



राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल-462016 (म.प्र.)

वेबसाइट- <http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in>

दूरभाष नं. - 0755-2466970, 2466859

फैक्स नं. - 0755-2462136

No: 207 / SEIAA/2022

Date: 21/11/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर

जिला - हरदा (म.प्र.)

विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट - हरदा (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर)

संदर्भ: आपका पत्र क्र. 353 दिनांक 19/09/2022

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 753वी बैठक दिनांक 26.10.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 में हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

"..... अतः समिति हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, हरदा को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

उपरोक्त निर्णयानुसार कृपया अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करने का कष्ट करें। सुलभ संदर्भ हेतु अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की साफ्टकॉपी ई-मेल के माध्यम से आपकी ओर प्रेषित है।

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव

क्र.

/SEIAA/2022 भोपाल

दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. शासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल की ओर कृपया सूचनार्थ ।
2. संचालक, प्रशासन/तकनीकी, संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल (म.प्र.)
3. सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC), अनुसंधान एवं विकास विंग, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल (म.प्र.) - 462016 की ओर सूचनार्थ।

सदस्य सचिव

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR OTHER MINOR MINERALS, DISTRICT HARDA M.P.



**AS PER NOTIFICATION NO. S.O. 141(E) NEW DELHI, THE 15TH JANUARY,
2016 & 25TH JULY 2018 OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND
CLIMATE CHANGE**

YEAR-2022

PREPARED BY SUB-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE
COMPRISING OF SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE, OFFICERS FROM
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, FOREST
DEPARTMENT, GEOLOGY OF MINING OFFICER

[Signature]
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.

(EPCO)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला हरदा (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक / 353 / खनिज / 2022-23
प्रति,

हरदा, दिनांक 19/09/2022

सदस्य सचिव,
SEAC (सेक), प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी,
भोपाल (म0प्र0)

विषय:- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) रेत को छोड़कर अन्य गौण खनिज के संकलन में।

संदर्भ:- संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, भोपाल का पत्र क्रं-2981 दिनांक 03.03.2022

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुक्रम में कार्यालयीन आदेश क्रमांक-67/खनिज/2022-23 हरदा, दिनांक 28.04.2022 द्वारा सस्टेनेबल सेड माइनिंग मैनेजमेन्ट गाईडलाईन 2016 एवं इन्फोर्समेंट मॉनिटरिंग फार माइनिंग 2020 के अंतर्गत हरदा जिले में स्थित रेत खनिज को छोड़कर अन्य गौण हेतु प्रारूप जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से उपसंभाग स्तरीय समिति (सब डिविजनल कमेटी) का गठन किया गया है। गठित समिति द्वारा रेत खनिज को छोड़कर अन्य गौण खनिज हेतु तैयार किये गये जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के प्रारूप को जनसामान्य के सुझाव हेतु हरदा जिला के एन.आई.सी. पोर्टल पर 21 दिवस के लिए दिनांक 26.08.2022 को अपलोड कराया गया था, जिस पर कोई आपत्ति/सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुये है।

अतः रेत खनिज की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) की मूल प्रति अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु आपकी ओर संलग्न प्रेषित है।

संलग्न- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट
(अन्य गौण खनिज की 01 मूल प्रति)

पृ.क्रमांक / 354 / खनिज / 2022-23
प्रतिलिपि-

कलेक्टर,
जिला-हरदा(म.प्र.)
हरदा, दिनांक 19/09/2022

1. सदस्य सचिव, सिया, सचिवालय पर्यावास भवन, भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, भोपाल की ओर संदर्भित पत्र के तारतम्य में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

कलेक्टर,
जिला-हरदा(म.प्र.)

