगान/खनन हेतु 05 वर्ष की अवधि हेतु चुगान/खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु 06 माह की अवधि हेतु आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन स्वीकृत किया जाता है :-

- (1) प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा आशय पत्र में स्वीकृत क्षेत्र का उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (परिहार) (संशोधन) नियमावली, 2001 के नियम-17 के प्रावधानानुसार सीमाबन्धन कराये जाने, खनन योजना अनुमोदित कराये जाने एवं पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्राप्त किये जाने की कार्यवाही 06 (छः) माह के अन्तर्गत सम्पादित की जायेगी।
- (2) आशय पत्र निर्गत होने के उपरान्त प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा अधिकतम वार्षिक ई-नीलामी बोली का पच्चीस प्रतिशत धनराशि रु० 32,76,000.00 (रु० बत्तीस लाख छिहत्तर हजार मात्र) 'घरोहर धनराशि (Security Money)' समस्त औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण कराये जाने हेतु आशय पत्र में निर्धारित समयावधि के लिए बैंक गारन्टी के रूप में निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के प्ल में सात कार्यदिवसों के अन्तर्गत बन्धक करायी जायेगी। घरोहर धनराशि जमा करने बाद प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा जमा की गई प्री-बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी वापस कर दी जायेगी। बैंक गारन्टी की स्कैन कॉपी सात कार्य दिवसों के अन्तर्गत विभागीय बैंकसाईट पर लॉग इन कर प्रेषित की जानी आवश्यक होगी तथा मूल प्रति निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के जनपदीय कार्यालय में जमा करायी जानी होगी। यदि प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक के अन्तर्गत समस्त औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण नहीं होती हैं या अग्रोत्तर समयवृद्धि राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदान नहीं की जाती है तो जमा बैंक गारन्टी की धनराशि को जब्त कर लिया जायेगा।
- (3) स्वीकृत क्षेत्र से उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली (यथासंशोधित) 2017 के नियम 29(क)(1) के अनुसार उपखनिज चुगान/खनन प्रति मीटर 1.5 मीटर की गहराई अथवा भू-जल स्तर, जो भी कम हो, तक किया जायेगा।



  
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- (4) प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक को खनन योजना, निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म द्वारा अधिकृत Registered Qualified personnel (RQP) से तैयार कराकर निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई से अनुमोदित करायी जानी होगी, जिसमें निकासी किये जाने वाले खनिज की मात्रा तथा उक्त खनिज का तकनीकी एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से खनन सक्रियताएँ संचालित किये जाने की विधि का वर्णन निहित होगा। खनन योजना में खनन क्षेत्र के डी0जी0पी0एस0 कोर्डिनेट्स का वर्णन व जियोरेफरेंस खसरा मानचित्र पर अंकन किया जाना होगा तथा खनन क्षेत्र में समाहित यथा स्थिति राजस्व भूमि, वन भूमि व निजी नाप भूमि के स्वामियों का क्षेत्रफलवार राजस्व विभाग द्वारा सत्यापित वर्णन संलग्न किया जाना होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त 100 मीटर की परिधि में आने वाली सभी सार्वजनिक स्थलों, समीपस्थ पुलों को प्रदर्शित करता 1:10,000 का सैटेलाइट मानचित्र संलग्न करना होगा, जिसमें नदी की अद्यतन सीमा स्पष्ट रूप से चिह्नित हो तथा नदी के दोनों किनारों से निर्धारित दूरी छोड़ते हुए चिह्नित किया गया खनन योग्य क्षेत्रफल स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाया गया हो। किसी भी खनन क्षेत्र के कोनों के डी0जी0पी0एस0 कोर्डिनेट्स आवश्यक रूप से अभिलिखित होंगे व बड़े खनन क्षेत्रों की दशा में प्रत्येक 100 मीटर की दूरी पर डी0जी0पी0एस0 कोर्डिनेट्स अंकित किये जाने होंगे। राजस्व, वन भूमि एवं निजी नाप भूमि को स्पष्ट रूप से चिह्नित किया जाना होगा। समस्त मानचित्रों की डिजिटल प्रति भी प्रेषित की जानी होगी।
- (5) प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक को विभाग द्वारा अधिकृत आर0व्यू0पी0 से खनन योजना तैयार कराकर व खनन योजना अनुमोदन शुल्क ₹ 50,000/- निर्धारित लेखाशीर्षक 0853-अलौह खनन धातु कर्म एवं खनन उद्योग में जमा कर निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई को प्रस्तुत की जायेगी। निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई द्वारा सात दिन के अन्दर खनन योजना का अनुमोदन किया जा सकेगा।
- (6) आशय पत्र प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त वन भूमि के संबंध में सर्वप्रथम प्रोस्पेक्टिंग पट्टाधारक द्वारा वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के अधीन वन भूमि हस्तान्तरण संबंधी अनुमति, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से प्राप्त की जायेगी।
- (7) प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक को खनन योजना में अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के ई0आई0ए0 नोटिफिकेशन दिनांक 14.09.2006 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environmental Clearance) प्राप्त करनी होगी।
- (8) पट्टाधारक पर्यावरणीय अनुमति एवं अनुमोदित खनन योजना में दी गयी शर्तों एवं प्रतिबन्धों के अधीन ही खनन सक्रियता सम्पादित करेगा।
- (9) राष्ट्रीय पार्क के सम्बन्ध में, तत्समय प्रचलित प्रावधानों के अनुसार, दूरी में निर्धारित मानकों के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र हेतु एन0बी0डब्ल्यू0एल0 की अनुमति पट्टाधारक द्वारा प्राप्त की जानी होगी।
- (10) उत्तराखण्ड शासन, मा0 न्यायालयों एवं मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा समय-समय पर दिये गये आदेश बाध्यकारी होंगे।
- (11) सफल बोलीदाता/प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा खनन पट्टा के सम्बन्ध में की जा रही कार्यवाही के दौरान आकस्मिक निधन अथवा गम्भीर आशक्त होने की दशा में अग्रेत्तर कार्यवाही उनके विधिक वारिस द्वारा की जा सकेगी।
- (12) राज्य में अधिकतम पांच खनन पट्टे या 400 हे0 से अधिक के चुगान/खनन क्षेत्र को किसी एक व्यक्ति या स्थायी निवासियों की समिति, जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी एक्ट में पंजीकृत हो, के पक्ष में स्वीकृत नहीं किया जायेगा। यदि किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में एक व्यक्ति या स्थायी निवासियों की समिति जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी एक्ट में पंजीकृत हो, द्वारा अधिकतम 05 खनन पट्टे या 400 हे0 से अधिक के खनन पट्टे स्वीकृत करा लिये जाते हैं, तो बड़े खनन पट्टा क्षेत्रों में कम क्षेत्रफल के खनन पट्टा क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्रफल को जोड़ा जायेगा व 400 हे0 पूर्ण होने पर अवशेष पट्टा हेतु अर्हता समाप्त मानी जायेगी व उक्त क्षेत्र समर्पित माने जायेंगे। इस प्रकार समर्पित हुए उपखनिज क्षेत्रों के लिए 1:2 व कोटिकमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी, परन्तु किसी खनन क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल 400 हे0 से अधिक है तो उक्त दशा में एक व्यक्ति या स्थायी निवासियों की समिति जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी एक्ट में पंजीकृत हो, को एक खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत हो सकेगा।



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 RQP Reg. No. RQP/06/06/2017

- (13) खनन पट्टा क्षेत्रान्तर्गत पड़ने वाली निजी भूमि के भूस्वामी को उसकी भूमि के क्षेत्रफल पर अनुमत गहराई के सापेक्ष आगमित मात्रा पर प्रतिदिन निर्धारित नीलामी धनराशि से गुणाकर प्राप्त धनराशि का 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में पट्टाधारक द्वारा देय होगा। किसी भी वाद की स्थिति में पट्टाधारक द्वारा प्रतिपूर्ति धनराशि निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई को पेमेन्ट गेटवे के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी, जिसका वितरण राजस्व विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाने उपरान्त राजस्व विभाग के माध्यम से किया जायेगा व निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई को सूचित किया जायेगा।
- (14) (क) यदि आशय पत्र में निर्धारित समयावधि के अन्तर्गत प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा वांछित औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण नहीं की जाती हैं तो प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा आशय पत्र के नवीनीकरण हेतु आशय पत्र में स्वीकृत अवधि की समाप्ति से न्यूनतम पन्द्रह कार्य दिवस से पूर्व ऑन लाईन आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाना होगा।  
(ख) पचास हैक्टयर तक के क्षेत्रफल के प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक के आशय पत्र का छः माह के उपरान्त बिना किसी अतिरिक्त देयक के ऑन लाईन नवीनीकरण आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर आगामी अधिकतम छः माह हेतु नवीनीकृत किया जा सकेगा, किन्तु आशय पत्र जारी होने के एक वर्ष की अवधि पूर्ण हो जाने के उपरान्त यदि आशय पत्र के अग्रेत्तर नवीनीकरण आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो ऐसी दशा में उसके द्वारा ई-नीलामी के उच्चतम बोली का 20 प्रतिशत धनराशि पुनः जमा की जानी होगी और पूर्व प्रस्तुत 25 प्रतिशत बैंक गारन्टी को नवीनीकृत करारक निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के पक्ष में बन्धक के रूप में जमा कराना होगा। उक्त प्रक्रिया में अग्रेत्तर वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर समान रूप से लागू करते हुए आशय पत्र का नवीनीकरण किया जा सकेगा।  
प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा विभिन्न स्तर पर अपेक्षित कार्यवाही निर्धारित समयान्तर्गत पूर्ण न किये जाने की दशा में यह माना जायेगा कि प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक पट्टा लेने की मंशा नहीं रखते हैं व इस स्थिति में आशय पत्र निरस्त करते हुए पूर्व में जमा की गयी अग्रिम धनराशि तथा बैंक गारन्टी राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में समाहित कर दी जायेगी।
- (15) आशय पत्र में उल्लिखित समस्त औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण करने के उपरान्त प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा समस्त अभिलेख निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई के पोर्टल पर ऑन लाईन जमा कराया जायेगा। निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा उक्त अभिलेखों का ऑन लाईन परीक्षण करने के उपरान्त, यदि किसी प्रकार की कमी या आपत्ति पायी जाती है, तो निदेशक द्वारा पट्टाधारक को उक्त का निश्चित समयान्तर्गत निराकरण किये जाने हेतु ऑन लाईन अवगत कराया जायेगा। प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा कमियों एवं आपत्तियों का निराकरण ऑन लाईन किये जाने के उपरान्त निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई की ऑन लाईन संस्तुति पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा खनन पट्टे के आशय पत्र में स्वीकृत कुल अवधि में से अवशेष अवधि हेतु खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति सम्बन्धी आदेश ऑन लाईन निर्गत किया जा सकेगा।
- (16) खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति सम्बन्धी आदेश जारी होने के उपरान्त Performance guarantee अर्थात् स्वीकृत खनन क्षेत्र हेतु अधिकतम वार्षिक ई-नीलामी बोली की धनराशि का पच्चीस प्रतिशत निर्धारित विभागीय पेमेन्ट गेटवे के द्वारा सात कार्यदिवसों के अन्तर्गत जमा किया जायेगा। वार्षिक नीलामी धनराशि का पच्चीस प्रतिशत धनराशि अग्रिम रूप में जमा की जायेगी, जिसका सन्तुष्टि पट्टे के अन्तिम वर्ष में उपखनिज निकासी मात्रा के सापेक्ष किया जायेगा। Performance guarantee जमा किये जाने के बाद आशय पत्र निर्गत किये जाने के समय जमा कराई गई धरोहर राशि (बैंक गारन्टी) अवमुक्त कर दी जायेगी।
- (17) निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई द्वारा सात कार्य दिवसों के अन्तर्गत पट्टा विलेख तैयार कर ऑन लाईन प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक को प्रेषित किया जा सकेगा, जिसकी सूचना जनपद एवं शासन के नामित नोडल अधिकारी को भी ऑन लाईन होगी। प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा पट्टा विलेख प्रारूप को डाउनलोड कर हस्ताक्षरित प्रतियां जिलाधिकारी, उधमसिंह नगर को हस्ताक्षर किये जाने हेतु सम्बन्धित जनपद के विभागीय अधिकारी को उपलब्ध करायेगी। विभागीय अधिकारी उधमसिंह नगर द्वारा हस्ताक्षर के उपरान्त जिलाधिकारी, उधमसिंह नगर को दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत की जा सकेगी। जिलाधिकारी, उधमसिंह नगर द्वारा आवश्यक रूप से सात कार्य दिवसों के अन्तर्गत पट्टा विलेख हस्ताक्षरित कर पट्टाधारक को उपलब्ध करायी जा सकेगी।
- (18) पट्टे की अवधि की सगणना निर्गत होने की तिथि से की जायेगी।



*Ravindra Parmar*  
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RQP Reg. No. RQP/DEH/06/2017

- (19) ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में प्राप्त उच्चतम बोली की धनराशि प्रथम वर्ष हेतु पट्टा धनराशि होगी। ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी में प्राप्त उपखनिज की कुल मात्रा व बोली की धनराशि के आधार पर उक्त खनन क्षेत्र के उपखनिज की प्रतिटन देय धनराशि निर्धारित होगी।
- (20) खनन पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में पिछले वर्ष की पट्टा धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर उस वर्ष हेतु पट्टा धनराशि आगणित की जायेगी व बिन्दु सं० 18 के अनुसार प्रतिटन रायल्टी धनराशि निर्धारित होगी।
- (21) आशय पत्र पर स्वीकृत खनिज लॉट का सीमांकन, खसरा विवरण एवं पीलरबन्दी की कार्यवाही-सीमांकन शुल्क नियम-17 के अनुसार, सीमास्तम्भ (साईज-05 फिट जमीन के ऊपर तथा 03 फिट जमीन के भीतर, जो 2X2 फिट की चौड़ाई जी०पी०एस० रिडिंग सहित) प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा स्वयं के व्यय से निर्मित किये जायेंगे।
- (22) पट्टा विलेख के निष्पादन व पंजीकरण के दिनांक से खनन सक्रियता प्रारम्भ करेगा और तत्पश्चात् जान बूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन सक्रियताओं का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण रीति से कुशल कारीगर की भाँति करेगा।
- (23) प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक द्वारा विभिन्न स्तर पर अपेक्षित कार्यवाही निर्धारित समयान्तर्गत पूर्ण न किये जाने की दशा में यह माना जायेगा कि प्रोस्पेक्टिव पट्टाधारक पट्टा लेने की मंशा नहीं रखता है तथा इस स्थिति में आशय पत्र निरस्त करते हुए पूर्व के समस्त जमा अग्रिम धनराशि एवं बैंक गारन्टी आदि जब्त कर राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में समाहित कर दिया जायेगा। ऐसे क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में जिस स्तर पर कार्यवाही रूकी हो, उससे अग्रततर कार्यवाही के संबंध में अथवा पुनः विज्ञापित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में निदेशक द्वारा निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

दीपेन्द्र कुमार चौधरी  
अपर सचिव

संख्या: 1926 (1)/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018 तददिनांकित।

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

1. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून को उनके पत्र सं०-1072/ई०-निवि०सहई-नीला०/मू०खनि०ई०/उ०शि०नगर/2018-19, दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 2018 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
2. जिलाधिकारी, उधमसिंह नगर।
3. श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह, ग्राम खुपीताल, खुरपखा, जनपद नैनीताल।
4. गार्ड फाईल।



आज्ञा से  
(गरिमा रौकली)  
संयुक्त सचिव

Ravindra Parmar  
RAVINDRA PARMAR  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. TQP/2019/2018

वित्तीय नियम संग्रह खण्ड-5 भाग 2

कोषागार प्रपत्र-209 (1)

प्रपत्र संख्या - 43 ए (1)

(प्रस्तर 417 एवं 478 देखिए)

धनराशि जमा करने का चालान फार्म

उपकोषागार/बैंक का नाम व शाखा : BAZPUR  
 जिस व्यक्ति (पदनाम यदि आवश्यक हो) या :  
 संस्था के नाम से धनराशि जमा की जा रही :  
 है उसका नाम :  
 पता : 283001

पंजीकरण संख्या/पक्ष का नाम व वाद संख्या :  
 (यदि आवश्यक हो)  
 जमा की जा रही धनराशि का पूर्ण विवरण :  
 (धनराशि किस हेतु जमा की जा रही है तथा किस :  
 विभाग के पक्ष में जमा की जा रही है।) : 6000

चालान की सकल राशि :  
 चालान की निबल राशि : 0653  
 लेखाशीर्षक का पूर्ण विवरण/लेखाशीर्षक की मुहर : 102  
 लेखा-शीर्षक का 13 डिजिट कोड : 01

मुख्य लेखाशीर्षक    उप मुख्य शीर्षक    लघु शीर्षक    उप-शीर्षक    ब्यौरेवार शीर्षक    धनराशि अंकों में

0853	00	102	01	00	5000/-
					/

धनराशि (शब्दों में) : पाँच हजार 00  
 योग : 5000/-

चालान में लेखा शीर्षक की पुष्टि करने वाले :  
 भागीय अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर : जमाकर्ता का नाम व हस्ताक्षर

चालान संख्या : 03    केवल उपकोषागार/बैंक के प्रयोगार्थ :  
 अंकों में रु० :  
 शब्दों में रु० :



RAVINDRA KUMAR  
 (Geologist)  
 & Environmental Issues Specialist

# वित्तीय नियम संग्रह खण्ड-5, भाग-2

प्रपत्र संख्या-43 ए (1)

(प्रस्तर 417 एवं 478 देखिए)

## धनराशि जमा करने का चालान फार्म

उपकोषागार/बैंक का नाम व शाखा S.B.I Barapur

1. जिस व्यक्ति (पदनाम यदि आवश्यक हो) या संस्था के नाम से धनराशि जमा की जा रही है उसका नाम एवं पता  
जितेंद्र सिंह-पुत्र श्री सुनील सिंह निवासी ग्राम. सुपौताल जिला जिला जिला

2. पंजीकरण संख्या/पक्ष का नाम व वाद संख्या (यदि आवश्यक हो)  
ग्राम उकरौली तहसील-मुतागाजी

3. जमा की जा रही धनराशि का पूर्ण विवरण (धनराशि किस हेतु जमा की जा रही है तथा किस विभाग के पक्ष में जमा की जा रही है)  
दोत्रफल - 6:00 हे. 09 मि. में 5- टेंडर प्रक्रिया में स्वीकारा उपलब्ध 2 नमू पाए गए हेतु 2 नमूना योजना अतिमादन हेतु 2 नमूना जमा - 50000/-

4. जमा की जा रही धनराशि

5. लेखाशीर्षक का पूर्ण विवरण/ मुहर  
102- अल्पकालीन ऋण-संक्रमण  
102- खनिज रियायत शुल्क किराया  
और स्वत्व शुल्क

6. लेखाशीर्षक का 13 डिजिट कोड  
01- खनिज रियायत शुल्क किराया  
और स्वत्व शुल्क

मुख्य लेखाशीर्षक उप मुख्य शीर्षक लघु शीर्षक उप शीर्षक ब्यौरेवार शीर्षक धनराशि अंकों में

851	06	02	01	00	50000/-
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धनराशि (शब्दों में) पचास हजार मात्र

चालान में लेखा शीर्षक की पुष्टि करने वाले तत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई विभागीय अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर मुहर सहित

उद्योग निदेशालय उधम सिंह नगर

जमाकर्ता का नाम व हस्ताक्षर योग

केवल उपकोषागार/बैंक को उपयोगार्थ

चालान संख्या 0001

शब्दों में रु.

अंकों में रु. 50000

शब्दों में रु. पचास हजार मात्र

प्राप्त किया उपकोषागार/बैंक की मुहर



*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
 (Geologist)  
 Mining & Environment

संयुक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट

आज दिनांक 26.09.2018 को श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह निवासी ग्राम, खुर्पोताल, खरपंखा, जिला नैनीताल के पक्ष में शासनादेश संख्या 1626/VII-1/18/02 (74)/2018 दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2018 द्वारा ग्राम उकरौली, तहसील सितारगंज, जनपद ऊधमसिंहनगर, के खसरा सं० 5/1, 12/1 जिसका कुल रकबा 6.00 है० में खनन पट्टा हेतु आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था। मौके पर राजस्व मानचित्र का मिलान करने पर ई-निविदा विज्ञापित में अंकित स्वीकृत खसरे एक सहित खण्ड में न होने के कारण उक्त खसरों के स्थान पर राजस्व अभिलेखानुसार ग्राम उकरौली के खसरा संख्या 55मि, 70मि, 69मि, 65मि मध्ये, रकबा 6.00 है० क्षेत्रफल में राजस्व उपनिरीक्षक द्वारा बताये गये सन्दर्भित बिन्दु के आधार चिन्हित/सीमांकित क्षेत्र को मानचित्र में लाल रंग से घेरा गया है। जिसमें उक्त क्षेत्रों में मौके पर चिन्हीकरण /सीमांकन के दौरान ग्राम उकरौली के अन्य सफल निविदादाताओं के द्वारा सहमति दी गयी है। उक्त क्षेत्र का चिन्हीकरण /सीमांकन सफल निविदाकार के प्रतिनिधि श्री अंकुर अग्रवाल के समक्ष सम्बन्धित विभागों की उपस्थिति में किया गया। मौके पर चिन्हीकरण क्षेत्र को देखा गया तथा सफल निविदाकार द्वारा चिन्हीकरण किये गये क्षेत्र पर पक्के पीतल लगा दिये गये हैं।