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By meij
D:/ Gen-letter 2022-23

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक
दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

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| | <p>जानकारी, संख्या, प्रजातियों की जानकारी को लीज-वार जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कितना पौधारोपण किया गया है। इसको भी सम्मिलित करें।</p> <p>चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बड़वानी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट गौण खनिज एवं रेत खनिज को समिति की सुझाई गयी उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्संबंध में उपस्थित खनिज निरीक्षक को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।</p> |
| Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining) | Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Badwani , No. 841 dated 21.09.2022 |
| Hard Copy Soft Copy or both | Hard copy |
| SEAC meeting dated 07.10.22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक-9 (पेज क्र0. 21 से 38) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है। ● जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एवं प्रजातियों की जानकारी टेबिल क्रमांक-25 (पेज क्र0. 82 से 117) मे दी गई है एवं फोटोग्राफ प्रस्तुत किये है । |

आज दिनांक 07.10.22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री शांतिलाल निनामा, खनिज निरीक्षक के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला- बड़वानी के पत्र क्र0 841/खनिज/2022 दिनांक 21/09/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है तथा लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति बड़वानी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज- गिट्टी) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

(ब). जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, हरदा -- (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र0. 353 दिनांक 19/09/2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- हरदा (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एवं जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

| Mineral | Other than Sand |
|----------------------|--|
| Revised DSR received | Vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Harda letter No. 353 dated |

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक
दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

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| from District Collectorate (Mining) | 19.09.2022 |
| SEAC meeting dated 07.10.22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक-9 (पेज क्र०. 01 से 07) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है। जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एवं प्रजातियों की जानकारी टेबिल क्रमांक- (पेज क्र०. 36 से 38) में दी गई है। |

आज दिनांक 07/10/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री धनराज काटोलकर, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला- हरदा के पत्र क्र० 353/खनिज/2022-23 दिनांक 19/09/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है तथा लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

(स). जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, बुरहानपुर -






1. अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर, जिला - बुरहानपुर - संशोधित

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र०. 395 दिनांक 03/10/2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- बुरहानपुर (गौण खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एवं जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

| Mineral | Other than Sand |
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| Earlier DSR Discussed | SEAC 594 th Meeting dated 21.09.2022 |
| Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues) | Recommended for DSR Updation (Other than Sand) |
| Deliberation in the SEAC 594 th Meeting dated 21.09.2022 | राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 594 वीं बैठक दिनांक 21/09/22 जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला बुरहानपुर (म.प.) अ. गौण खनिज, जिला - बुरहानपुर कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र०. 315 दिनांक 06/09/2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- रतलाम (म.प.) |

District Survey Report: Harda

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना क्र 3611 (अ) नई दिल्ली दिनांक 25 जुलाई 2018 में किये गये प्रावधानानुसार रेत को छोड़कर अन्य गौण खनिजों के लिए जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट कलेक्टर हरदा के आदेश क्र 67/खनिज/2022-23 हरदा दिनांक 28.04.2022 द्वारा गठित उपप्रभागीय समिति के समक्ष अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत -

| क्र. | अधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | हस्ताक्षर |
|------|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | सुश्री श्रुति अग्रवाल | अनुविभागीय अधिकारी राजस्व (हरदा) |  |
| 2 | श्री एल.एस. जादौन | कार्यपालन यंत्री जल संसाधन विभाग हरदा |  जल संसाधन विभाग हरदा |
| 3 | श्री अभय सराफ | म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मंडीदीप जिला रायसेन |  RO, MPCCB |
| 4 | श्री संजय जैन | उप वनमण्डला अधिकारी (उत्तर) सामान्य वनमण्डल हरदा |  उप वन मंडल अधिकारी (उत्तर) सामान्य वन मंडल, हरदा |
| 5 | श्री डी.के. सिंह | प्रभारी अधिकारी, (खनिज शाखा जिला हरदा) |  डी.के. सिंह संयुक्त कलेक्टर |


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(SEIAA)
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E-5, Arda Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th July, 2018

S.O. 3611(E).—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest issued *vide* number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) (hereinafter referred to as the said notification) directions have been given regarding the prior environmental clearance:

And whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has amended the said Notification *vide* S.O. 141 (E) dated 15th January, 2016 wherein the procedure for preparation of District Survey Report for minor mineral has been prescribed:

And whereas, the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand at Ranchi in its orders dated the 11th April, 2018 and 19th June, 2018 in W.P. (PIL) No. 1806 of 2015, in the matter of Court on its Own Motion Versus the State of Jharkhand & Others with W.P. (PIL) No. 290 of 2013, in the matter of Hemant Kumar Shilkarwar Versus the State of Jharkhand & Others, has *inter-alia* directed the preparation of District Survey Report for minor minerals other than Sand and Bajri or delegation of the powers for preparation of format of District Survey Report of minor minerals other than sand and bajri to the State Government and/or District Environment Impact Assessment Authority and District Expert Appraisal Committee;

And whereas, the Central Government hereby in the public interest dispense with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the notification of the Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests *vide* number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006, namely: -

In the said notification, for Appendix X, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

"APPENDIX - X

[See paragraph 7 (iii) (a)]

I. PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION OF DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING

The main objective of the preparation of District Survey Report (as per the Sustainable Sand Mining Guideline) is to ensure the following: -

Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area.

The report shall have the following structure:

- (1) Introduction;
- (2) overview of Mining Activity in the District;
- (3) the List of Mining Leases in the District with location, area and period of validity;
- (4) details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years;
- (5) detail of Production of Sand or Bajri or minor mineral in last three years;
- (6) process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the District;
- (7) general Profile of the District;
- (8) land Utilization Pattern in the district: Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining etc.;
- (9) physiography of the District;


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- (10) rainfall: month-wise;
- (11) geology and Mineral Wealth.

In addition to the above, the report shall contain the following:

- (a) District wise detail of river or stream and other sand source;
- (b) District wise availability of sand or gravel or aggregate resources;
- (c) District wise detail of existing mining leases of sand and aggregates.

A survey shall be carried out by the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority with the assistance of Geology Department or Irrigation Department or Forest Department or Public Works Department or Ground Water Boards or Remote Sensing Department or Mining Department etc. in the district.

Drainage system with description of main rivers

| S. No. | Name of the River | Area drained (Sq. Km) | % Area drained in the District |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) | | | |
| (2) | | | |

Sallent Features of Important Rivers and Streams:

| S. No. | Name of the River or Stream | Total Length in the District (in Km) | Place of origin | Altitude at Origin |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) | | | | |
| (2) | | | | |

| Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession | Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometer) | Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters) | Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter) | Mineable mineral potential (in metric tonne) (60% of total mineral potential) |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | |

Mineral Potential

| Boulder (MT) | Bajari (MT) | Sand (MT) | Total Mineable Mineral Potential (MT) |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | |

Annual Deposition

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|


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[भाग II-खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

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| S. No. | River or Stream | Portion of the river or stream recommended for mineral concession | Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometer) | Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters) | Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter) | Mineable mineral potential (in metric tonne) (60% of total mineral potential) |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| (1) | | | | | | |
| (2) | | | | | | |
| Total for the District | | | | | | |

A Sub-Divisional Committee comprising of (i) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, (ii) Officers from (a) Irrigation department, (b) State Pollution Control Board or Committee, (c) Forest department, (d) Geology or mining officer shall visit each site for which environmental clearance has been applied for and make recommendation on suitability of site for mining or prohibition thereof.

Methodology adopted for calculation of Mineral Potential:

The mineral potential is calculated based on field investigation and geology of the catchment area of the river or streams. As per the site conditions and location, depth of minable mineral is defined. The area for removal of the mineral in a river or stream can be decided depending on geo-morphology and other factors, it can be 50 % to 60 % of the area of a particular river or stream. For Example, in some hill States mineral constituents like boulders, river born Bajri, sand up to a depth of one meter are considered as resource mineral. Other constituents like clay and silt are excluded as waste while calculating the mineral potential of particular river or stream.