उपरोक्तानुसार उक्त क्षेत्र में ग्राम उकरौली के खसरा सं० 5/1, 12/2 कुल रकबा 6.00 है० को पूर्व में ई-निविदा हेतु चिन्हांकित किया गया था। जिसमें उक्त स्वीकृत खसरों के स्थान पर ग्राम उकरौली के खसरा संख्या 55मि, 70मि, 69मि, 65मि मध्ये, रकबा 6.00 है० क्षेत्र में संशोधन करने हेतु अनुमोदन सक्षम स्तर से प्राप्त किया जाना अपरिहार्य होगा।

क्षेत्रीय राजस्व उपनिरीक्षक  
राजस्व विभाग  
क्षेत्रीय राजस्व विभाग  
सितारगंज  
प्रतिनिधि  
सिंचाई विभाग  
08.11.18

सर्वेक्षक  
खनन विभाग  
ऊधमसिंहनगर  
उपनिदेशक  
ऊधमसिंहनगर

उपनिरीक्षण समिति की ओर से  
सितारगंज  
नरेश प्रबोदन प्रभाग हल्द्वानी  
उपजिलाधिकारी  
सितारगंज

(उक्त सीमांकित खनन क्षेत्र से मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ)



निविदाकर एच० 1)  
क्षेत्रफल 6.00 है० ग्राम उकरौली

Ravindra Parmar  
RAVINDRA PARMAR  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. RQP/IDUN/06/2017

आवेदक का नाम - श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह  
ग्राम का नाम - उकरौली, तहसील - सितारगंज,  
जिला - जनपद ऊधमसिंह नगर,  
क्षेत्रफल - 6.00 है०


खनन पट्टा हेतु आवेदित सीमाबन्धित क्षेत्र की चौहद्दी निम्नानुसार है :

उत्तर दिशा में :- पिलर - A-B तत्पश्चात् नदी क्षेत्र।

दक्षिण दिशा में :- पिलर - C-D तत्पश्चात् 4.390 है० भूमि में निविदित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र।

पूरुब दिशा में :- पिलर - B-C-D तत्पश्चात् नदी क्षेत्र।


पश्चिम दिशा में :- पिलर - A-E तत्पश्चात् देवेन्द्र सिंह एवं गिरीश चौधरी का खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र।

  
जम्दीखिनिरीक्षक  
राजस्व उप निरीक्षक  
क्षेत्र \_\_\_\_\_ तह० \_\_\_\_\_  
जिला-ऊधम सिंह नगर

  
सर्वेक्षक  
ऊधमसिंह नगर

उपरोक्त सीमाबन्धन एवं चौहद्दी से मे सहमत हूँ।



  
RAVINDRA PARMAR  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
National Law University, Dehradun

मृतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई, उद्योग निदेशालय उत्तराखण्ड,  
जनपद रुघमसिंह नगर

आवेदक का नाम - श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह  
ग्राम का नाम - उकरौली, तहसील - सितारगंज,  
जिला - जनपद रुघमसिंह नगर,  
क्षेत्रफल - 6.00 हे०  
खनन पट्टा सीमाबन्धित क्षेत्र की (GPS)

पिलर- A	N-29°-02'-20.38'' E-79°-41'-38.06''
पिलर- B	N-29°-02'-21.39'' E-79°-41'-41.9''
पिलर- C	N-29°-02'-15.5'' E-79°-41'-42.00''
पिलर- D	N-29°-02'-07.3'' E-79°-41'-42.4''
पिलर- E	N-29°-02'-05.08'' E-79°-41'-43.9''

(सर्वेक्षक)



Ravindra Parmar  
RAVINDRA PARMAR  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
(National Law University Delhi)  
RQP Reg. No. RQP/DDM/06/2017

Treasury Form-209(1)  
 Financial Handbook Vol. V, Part -4  
 Form No. 43A (1)  
 (See Paragraph 417 and 478)  
 Challan form and depositing amount

Name of the Treasury/Sub-Treasury/Bank/Bank Branch SBI Haldwani..... SBI HALDWANI

1	Name of the person (designation if necessary or Organization on whose behalf amount is being paid)	Jitender Singh												
2	Address	Khurpankha Khurpatal Nainital Uttarakhand 263002												
3	Registration Number (if necessary)													
4	Full details of amount to be deposited (for which purpose and in favour of)	Director Geology & Mining Unit Directorate Of Industries Dehradun												
5	Gross value of Challan	100000/- (One Lakh Only)												
6	Net value of Challan	100000/- (One Lakh Only)												
7	Full details of Head of Account													
8	13 Digit code of Head of A/c													
	Major Head	Sub Major Head		Minor Head			Sub Head		Detail Head		Amount (Rs.)			
0	8	5	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	100000/-	
												Total	100000/-	

Amount (in words) One Lakh Only..... One Lakh Only

Signature of departmental officer with seal

Signature of Depositor

Challan No.....  
 Date.....

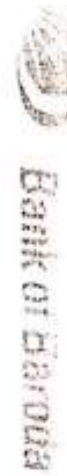
Amount in Figure (Rs) 100000/-  
 Amount in Words One Lakh Only



Received  
 Signature of receiver  
 With seal of bank/treasury

*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
 (Geologist)  
 Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
 (National Law University Delhi)  
 RQP Reg. No. RQP/DUN08/2017

Transaction Details



प्रधान कार्यालय - माण्डवी, बार्दोदा  
Head Office - Mandvi, Baroda

कार्यालय: 1900 22 33949, 1900 1998 55  
 24x7x365 Toll Free Phone Numbers of Contact Centre - 1900 22 33949, 1900 1998 55  
**आवधिक जमा खाते TERM DEPOSIT RECEIPT**  
 ग्राहक सं. क्र. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Customer Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 जारी तारीख \_\_\_\_\_  
 Issue Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 तारीख का \_\_\_\_\_  
 As of Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 देय तारीख \_\_\_\_\_  
 Due Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 जमा तारीख (यदि तारीख) \_\_\_\_\_  
 D.O.B. if Minor \_\_\_\_\_  
 खाता क्र. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A/c No. \_\_\_\_\_

प्राप्त कार्यालय - माण्डवी, बार्दोदा  
 Branch - Mandvi, Baroda  
 Received With Thanks From  
Director Geology of Mining Unit, Nellore  
Mr. M. SIBIDRA SINGH

\*N.V. is subject to TDS  
 से प्रत्येक सहित प्राप्त  
 Five Thousand only

रुपये \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rupees \_\_\_\_\_

रसीद क्रमांक Receipt No.	मूल्य तारीख Value Date	देय तारीख Due Date	अवधि Period	दर Rate of Interest
TDRZ015/JJ	09-05-2019	09-05-2019	1 Year-0-Mo 0-Days	6.45
<b>505005</b>				

परिचालनीय अनुदेश यह है  
 Operational Instructions, if any

SELE

नामिती रजिस्ट्रेशन क्र. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nominee's Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_

अव्यक्तान्तरणीय  
 NON-TRANSFERABLE  
 SET CONDITIONS OVERLEAF

आवधिक जमा खाते के  
 As Term Deposit Under  
 फोन नंबर करने की ता.  
 Lien Noted On  
 फोन नंबर करने की ता.  
 Lien Cancelled On

कृते बैंक अधिक बार्दोदा | FOR BANK OF BARODA  
 वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक | Senior Manager  
 रत्ना. क्र. | SIG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 प्रबंधक | Manager  
 रत्ना. क्र. | SIG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_



**Ravindra Parmar**  
 RAVINDRA PARMAR  
 (Geologist)  
 Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
 (National Law University Delhi)  
 RQP Reg. No. RQP/DUN/06/2017



बैंक ऑफ बरोडा  
Bank of Baroda

हस्ताक्षर (हस्ता) - २६३९९९  
HALDWANI (MAIN) - 263141

09570015181192

DIRECTOR GEOLOGY AND MINING UNIT

On Behalf of By Lakh Seventy Five Thousand only

Rupees

₹ 15,75,000.00

DEHRADUN (M)  
DEHRA DUN-248001

DD/2011/SLJ  
(DD Alpha Prefix)

H A L D W A

(DEHRAD)  
अक्षाण्ड संख्या / Exchange Branch

₹.सं. / S.S. NO. 514998

₹.सं. / S.S. NO. ( )

DEMAND  
DRAFT

0 9 0 5 2 0 1 8

या उनके आदेश पर  
Or Order

₹ 15,75,000.00

9	OT	₹
8	TT	
7	एन OL	
6	कल TL	
5		

कृते बैंक ऑफ बरोडा  
For Bank of Baroda

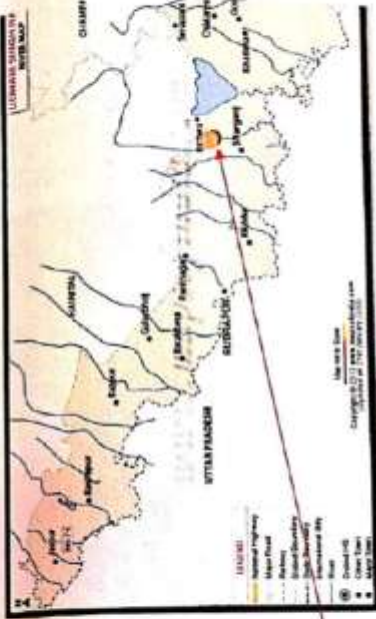
संयुक्त प्रबंधक / Joint Manager

शाखा प्रबंधक / Branch Manager



717433 0000120001 200967 15

Ravindra Parmar  
RAVINDRA PARMAR  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
National Law University Delhi  
RDP Reg. No. FSR/2011/1000001



**PLATE NO.1 - LOCATION PLAN**  
**UKROLI MINING LEASE**  
**AREA - 6.00 HA, NEAR VILLAGE - UKROLI**  
**TEHSIL - SITARGANJ,**  
**DISTRICT - UDHAM SINGH NAGAR**  
**MINERAL - SAND,BAJRI & BOULDERS**  
**APPLICANT - MR. JITENDRA SINGH**