The District Survey Report shall be prepared in the district and its draft shall be placed in the public domain by keeping its copy in Collectorate and posting it on the district's website for twenty-one days. The comments received shall be considered and if found correct, shall be incorporated in the final Report to be finalised within six months by the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

The District Survey Report shall form the basis for application for environmental clearance, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects. The Report shall be updated once every five years.

II. PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION OF DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF MINOR MINERALS OTHER THAN SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING

The District Survey Report shall be prepared for each minor mineral in the district separately and its draft shall be placed in the public domain by keeping its copy in Collectorate and posting it on district's website for twenty-one days. The comments received shall be considered and if found fit, shall be incorporated in the final Report to be finalised within six months by the DEIAA.

The District Survey Report for minor minerals other than sand mining or River bed mining shall be as per structure mentioned below: -

FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR MINOR MINERALS OTHER THAN SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING

- (1) Introduction;
- (2) overview of Mining Activity in the District;
- (3) general Profile of the District;
- (4) geology of the District;
- (5) drainage of Irrigation pattern;
- (6) land Utilisation Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining etc.;
- (7) surface Water and Ground Water scenario of the district;


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[PART II—SEC. 3(ii)]

- (8) rainfall of the district and climatic condition;
- (9) details of the mining leases in the District as per the following format :-

| Sl. No. | Name of the Mineral | Name of the Lessee | Address & Contact No. of Lessee | Mining lease Grant Order No. & date | Area of Mining lease (ha) | Period of Mining lease (Initial) | | Period of Mining lease (1 st /2 nd ...renewal) | |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----|--|----|
| | | | | | | From | To | Form | To |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Date of commencement of Mining Operation | Status (Working/Non-Working/Temp. Working for dispatch etc.) | Captive/ Non-Captive | Obtained Environmental Clearance (Yes/No). If Yes Letter No with date of grant of EC. | Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude) | Method of Mining (Opencast/Underground) |
|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | | | | |

- (10) details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years;
- (11) details of Production of Minor Mineral in last three years;
- (12) mineral Map of the District;
- (13) list of Letter of Intent (LOI) Holders in the District along with its validity as per the following format :-
- (14) total Mineral Reserve available in the District;

| Sl. No. | Name of the Mineral | Name of the Lessee | Address & Contact No. of Letter of Intent Holder | Letter of Intent Grant Order No. & date | Area of Mining lease to be allotted | Validity of Lol | Use (Captive/ Non-Captive) | Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude) |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |

- (15) quality /Grade of Mineral available in the District;
- (16) use of Mineral;
- (17) demand and Supply of the Mineral in the last three years;
- (18) mining leases marked on the map of the district;
- (19) details of the area of where there is a cluster of mining leases viz. number of mining leases, location (latitude and longitude);
- (20) details of Eco-Sensitive Area, if any, in the District;


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- (21) impact on the Environment (Air, Water, Noise, Soil, Flora & Fauna, land use, agriculture, forest etc.) due to mining activity;
- (22) remedial Measures to mitigate the impact of mining on the Environment;
- (23) reclamation of Mined out area (best practice already implemented in the district, requirement as per rules and regulation, proposed reclamation plan);
- (24) risk Assessment & Disaster Management Plan;
- (25) details of the Occupational Health issues in the District (Last five-year data of number of patients of Silicosis & Tuberculosis is also needs to be submitted);
- (26) plantation and Green Belt development in respect of leases already granted in the District;
- (27) any other information.

The District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) based on the nature and type of minor mineral in the District may include the additional parameters in the District Survey Report in consultation with the Department of Mines and Geology of the concerned State Government.

The District Survey Report shall form the basis for application for environmental clearance, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects. The Report shall be updated once every five years”;

[F.No. L-11011/26/2018-IA-II (M)]

GYANESH BHARTI, Jt. Secy.

Note : The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) *vide* number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and subsequently amended by :-

1. S.O. 1949 (E), dated the 13th November, 2006;
2. S.O. 1737 (E), dated the 11th October, 2007;
3. S.O. 3067 (E), dated the 1st December, 2009;
4. S.O. 695 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011;
5. S.O. 156 (E), dated the 25th January, 2012;
6. S.O. 2896 (E), dated the 13th December, 2012;
7. S.O. 674 (E), dated the 13th March, 2013;
8. S.O. 2204 (E), dated the 19th July 2013;
9. S.O. 2555 (E), dated the 21st August, 2013;
10. S.O. 2559 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2013;
11. S.O. 2731 (E), dated the 9th September, 2013;
12. S.O. 562 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014;
13. S.O. 637 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014;
14. S.O. 1599 (E), dated the 25th June, 2014;
15. S.O. 2601 (E), dated the 7th October, 2014;
16. S.O. 2600 (E), dated the 9th October, 2014;
17. S.O. 3252 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2014;
18. S.O. 382 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2015;
19. S.O. 811 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2015;
20. S.O. 996 (E), dated the 10th April, 2015;


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1. INTRODUCTION

The present District Survey report is updated in the light of notification no. S.O. 141(E) New Delhi, the 15th January, 2016 of MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE. The District Survey Report shall form the basis for application for environmental clearance, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects. The Report shall be updated once every five years. The earlier DSR was prepared in the year 2017 and as per above notification, earlier DSR is being updated in the year 2022 for other minor minerals. This will be a model and guiding document, which is compendium of available mineral resources, geographical set up, environmental and ecological set up of the district and replenishment of minerals. As transportation and construction infrastructure expanded since the mid-twentieth century, the demand for road and construction minerals also increased exponentially. Harda district is situated in the south-western part of Madhya Pradesh. It lies between the parallels of 21°55' and 22°32' North and the meridians of 76°46' and 77°35' East. In shape it resembles an irregular pentagon. Harda District is bounded by the districts of Sehore to the north, Hoshangabad to the northeast, Betul to the southeast, Khandwa to the south & west, and Dewas to the northwest. Harda lies in the Narmada River valley, and the Narmada forms the district's northern boundary. The land rises towards the Satpura Range to the south.

The area of the district is 3334 Km². Harda District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state of central India. The town of Harda is the district headquarters. The district is part of Narmadapuram Division. Harda district was organized in 1998. Harda District was created in 6th July 1998, when it was divided from Hoshangabad District.

Harda is freely connected by road and rail from the state capital, Bhopal and it is about 168 kms. away from it. It is connected by rail with all major cities of the state. All Three Blocks Headquarters namely Harda, Khirkiya and Timarni are well connected by road and rail.

The district extends over three physiographic divisions. They are the Satpura hill ranges in the south, the Aravalli equivalent range in the north-western part. The north eastern part of the district lies in the catchment area of the Narmada which forms the northern and eastern boundary. In Harda district, there are Three main rivers namely the Narmada, Ganjaal & the Maachak. An average height from the sea level is 302 mts. The district feels maximum temperature up to 48°C in summer and minimum up to 06°C during winter. The district has an average rainfall of 916 mm.


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2. OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

Land and water are the basic aspects of development of any economy. Economic development is the output of development of these natural resources in a sustainable manner. District is well endowed with fabulous amount of building material like sand, gitty, dolomite and murum. In all a sum total of 49 quarry leases including 16 sand quarry, have been sanctioned in the Harda district of M.P. having a sum total of 295.20 hectare area, which is 0.088% of the area of the district, and fetches **63.95** crores of revenue, including sand, gitti and murum, during 2017-18 to 2021-22.

3. GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

| S. No. | ITEMS | STATISTICS |
|--------|---|--|
| 1. | GENERAL INFORMATION | |
| | i) Geogeographical area | 3334 Sq.Km. |
| | ii) Administrative Divisions (As on 2012) Number of Tehsils | 6 |
| | Number of Blocks | 3 (Harda, Khirkia, Timarni) |
| | Number of Panchayats | 211 village Panchayats |
| | Number of Villages | 573 |
| | iii) Population (As per 2011 census) | 570302 |
| | iv) Average Annual Rainfall (mm) | 916 mm |
| 2. | GEOMORPHOLOGY | |
| | i) Major Physiographic Units | 1. Satpura range and extension of Malwa Plateau in the south 2. Ridges (equivalent to Aravalli) 3. Alluvial plain in the north-east and central part |
| | ii) Major Drainage | Narmada river and its tributaries, namely Ganjal river, Ajnal river, Sukni nadi, Midkul nadi, Dedra nadi, Machak nadi, Syani nadi and Kalimachak river. |

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| | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| 3. | LAND USE | | |
| | i) Forest area: | 780.92 Sq. Km. | |
| | ii) Net area sown: | 1797.87 Sq. Km. | |
| | iii) Cultivable area: | 1845.32 Sq. Km. | |
| 4. | MAJOR SOIL TYPES | | |
| | | Black soils and ferruginous red lateritic soils, Sandy clay loam, sandy loam and clay loam. | |
| 5. | AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS | | |
| 6. | IRRIGATION BY DIFFERENT SOURCES | | |
| | | Number of Structures | Area (sq km) |
| | Dugwells | 8140 | 307 |
| | Tube wells/Bore wells | 1894 | 142 |
| | Tanks/Ponds | 1 | 1 |
| | Canals | 1 | 795 |
| | Other Sources | 169 | |
| | Net Irrigated Area | 1414 | |
| | Gross Irrigated Area | 1414 | |
| | 7. | NUMBER OF GROUND WATER MONITORING WELLS OF CGWB (31.3.2013) | |
| No. of Dug Wells | | 9 | |
| No. of Piezometers | | 3 | |
| 8. | PREDOMINANT GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS | | |
| | | Archaean Granite; Porcellanite/ quartzite/ schist (equivalent to Aravallies); Deccan Trap basaltic lava flows and older dolerite dykes/ sills and Recent laterite and alluvium | |
| 9. | HYDROGEOLOGY | | |
| | Major Water Bearing Formation | Alluvium, Deccan Trap and | |

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| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| | Pre-monsoon depth to water level during 2012 | weathered granite. 3.81 to 16.27 m.bgl |
| | Post-monsoon depth to water level during 2012 | 0.30 to 17.8 m.bgl |
| | Long Term water level trend in 10 years (2003-2012) in m/yr | 0.04 to 0.73 m fall/annum During Pre-monsoon 0.02 to 0.38 m rise/annum (Post-monsoon) |
| 10. | GROUND WATER EXPLORATION BY CGWB (As on 31.3.2013) | |
| | No of wells drilled (EW,OW,PZ,SH, Total) | 1 EW, 3 PZ |
| | Depth Range (m) | 32.61 to 98.45 m.bgl |
| | Discharge (litres per second) | meagre to 10 lps. |
| 11. | GROUND WATER QUALITY | |
| | Presence of Chemical constituents more than permissible limit (eg EC, F, As,Fe) | High Nitrate (> 45 mg/l) recorded in 5 water samples |
| | Type of Water | Calcium Bicarbonate type |
| 12 | DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES (2009) in MCM | |
| | Net Ground Water available | 540.72 |
| | Gross Annual Ground Water Draft | 134.34 |
| | Projected Demand for Domestic and Industrial uses up to 2035 | 13.47 |
| | Stage of Ground Water Development | 24% |
| 13. | MAJOR GROUND WATER PROBLEMS AND ISSUES | |
| | | Ground water level in declining in Khirkiya block and parts of Timarni block. |