**RQP - RAVINDRA PARMAR**

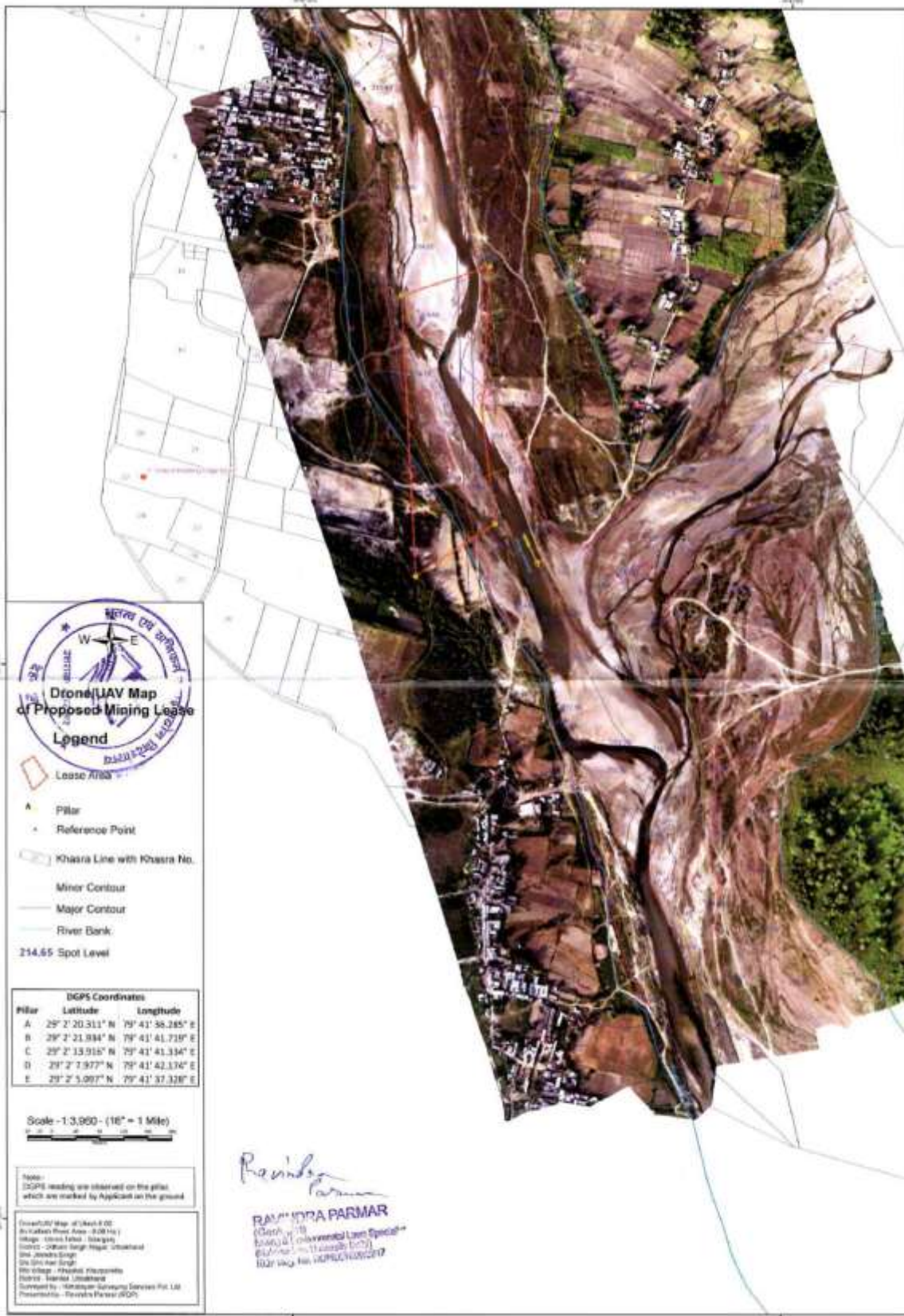
*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
 (Geologist)  
 Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
 (National Law University Delhi)  
 RQP Reg. No. RQP/DC/N06/2017

GOOGLE MAP 10 KM RADIUS BUFFER ZONE









**Drone (UAV) Map**  
**of Proposed Mining Lease**  
**Legend**

- Lease Area
- Pillar
- Reference Point
- Khaasra Line with Khaasra No.
- Minor Contour
- Major Contour
- River Bank
- 214.65 Spot Level

DGPS Coordinates		
Pillar	Latitude	Longitude
A	29° 2' 20.311" N	79° 41' 38.285" E
B	29° 2' 21.834" N	79° 41' 41.719" E
C	29° 2' 13.915" N	79° 41' 41.334" E
D	29° 2' 7.977" N	79° 41' 42.134" E
E	29° 2' 5.997" N	79° 41' 37.328" E

Scale - 1:3,000 - (1" = 1 Mile)

Note:  
 DGPS reading are observed on the pillar  
 which are marked by Applicant on the ground

(Drone/UAV) Map of 1:3000 Scale  
 In Khasra Block Area - (240 Ha.)  
 Village - Khairi Khat - (Bhopal)  
 District - Jabalpur (M.P.)  
 Surveyed by - M/s. Survey Services Pvt. Ltd.  
 Presented by - Ravindra Parmar (DGP)

**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
 (DGP) (18)  
 Survey & Environmental Lease Specialist  
 (Bhopal) (M.P.)  
 BQP No. 104/2023/18





- Legend**
- Lease Area
  - A Pillar
  - Reference Point

*Ravindra Parmar*

**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
(Geologist)  
Mining & Environmental Law Specialist  
Bachchan Lal

GPS No. **GPS Coordinates**

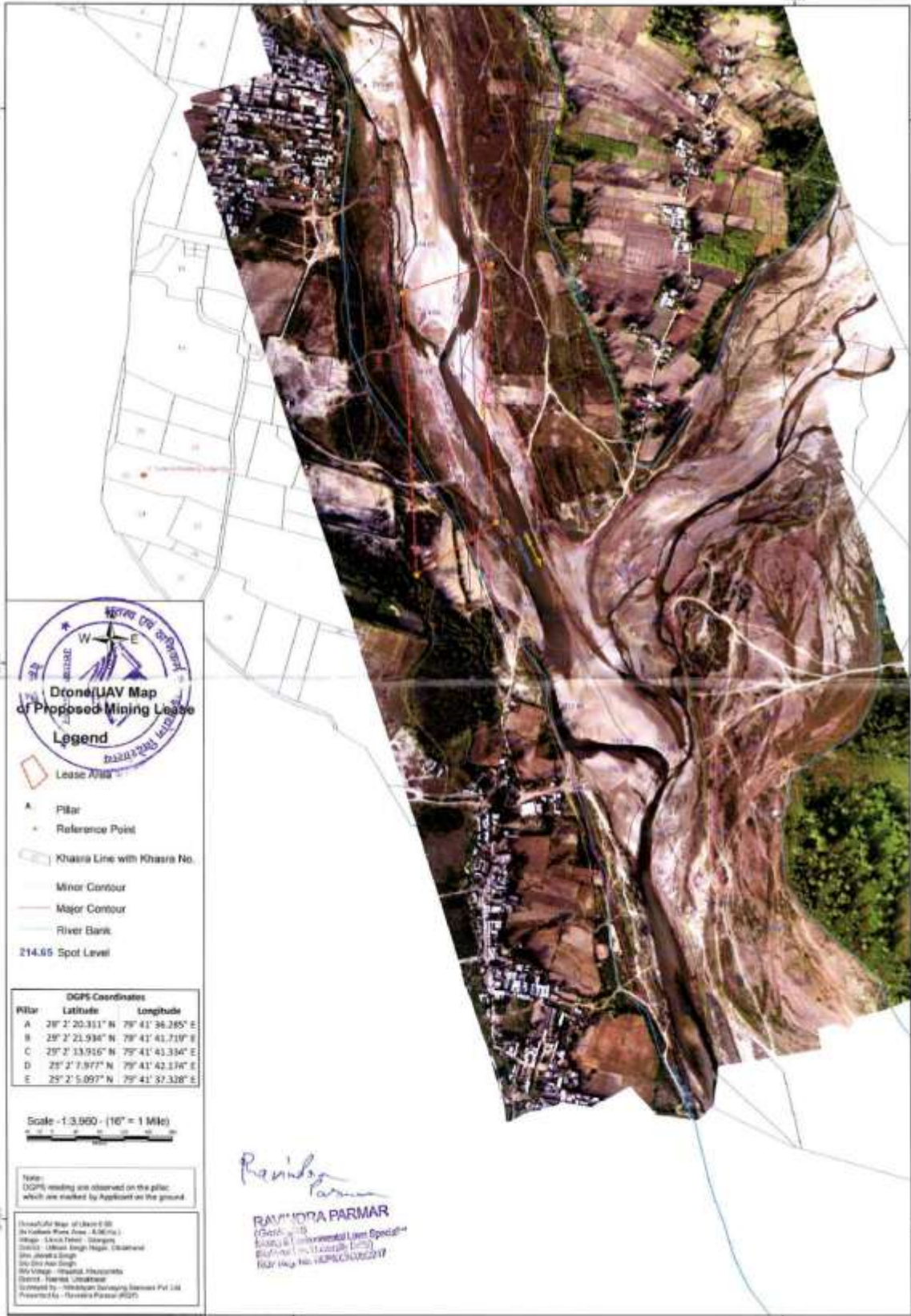
Pillar	Latitude	Longitude
A	29° 2' 20.311" N	79° 41' 36.285" E
B	29° 2' 21.934" N	79° 41' 41.719" E
C	29° 2' 19.916" N	79° 41' 41.334" E
D	29° 2' 7.977" N	79° 41' 42.174" E
E	29° 2' 5.997" N	79° 41' 37.328" E

Scale - 1:3,950 - (1" = 1 Mile)

Note:  
GPS readings are observed on the pillar  
which are marked by Applicant on the ground.

Georeferenced Map of about 0.50  
sq. Kilometre Area, (100 Ha.)  
Village - Lakshmi Talab - Shargang  
District - Ashrafi Garh Hagen, Chhannara  
Tal. Ashrafi Garh  
Dist. Ashrafi Garh  
M.P. (Madhya Pradesh) - India  
(2016) - Surveyed & Prepared  
Submitted by - Ravindra Parmar, Geologist  
(Registered) - Ravindra Parmar (2027)





- Lease Area
- A** Pillar
- Reference Point
- Khassra Line with Khassra No.
- Minor Contour
- Major Contour
- River Bank
- 214.65 Spot Level

DGPS Coordinates

Pillar	Latitude	Longitude
A	25° 2' 20.311" N	75° 41' 36.285" E
B	25° 2' 21.934" N	75° 41' 41.719" E
C	25° 2' 13.916" N	75° 41' 41.334" E
D	25° 2' 7.977" N	75° 41' 42.174" E
E	25° 2' 5.097" N	75° 41' 37.318" E

Scale - 1:3,000 - (1" = 1 Mile)

Note:  
 DGPS reading was observed on the pillar, which are marked by Applicant on the ground.