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4. GEOLOGY

The area exhibits Archean gneisses, metabasic and phyllites of Mahakoshal group, Harda granitoids, Bijawar group of sediments and Deccan trap basalt. Geological succession is as presented below:-

| Age | Formation | Rocks |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Quaternary | | Alluvium & Gravel beds |
| Upper Cretaceous to Palaeogene | Deccan Trap | Basaltic lava flows and dykes |
| Neo Proterozoic | Vindhyan Super group | Immature Sandstone, grits |
| Palaeo-Meso Proterozoic | Bijawars | Dolomite, Chert breccia and Quartzite |
| ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ | ^^^^^Unconformity^^^^^^ | ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ |
| Palaeo Proterozoic | Harda Granitoids Mahakoshal Group | Granite, Granitic gneisses, Schists, Phyllite, Basic/Acid Intrusive |

The Granite gneisses are the oldest rocks of the area and exposed about 2km. SE of Abgaon kalan village. It shows strong foliation. Outcrops of Mahakoshal group are noticed about 1km. north of Abgaon kalan and occur as enclaves within the granites, which includes metabasics and phyllites. The Harda granitoids consist of pink and grey granite. It is medium to fine grained, crudely foliated. It appears that granitoids forming the basement for the Bijawar group with angular unconformity.

Bijawar group of rocks occur unconformably over the Archeans. They are represented by dolomite, quartzite and cherty breccia. The main rock type of the group is dolomite which covers extensive area around Jharpa, Neemgaon, Undawa, Chhiraon.. Dolomites are grey to smoky grey in colour and are fine grained. The rocks weather peculiarly and have rough pointed and hardly cut up surface giving the appearance of an elephant skin. Dolomite has been traversed by lenses and ribbons of quartz, which are hard, compact. Quartzite is exposed around Kayagaon and north of Ajnas. It is hard and compact, white to dirty brown in colour. Chert breccia is other extensive horizon exposed around Adalpur, Jhalwan, Jamli, Dhangaon. It is composed of angular pieces of chert, quartz and some times quartzite within silicified cherty matrix. The Bijawar sedimentary rocks generally trend NE to

[Signature]
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SW and ENE to WSW with dip varying between 35° to 55° .

Vindhyan super group rocks have also been noticed in the study area south of Handia, along the Indore road and mainly consist of conglomerate and sandstone. The sandstone, which forms the major part of this formation, is fine to medium grained, immature, light brown, pink and purple colored. The pebbles are mainly derived from chert breccia of Bijawar rocks.

The basaltic lava flows occupy the major part of the district. The different trappean flows are well distinguished at many places by presence of Inter-trappean horizons and red colored shale bands known as red boles between the flows. Inter trappean beds consisting of impure siliceous limestone, chert and sometime clays.

Deep alluvium deposits semi-consolidated to unconsolidated are found along the Narmada River. The lower strata consist of older Alluvium or the buried alluvium. The alluvium also occurs along the tributary streams and foot of the Vindhyan scarps below the boulder beds. The basaltic areas are mostly covered with black cotton soil whereas the reddish, brownish colored ferruginous soil indicates underlying Bijawars.

5. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION PATTERN

The entire district is drained by Narmada River and its tributaries. Thus the area falls in the Narmada Basin. The river Narmada flows along the northern boundary of the district. The Ganjal river is the major tributary of the Narmada river and flows from south to north along the eastern boundary of Harda district before merging into the Narmada river. The other major tributary of the Narmada river draining the district are Ajnal river, Sukni nadi, Midkul nadi, Dedra nadi, Machak nadi, Syani nadi and Kalimachak river.

THE NARMADA: The magnificent River flows along the northern boundary of the District in a rift valley from east to west with a northerly inclination. It rises from the Amarkantak Plateau ($22^{\circ} 40' . 81^{\circ} 45'$) of the Satpura range in Anuppur District. Flowing to the west it touches the District at Lasangaon ($75^{\circ} 31'$ east) at the confluence with Ganjal river. It forms the northern boundary of the District along with that of the Dewas. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan are interested in developing the resources of the river by the construction of a series of dams on the Narmada and its tributaries. The source of the Narmada is a small tank called the Narmada kund located on the Amarkantak hill (1057 metres) at $22^{\circ} 40' N : 81^{\circ} 46' E$. The river descends from