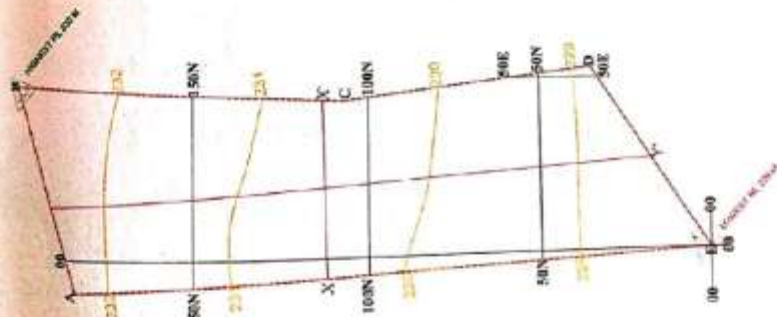
Drone/UAV Map of Barni SD  
 (In Yellow Mark Area - 8.36 Ha.)  
 Village - Laxmi Talwar - Gangan  
 District - Udhampur Jammu - Jammu  
 S/O - Jitendra Singh  
 S/O - Jitendra Singh  
 S/O Village - Udhampur, Jammu  
 District - Jammu - Udhampur  
 Licensed by - Jammu & Kashmir Survey Department  
 Presented by - Ravindra Parmar (DGPS)

*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
 (DGPS) S/O  
 Survey & Environmental Layer Specialist  
 Survey & Environmental Layer Specialist  
 Survey & Environmental Layer Specialist



**INDEX**

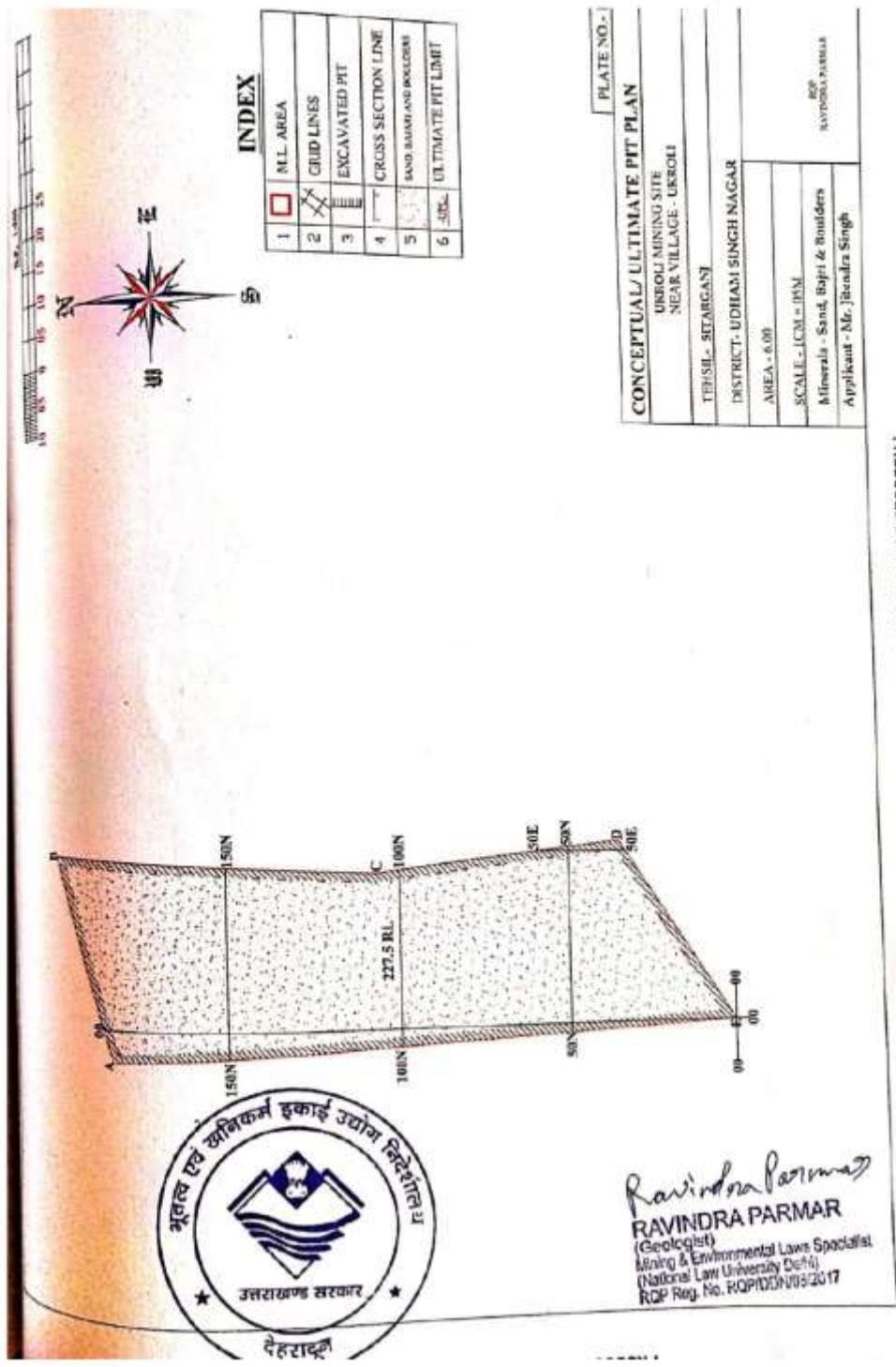
1	M.L. AREA
2	GRID LINES
3	PILLAR
4	CROSS SECTION LINE
5	CONTOUR LINES
6	SAND, SAND AND BOLLERS



SURFACE PLAN	
URROHI MINING SITE NEAR VILLAGE - URROHI	
TEHSIL - STARGANT	
DISTRICT - UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	
AREA - 6.00 Ha	BY RAVINDRA PARMAR
SCALE - 1 CM = 05 M	
Minerals - Sand, Bajt & Boulders	
Applicant - Mr. Jitendra Singh	



*Ravindra Parmar*  
**RAVINDRA PARMAR**  
 (Geologist)  
 Mining & Environmental Laws Specialist  
 National Law University Delhi  
 RQP Reg. No. RQP/DUN/05/2017



**INDEX**

1	□	M.L. AREA
2	⊗	GRID LINES
3	▨	EXCAVATED PIT
4	—	CROSS SECTION LINE
5	⋯	SAND, BAJI AND BOULDERS
6	—	ULTIMATE PIT LIMIT

<b>PLATE NO. -</b>	
<b>CONCEPTUAL/ULTIMATE PIT PLAN</b>	
URBOLI MINING SITE NEAR VILLAGE - URROLI	
TEHSIL - SITARGANJ	
DISTRICT - UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	
AREA - 6.00	
SCALE - ICM = 1:5M	
Minerals - Sand, Baji & Boulders	
Applicant - Mr. Jitendra Singh	
RGP RAVINDRA PARMAR	

PRODUCED BY AN AUTOCAD LAYOUT

पत्रक

उपनिदेशक,  
भूतल एवं खनिकर्म इकाई,  
उद्योग निदेशालय उत्तराखण्ड,  
देहरादून।

सेवा में

श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह  
पुत्र श्री आन सिंह,  
निवासी ग्राम खुपीताल,  
खुरपंखा जनपद नैनीताल।

संख्या 2488 / उच्छा / माहप्लान / उ०सि०न० / 2018-19

दिनांक 08 फरवरी, 2019

विषय- श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र श्री आन सिंह निवासी ग्राम खुपीताल, खुरपंखा जनपद नैनीताल के पक्ष में आशय पत्र पर स्वीकृत क्षेत्र जनपद उधमसिंह नगर की तहसील सितारगंज के ग्राम उकरौली, कैलाश नदी क्षेत्रफल 6.00 हे० भूमि में आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) पर स्वीकृत उपखनिज क्षेत्र की खनन योजना के अनुमोदन के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ

आपके द्वारा जनपद उधमसिंहनगर की तहसील सितारगंज के ग्राम उकरौली, कैलाश नदी के क्षेत्रगत कुल रकबा 6.00 हे० (सीमाबद्ध खसत संख्या 55मि, 70मि, 69मि, 65मि मध्ये रकबा 6.00 हे०) भूमि जोकि ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी के माध्यम से अक्टूबर पक्ष में घोषित एवं औद्योगिक विकास विभाग उत्तराखण्ड शासन के पत्र संख्या 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018 दिनांक 12 सितम्बर 2018 के द्वारा 05 वर्ष की अवधि हेतु बाडू, बजरौ, बोलहर उपखनिज का खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) पर आपके पक्ष में स्वीकृत उपखनिज क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तुत खनन योजना जो कि आशयपत्र संख्या श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह परमार मुच्छा/आशयपत्र(पी०)/डी०सी०एन०/2018 के द्वारा तैयार की गयी है, अनुमोदन हेतु इस कार्यालय को प्रस्तुत की गयी है जो वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी एवं पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से खनन सक्रियताओं के सुनियोजित संचालन हेतु उपयुक्त पाये जाने के दृष्टिगत उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज परिहार नियमावली 2001 के नियम-34 एवं उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (परिहार/संशोधन) नियमावली 2017 के नियम-28 क (7) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए प्रस्तुत खनन योजना का अनुमोदन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन किया जाता है-

शर्तें-

1. प्रस्तुत खनन योजना का अनुमोदन नियमावली के नियम-28 "क" (18) के अनुसार आशयपत्रकारक के पक्ष में शासन द्वारा खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति सम्बन्धी शासनादेश निर्गत किये जाने पर तत्समय शासनादेश में वर्णित अवधि या 05 वर्ष जो भी पहले हो, तक के लिये वैध होगा।
2. आशयपत्र धारक द्वारा स्वयं स्तर से प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र की पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्राप्त की जायेगी तथा तदनुसार प्राप्त पर्यावरणीय अनुमति की समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा।
3. प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य मैनुअल माइनिंग विधि से बिना स्टाफ्टिंग के अनुमोदित खनन योजना के अनुसार किया जायेगा। खनन योजना के अनुसार प्रथम वर्ष में आशयपत्र 229.0 मी० से 227.5 मी० तक 198200.00 टन, द्वितीय वर्ष में आशयपत्र 229.0 मी० से 227.5 मी० तक 198200.00 टन, तृतीय वर्ष में आशयपत्र 229.0 मी० से 227.5 मी० तक 198200.00 टन, चतुर्थ वर्ष में आशयपत्र 229.0 मी० से 227.5 मी० तक 198200.00 टन एवं पंचम वर्ष में आशयपत्र 229.0 मी० से 227.5 मी० तक 198200.00 टन उपखनिज का खनन किया जायेगा।
4. खनन योजना का अनुमोदन प्रेषित पट्टाधारक के पक्ष में शासन के द्वारा जारी आशय पत्र संख्या 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018 दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2018 के द्वारा स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के सीमाबद्धन के उपरांत सीमाबद्धित क्षेत्र में प्राप्त खसत संख्याओं में प्रस्तावित संशोधन की स्वीकृति के अधीन किया जा रहा है, उक्तानुसार शासन से स्वीकृति/अनुमति प्राप्त न होने की दशा में खनन योजना का अनुमोदन स्वतः निरस्त समझा जायेगा।
5. पट्टाधारक द्वारा औद्योगिक विकास विभाग उत्तराखण्ड शासन के पत्र संख्या 1926/VII-1/18/02(74)/2018 दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2018 के द्वारा 05 वर्ष की अवधि हेतु बाडू, बजरौ, बोलहर उपखनिज का खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु निर्गत आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) की समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन करेगा।

6. पट्टाधारक को पक्ष में खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत होने के उपरान्त पट्टाधारक द्वारा पट्टा स्वीकृति सम्बन्धी शासनादेश एवं पट्टाविलेख की समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
7. पट्टाधारक द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज परिहार नियमावली 2001 (समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित) एवं उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज (परिहार/संशोधन) नियमावली 2017 में किये गये प्रविधानों का अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
8. पट्टाधारक द्वारा स्वीकृत खनन क्षेत्र में जेओसीबी, पोकलैण्ड सर्वेक्षण मशीन, लिफ्टर आदि मशीनों द्वारा खनन/चुगान कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
9. पट्टाधारक पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environmental Clearance) एवं अनुमोदित खनन योजना में दी गयी शर्तों एवं प्रतिबन्धों के अधीन ही खनन सक्रियता सम्पादित करेगा।
10. पट्टाधारक द्वारा स्वीकृत खनिज क्षेत्र से खनिज की निकासी किये जाने से पूर्व उत्तराखण्ड पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से Consent to establish एवं Consent to operate प्राप्त किया जाना अपरिहार्य/अनिवार्य होगा।
11. प्रस्तावित खनन पट्टाक्षेत्र के नेशनल पार्क/सेन्सुरी के 10 कि०मी० की परिधि के अन्तर्गत स्थिति होने की दशा में पट्टाधारक द्वारा नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ वाइल्ड लाइफ से पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त की जानी आवश्यक होगी।
12. यह खनन योजना अन्य किसी अधिनियम जो कि इस खान या क्षेत्र पर लागू होते है या समय-समय पर राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार या अन्य किसी संसम द्वारा प्रख्यापित किये जाते है, को धाँद कर अनुमोदित की जाती है।
13. यह खनन योजना वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम-1980, वन संरक्षण नियमावली 1981 और अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिनियम और नियमावली आदेश और दिशा निर्देश जो कि इस खनन पट्टे पर समय-समय पर दिये जाये लागू होंगे।
14. अनुमोदित खनन योजना किसी भी प्रभावी क्षेत्रान्तर्गत माननीय न्यायालय के आदेश एवं दिशा निर्देश के लागू होने को बाधित नहीं करती है।
15. अनुमोदित अधि में किये गये खनन कार्य के निरीक्षण के उपरान्त यदि खनन योजना में संशोधन हेतु आदेश दिये जाते हैं तब संशोधित खनन योजना प्रस्तुत करने का पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व आवेदक का होगा।
16. आबद्ध/नियोजित श्रमिकों को सुरक्षात्मक उपकरण प्रदान करने तथा सुरक्षित खनन कार्य करने हेतु सभी आवश्यक सावधानियों बनाने का दायित्व आवेदक का होगा।
17. अनुमोदित खनन योजना की एक-एक प्रमाणित प्रति सम्बन्धित जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय एवं निदेशालय के जनपदीय कार्यालय में अभिलेखार्थ पञ्चासीप्र प्रस्तुत करने का दायित्व भी आवेदक का होगा।
18. अनुमोदित खनन योजना के अनुसार, आवेदक द्वारा खनन कार्य न किये जाने पर आवेदक के विरुद्ध पट्टे की शर्त का उल्लंघन माना जायेगा और तदनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
19. खनन योजना इस शर्त के साथ अनुमोदित की जा रही है कि पट्टाधारक श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य की उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे।

संलग्नक- खनन योजना की अनुमोदित प्रति।

भवदीय

(डा० मेहरबान सिंह बिष्ट)  
निदेशक

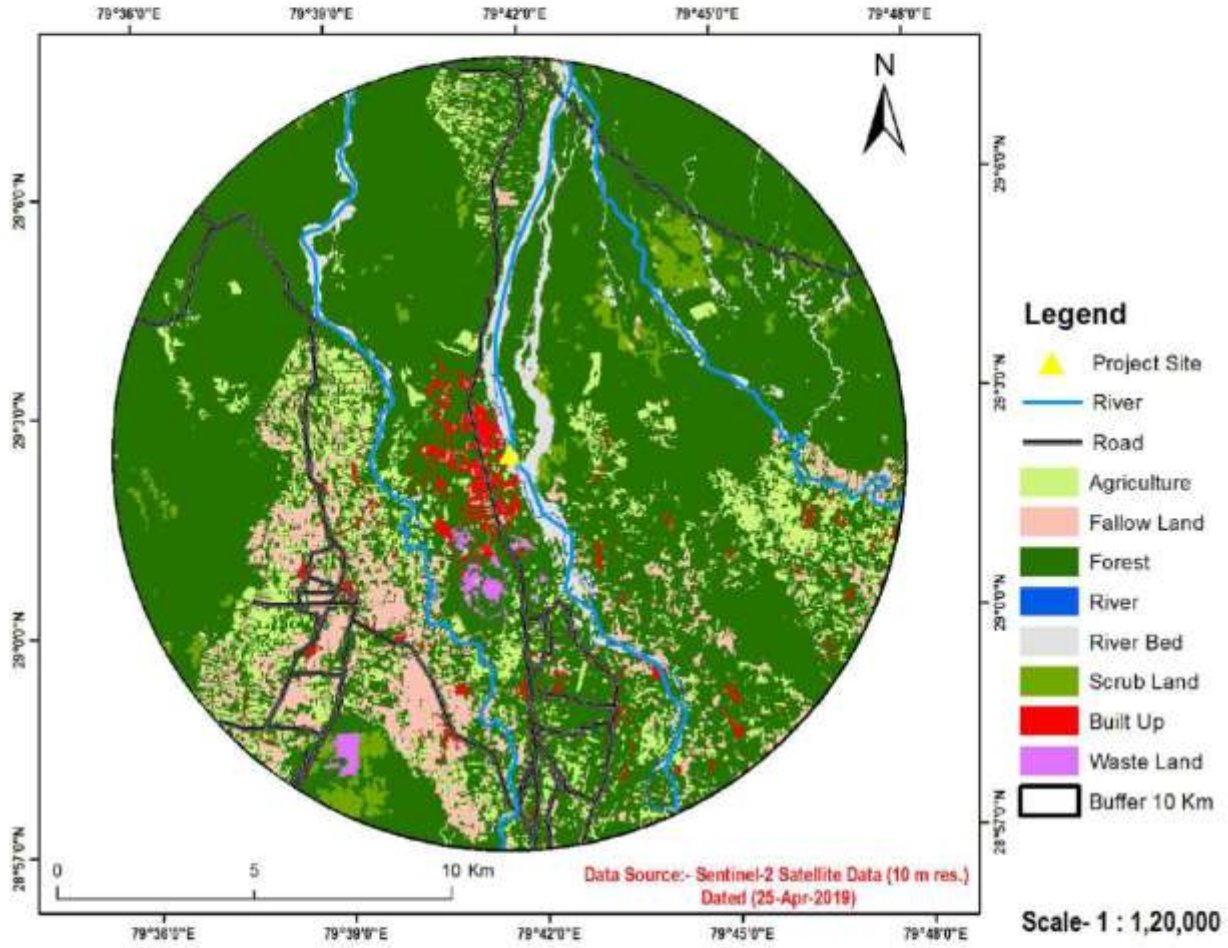
संख्या /उ०ख०/माओप्लान/उद्यमसिंहनगर/2018-19 तद्दिनांकित।

प्रतिस्ति- निम्नलिखित को सूचनाार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. अपर सचिव, खनन उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
2. जिलाधिकारी, उद्यमसिंहनगर।
3. सदस्य सचिव राज्य स्तर पर्यावरण समाघात निवारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA)।
4. सदस्य सचिव जिला स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निवारण प्राधिकरण (DEIAA) उद्यमसिंहनगर।
5. जिला खान अधिकारी, उद्यमसिंहनगर।

(डा० मेहरबान सिंह बिष्ट)  
निदेशक

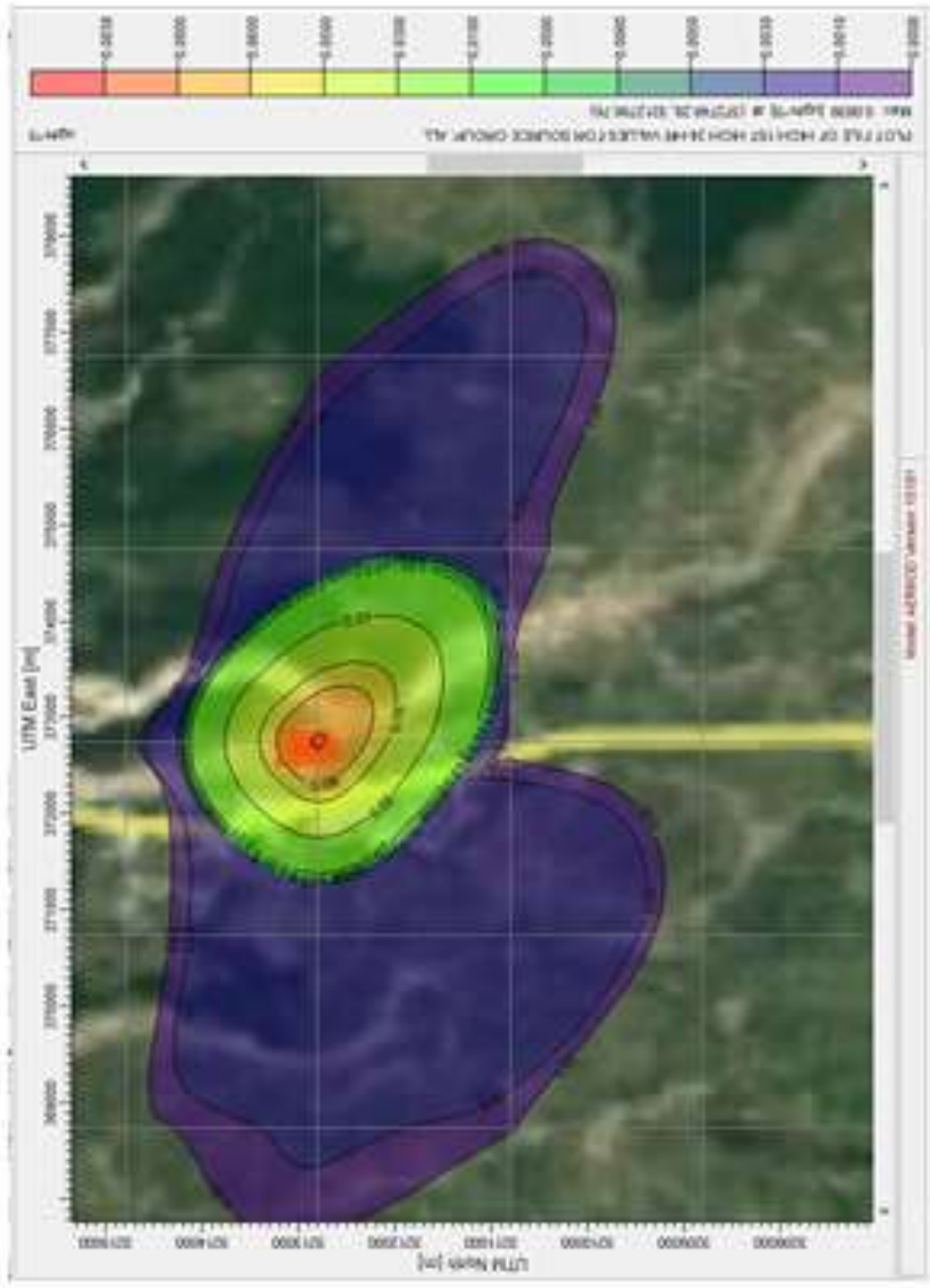
**Land Use Land Cover Map of 10 Km Buffer Zone at Village Ukroli, Tehsil Sitarganj, District Udham Nagar, U.K.,  
Area- 6.00 ha. M/s Jitendra Singh, R/O Village Khupital, Tehsil Khurpankha, District Nanital, U.K.**



# **AIR QUALITY IMPACT PREDICTION MODEL**



# Isopleth of 1<sup>st</sup>Highest (24-hr) for PM<sub>2.5</sub>



## Air quality impact Modeling Results

Parameter	1 <sup>st</sup> highest (GLC) Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
<b>PM10</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>PM2.5</b>	<b>0.08</b>

**NO CLUSTER CERTIFICATE**

सेवा में,

श्री मान उमानिदेशक स्वामि

अधम मीठें नगर

उत्तराखण्ड,

महोदय,

निवेदन इस प्रकार है पार्थी के नाम से माधव अरोली  
के लारा नदी के क्षेत्रांतर्गत कुल लंबा 600 ई, रूबरु जो 551 मी  
70 मि, 19 मि, 05 मि इत्यादि में स्वामि मृत्यु हेतु शासन द्वारा  
आशम मत्त जाती किया गया है, महोदय को अवगत कराना  
है कि उक्त स्वामि मृत्यु की 500 प्रमाणपत्रों में अन्य कोई  
स्वामि मृत्यु स्वीकृत नहीं है,

आता महोदय से निवेदन इस प्रकार के उक्त  
की पुष्पांगित करने का कष्ट करें, धन्यवाद,  
भवदीय,  
दिं- 14/02/19

पुष्पांगित किया जाता है कि  
पुष्पांगित क्षेत्र के 500 प्रमाण पत्रों की  
परिची में वर्तमान में कार्य में  
स्वामि मृत्यु संश्लेषित नहीं है

*(Signature)*  
अप 14/02/19 (दिनांक)  
भूपल एव खनिकने इकाई  
अधम मीठें नगर

जिते-उ सिंह उम शी आन सिंह  
निं - नैनीताल

# **PUBLIC HEARING DETAILS**

**(DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING 07.09.2019)**

**PUBLIC HEARING DETAILS**

Sl no.	Queries of villagers	Comments by project proponent	Comments by PH panel
01	<p>Sri Ram kumar resident of Ukroli village told that it is supposed to take up mining activity as per standards laid down. He quoted that water level at present have gone deeper down from 15 feet to 40 feet. He also told that there is agricultural land near proposed mining lease area. He wishes that mining should be taken un in such a manner that it shall not effect any other property/agricultural land.</p> <p>He told about grievances of villagers that village ukroli is divided into two parts and in between kailash river flows. Water level rises high above during monsoon season and therefore villagers face problem during movement. He requested that if a swing bridge is constructed and mining route shall be improved. The haul roads are in very poor condition due to past mining and transportation activities. It is difficult for ambulance to attend on time due to damaged route when there is</p>	<p>The project site is alongside kailash river and the mining is only 1.5 m deep thus no intersection of water level. No private property will be harmed during mining work. Amount allocated towards CER measures will be used for development in education and for improvement of socio economic condition of the surroundings.</p>	<p>Chairperson told to Ram kumar that you can speak openly since as whatever statement is there being recorded and videographed and your words are also being noted and it will be dispatched to concerned authority.</p>

	<p>illness to anyone in the village thus a threat to lives of villagers. He also told there were mining done in past but no improvement in development of village. He requested to get some developmental work done in field of education, development of shed for labours working in mine, accommodation facility for workers, toilet facility etc. he wished that the promises done shall be kept. He requested to chairperson to convey his words to administration. He also assured that he is not against mining because if mining work will commence the locals will be benefitted in terms of employment.</p>		
02	<p>Madan lal resident of Ukroli asked that geographical condition of village is not good. He referred about mining activity taken up 2 years back. But no improvement in developmental conditions. He told that it was told that employment will be given to locals but actually on ground it did n,t happen. The</p>	<p>Project proponent assured mining will be done as per norms and parameters of the environment. The provision made in EIA report will be strictly implemented.</p>	<p>On this issue lessee replied that mining lease area is 60 ha. Madan lal confirmed that he is was not against mining activity but of the view that along with mining activity problems of</p>

	<p>routes are damaged due to past mining activities. School children face difficulties during passage. He requested that route of village shall be improved so that ambulance could reach on time for treatment of patients in emergency. He also emphasized on education development, employment to locals. He also wished to know that at how many points mining will be done.</p>		<p>villagers shall be taken care, he also requested to chairman to carry forward the message to administrative level.</p>
<p>03</p>	<p><b>Rajveer singh-</b> Rajveer singh resident of village ukroli, wished to know that which gata no. are proposed for mining. He told that there has been newly constructed houses in some part. He told that gata no. for mining is not clear. He also claimed that routes for movement is very rough and there are so many holes in the route. Therefore dust/dirt is spoiling our daily life and different kinds of diseases spread due to that. Dust forms layer in houses also. To repair the holes efforts has been</p>	<p>The land allotted for mining is not a private land. There are no private property in the allotted gata no.s.  For dust control regular sprinkling will be done. Haul road will be repaired during mining activity, mining will be carried out with due taking care problem of villagers.</p>	<p>-----</p>

	<p>done in past but no improvement till date. After protest only few of the holes are filled but no proper improvement. He also said that he is also not against the mining activity but activity shall be taken up with taking care problems of villagers and only in allotted gata no.s.</p>		
04	<p>Malkeet singh resident of ukroli asked that the land allotted for mining belongs to which category. He told that it has not been made clear that in which plot no.s mining is proposed and thus wished to know the allotted gata no.s.</p>	<p>Lessee jitendra singh replied that this belongs to category B1, land and khasra no. are- 55mi, (55/5, 55/8, 55/6, 55/9) 65 mi (65/11), 69mi, 70mi khasra no. after that Malkeet singh seen hard copies of the land papers but not satisfied. He also raised concern about road damage. He told about the problem during movement due to damaged road &amp; raised concern about ambulance availability on time due to worse road. He wished that mining shall be done on</p>	<p>On the above issue chairman sir assured that khasra no. allotted for mining has been given after proper inspection. He told that if any issue is pertaining to this can be discussed with lekhpal already present in this meeting.</p>

		allotted plots only keeping in mind the problems of villagers.	
05	<p><b>Gurdeep singh</b></p> <p>Trasporter sitarganj-mentioned that there is no one against commencement of mining activity. Mining activity will lead to generation of employment to locals. Mining will be done with in parameters limit. He told that mining shall be done on the allotted lands only, no mining shall be done on private lands. Roads shall be widened so that there shall be ease during movement of trucks and sprinkling shall be done regularly. Mining shall be done taking priority of villagers and with due faith to villagers. Employment shall be given to locals in mine. Local vehicles shall be used in transportation. Identity card/aadhar card of vehicle owner shall be submitted to mine owner and no outsider vehicle shall be hired for transportation.</p>	<p>Mining will be done within parameters limit. Provision of hire locals is already made in the EIA report.</p>	-----

06	<p><b>Madan lal,</b></p> <p>Resident of Ukroli told that 2 years back report submitted by Tehsildar was not appropriate. He has not done the work properly. Therefore now he told to please take up the mining activity after proper inspection of land.</p>	-----	-----
07	<p><b>Vinod kumar</b></p> <p>Resident of Ukroli wished to know about the standards of environment and after that he told that if mining activity will not be taken up as the standards laid down in environmental guideline then he is against the commencement of project. He opposed movement of vehicles during night he told that mining work during night after 12:00 am it generates so much noise. Due to movement of transportation of vehicles dust accumulation occurs in houses thus deteriorates food and water quality. Dust suppression is mitigated by sprinkling provision and it has to be done twice – thrice a day. He also raised concern to</p>	<p>Mining activity will not be taken up as the standards laid down in environmental guideline</p>	<p>On this issue chairman told that if mining work will be there then generation of some dust and smoke is inevitable. He told that if anyone really has its problem then speak thoroughly or give it in written. Chairman sir told that this is the public hearing for concerned lease so it is relevant if comment only in favour or opposition of lease.</p>

	<p>control the problem of pollution. Dust problem and road widening was also concern of him to mitigate pollution problem.</p> <p>In the last he told that he is not against mining but mining shall be done in standards of environment parameters.</p>		
08	<p><b>Jodhnath</b></p> <p>R/o Ukroli, told That it is better to rehabilitate the villagers. He told that in rainy season we face problem while crossing the river. He also requested for swing bridge so that school children can cross river freely. He told that for mining activity outsiders are hired and vehicles are also hired from outsiders.</p>	<p>Proponent assured that priority will be given to local vehicles but if not available in locals then outsiders are hired.</p>	-----
09	<p><b>Chandrashekar</b></p> <p>R/o ukroli told that there is no problem from mining project the problem is for route of transportation. He told that mining shall be done after inspection by contractors, revenue department and villagers. Mining shall be done with due</p>	<p>Transportation will be carried out with minimum impact to locals. Loaded vehicles will not be transported in groups to avoid traffic jam. Overloading will be avoided.</p>	

	faith of villagers.		
10	<p><b>Ram praves</b></p> <p>R/o ukroli- told that during mining period examination of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> are also commences. Vehicular movement raise lot of disturbance during students studies. He told that route of village is quite narrow. There shall be separate route for transportation of mined out material. He also told issue of water pollution in the area. Demanded separate road construction for security purpose, water tanker installation, and water sprinkling etc. He also told to inspection of proposed land for mining.</p>	Project proponent assured that drivers of vehicles will be given proper instruction for minimum use of horns.	-----
11	<p><b>Suresh kumar</b></p> <p>R/o Ukroli also raised concern that his children are bound to cross river to attend the school. Thus he raised issue of swing bridge construction over river so that school children can easily cross the river. He told that due to past mining</p>	It has mentioned in above mentioned comments that mining will be done in environmental standards to avoid soil erosion.	-----

	<p>there had been soil erosion in the river.</p> <p>Thus mining shall be done in environmental standards.</p>		
12	<p><b>Sri inder prashad</b></p> <p>R/o Ukroli told that he has agreed if the mining will be done in parameter limit otherwise he oppose it.</p>	<p>Project proponent assured that mining will be done with in environmental standards</p>	-----
13	<p><b>Sri Nattu sigh-</b></p> <p>He told that he have no problem for mining but not in our private land.</p>	<p>Mining plots are government land</p>	-----

14	<p><b>Suraj resident of Village-billaura</b></p> <p>He told that due to mining activity mining routes get blocked thus we reach our house very late in night. We are bound to go at workplace by crossing the river. Traffic jam is quite often from month november to june.</p> <p>After that Rajveer singh submitted a notesheet. He read out the matter with due permission of villagers. He submitted the note to public hearing panel after signed by concerned villagers.</p> <p>After that once again chairman sir told to villagers to submit query in written or oral if any but nobody have submitted any further query.</p>	<p>Mining activity will not be taken up as the standards laid down in environmental guideline.</p> <p>Transportation will be carried out with minimum impact to locals. Loaded vehicles will not be transported in groups to avoid traffic jam. Overloading will be avoided.</p>	
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Aforesaid queries/suggestions of public were included in the public hearing proceedings and entire process was video-graphed and photographed. Present public community was informed that DVD of video-graphy. Photographs and attendance sheet will be dispatched from Regional officer, Uttarakhand environment protection and pollution control board, Kashipur to Member Secretary, Uttarakhand environment protection & pollution control board, Gaura devi. Environment department, I.T. Park dehradun. After that with the vote of thanks meeting ended.

# **CONSERVATION PLAN**

FOR

**INDIAN PEAFOWL (*PAVO CRISTATUS*)**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project is located in river bed area Kailash river near village ukroli, tehsil-sitrarganj district Udham Singh nagar, Uttarakhand. The climate of the region varies from Sub-tropical and sub-humid with three distinct seasons i.e. summer, monsoon (rainy season) and winter. The rainy season starts from the month of middle June to September end, and followed by the winter season, which starts from the end of October and goes up to February. The winter rains are generally experienced in late December or early January, which brings down the temperature and that's how December and January are the coldest months in the district. The summer season starts from March and it goes up to June. The hottest months of the year are May and June. The maximum temperature in the district goes up to 42°C during the summers and the minimum temperature is between 1 and 4°C, further north of the district, the temperature comes down to 0.4°C in winter season.

Rainfall, spatially, is highly variable depending upon the altitude. The intensity of the rainfall increases from south to north and the amount of rainfall decreases in generally from west to east. About 90% of the rainfall received during the monsoon period, and the remaining 10% of the rainfall in non-monsoon period. The average annual rainfall is 1296.85 mm (Year; 2004). The climate is

There are no schedule I species reported in the core zone but in buffer zone *Pavo Cristatus* or Indian peafowl has been reported in buffer zone study area. This belongs to schedule I species as per wild life protection act 1972 thus to be conserved while any new developmental activity to be undertaken in 10 km radius. It is also the national bird of India. The Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), also known as the common peafowl, and blue peafowl, is a large and brightly coloured bird, is a species of peafowl native to the Indian subcontinent, but introduced in many other parts of the world.

The male, or peacock, is predominantly blue with a fan-like crest of spatula-tipped wire-like feathers and is best known for the long train made up of elongated upper-tail covert feathers which bear colourful eyespots. These stiff feathers are raised into a fan and quivered in a display during courtship. Despite the length and size of these covert feathers, peacocks are still capable of flight. Peahens lack the train, and have a greenish lower neck and duller brown plumage. The Indian peafowl lives mainly on the ground in open forest or on land under cultivation where they forage for berries, grains but also prey on snakes, lizards, and small rodents. Their loud calls make them easy to detect, and in forest areas often indicate the presence of a predator such as a tiger. They forage on the ground in small groups and usually try to escape on foot through undergrowth and avoid flying, though they fly into tall trees to roost.

## 2.0 CLASSIFICATION-

<b>Kingdom</b>	:	<b>Animalia</b>
<b>Phylum</b>	:	<b>Chordata</b>
<b>Class</b>	:	<b>Aves</b>
<b>Order</b>	:	<b>Galliformes</b>
<b>Family</b>	:	<b>Phasianidae</b>



**Genus** : **Pavo**  
**Species** : **Cristatus**

The case was issued terms of reference by SEIAA/SEAC Uttarakhand and after that ecology and biodiversity survey was done in core and buffer zone. During primary survey and secondary data collection *Pavo Cristatus* was reported which belongs to schedule I species.

## **2.1 DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT-**

In the Indian subcontinent, it is found mainly below an altitude of 1,800 metres (1.1 mi) and in rare cases seen at about 2,000 metres (1.2 mi). It is found in moist and dry-deciduous forests, but can adapt to live in cultivated regions and around human habitations and is usually found where water is available. In many parts of northern India, they are protected by religious practices and will forage around villages and towns for scraps. Some have suggested that the peacock was introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, while others say the bird had reached Athens by 450 BCE and may have been introduced even earlier. It has since been introduced in many other parts of the world and has become feral in some areas.

During field visit no peafowl was reported in core zone but according to some villagers the peafowl is found in the nearest hills & nearby forest areas. It was reported in agricultural fields.

## **2.2 LIFE CYCLE**

Call : Kee-ow, Kee- ow, Kee-ow, Ka- an, Ka- an, Ka- an,  
Kok- kok, Kok- kok, cain- kok

Breeding : April – September (Project area)

Nest site : On ground in undergrowth (wild) On buildings by semi- feral birds in villages

Body length :180-230 cm

Weight : 2750-6000 gm

Habitat : In the undergrowth in deciduous forests near  
streams tall trees for roosting

## **2.3 FOOD HABIT**

Peafowl are omnivorous and eat seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals and reptiles. They feed on small snakes but keep their distance from larger ones. In the Gir forest of Gujarat, a large percentage of their food is made up of the fallen berries of *Zizyphus*. Around cultivated areas, peafowl feed on a wide range of crops such as groundnut, tomato, paddy, chili and even bananas. Around human habitations, they feed on a variety of food scraps and even human excreta. In the countryside, it is particularly partial to crops and garden plants.

## 2.4 RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMAN-

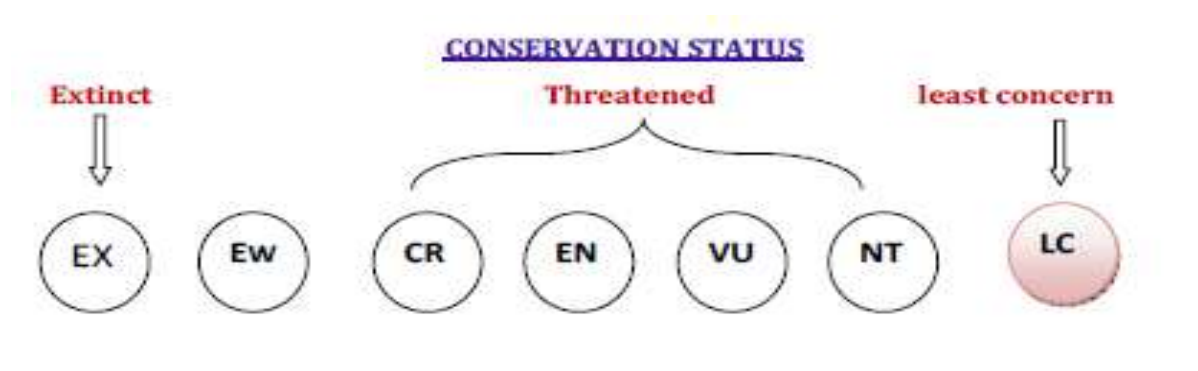
Indian peafowl are widely distributed in the wild across South Asia and protected both culturally in many areas and by law in India. Conservative estimates of the population put them at more than 100,000. Illegal poaching for meat, however, continues and declines have been noted in parts of India. Peafowl breed readily in captivity and as free-ranging ornamental fowl. Zoos, parks, bird-fanciers and dealers across the world maintain breeding populations that do not need to be augmented by the capture of wild birds.

Poaching of peacocks for their meat and feathers and accidental poisoning by feeding on pesticide treated seeds are known threats to wild birds. Methods to identify if feathers have been plucked or have been shed naturally have been developed as Indian law allows only the collection of feathers that have been shed.

In parts of India, the birds can be a nuisance to agriculture as they damage crops. Its adverse effects on crops, however, seem to be offset by the beneficial role it plays by consuming prodigious quantities of pests such as grasshoppers. They can also be a problem in gardens and homes where they damage plants, attack their reflections breaking glass and mirrors, perch and scratch cars or leave their droppings. Many cities where they have been introduced and gone feral have peafowl management programmes. These include educating citizens on how to prevent the birds from causing damage while treating the birds humanely.

The peafowl is prominent in the mythology and folklore of the Indian people. The Hindus consider the bird to be sacred because of its association with Lord Krishna who used to wear its feather as crown (Mor Moku). 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.

## 2.5 CONSERVATION STATUS-



### **3.0 THREATS**

Threats to the peacocks in the area are:

- 1) Habitat loss, specially the shortage of tall trees in and around the villages for roosting and for providing shade during hot summer months.
- 2) Shortage of drinking water for the birds during the hot summer days.
- 3) Casualties caused by eating chemically treated agricultural crop seeds.
- 4) Illegal hunting by some communities. Peacock conservation plan has to address these threats.

### **3.1 CONSERVATION MEASURES**

Direct and indirect approach is required to provide effective conservation, which is recommended 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 will be planted. Planting of tree groves in school compounds in the villages of buffers area will be planted as per the plantation programme.
2. By conducting awareness programmes (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. Carrying out census and research projects to know the potential threats and population status of the species.
5. Provision of veterinary care and cages for injured or sick deformed birds.
6. Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of peacock populations and to promote conservation of peacock habitats.
7. 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, Sitarganj, Uttarakhand.

8. 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 proponent has proposed a sum of Rs. 220000/- for the “Peacock” conservation plan under the following heads:

<b>Sl no.</b>	<b>Activities to be undertaken</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>01</b>	Plantation (300 samplings plantation and maintenance)	60,000
<b>02</b>	A water tank (20 in no.) @5000/tank	1,00,000
<b>03</b>	Awareness program for peacock conservation	20,000
<b>04</b>	Cash prizes allotted for the informer of poachers	10,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,20,000</b>



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Sr. Director, NABET  
Dated: June 27, 2018

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