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DISTRICT HARDA SURVEY REPORT FOR OTHER MINOR MINERAL

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the Amarkantak hill range at the Kapildhara falls over a cliff. After leaving Shadol district it meanders in the hills flowing through a tortuous course crossing the rocks and islands up to the ruined palace of Ramnagar. Between Ramnagar and Mandla 25 km further southeast the course is comparatively straight with deep water devoid of rocky obstacles. The Banjar joins from the left. The river then runs northeast in a narrow loop towards Jabalpur. Close to this city, after a fall of some 9 metres called the Dhuandhara, the fall of mist, it flows for 3 km in a deep narrow channel which it has carved out for itself through the magnesian limestone and basalt. From a width of about 90 metre it is compressed in this channel of 18 metre only. The highest point of the cliff was measured 40.5 metre high from the water level in December 1965 by the GSI. Beyond this point up to its meeting the Arabian sea the Narmada enters 3 narrow valleys between the Vindhyan scarps in the north and the Satpura range in the south. The southern extension of the valley is wider at most places.

THE GANJAL: The Ganjal river rises from the adjoining Hoshangabad district & forms the eastern boundary of district. The river bori originates from southern part of the district and It flows due north and joined Ganjal. Ultimately river Ganjal meets river Narmada. It drains about 25 % of the district.

THE AJNAL: The Ajnal, tributary of Narmada, rises from the central part of the district and flows westerly. It drains major portion of the district, amounts to about 42% of the total area.

MACHAK & KALI MACHAK : The Machak and the Kalimachak also rise from the southern upland and jointly drain into the Narmada. They both together drains about 25 % area of the district
Drainage system with description of main rivers.


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6. LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURE, MINING ETC.

| L1 | L2 | Area |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Agriculture | Crop land | 2085.56 |
| | Current Shifting cultivation | |
| | Fallow | 64.98 |
| | Plantation | |
| Barren/unculturable/ Wastelands | Barren Rocky | |
| | Gullied / Ravinous Land | 1.18 |
| | Rann | |
| | Salt Affected Land | |
| | Sandy Area | |
| | Scrub Land | 111.75 |
| Builtup | Mining | 0.088 |
| | Rural | 44.62 |
| | Urban | 10.76 |
| Forest | Deciduous | 872.84 |
| | Evergreen/Semi evergreen | |
| | Forest Plantation | |
| | Scrub Forest | 23.82 |
| | Swamp / Mangroves | |
| Grass / Grazing | Grass / Grazing | |
| Snow and Glacier | Snow and Glacier | |
| Wet lands / Water bodies | Inland Wetland | |
| | Coastal Wetland | |
| | River/Stream/Canals | 74.86 |
| | Water bodies | 39.12 |


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7. SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT HYDROGEOLOGY

Aquifer System and Aquifer Parameters

The rocks occurring in the district range in age from Palaeoproterozoic to Quaternary. About 40 % of the district, in the eastern, central and northern (adjoining the Narmada river) part, is covered with alluvium. Ground water occurs under phreatic as well as confined conditions. The water bearing properties of different hydrogeological units occurring in Harda District are described below. Hydrogeology of the district is shown in Plate-II.

Archaean and Metamorphic rocks equivalent to Aravallis

The Archaean Group of rocks, comprising granite, phyllite, dolomite, quartzite, chert breccia etc are exposed in the north-western part and are faulted near the Narmada River. Weathered and fractured Granite forms a potential aquifer in the area.

Deccan Trap

Deccan traps, which makes for about 50% of the entire district occur as lava flows in the western and southern part of the district. The phreatic aquifer in weathered/vesicular basalt are tapped by dugwells while the deeper confined aquifers are tapped by drilling tubewells. The yield of dug wells ranges from 120 to 180 litres per minute, but in the canal command area, due to substantial recharge from canal seepage, sustains a good discharge.

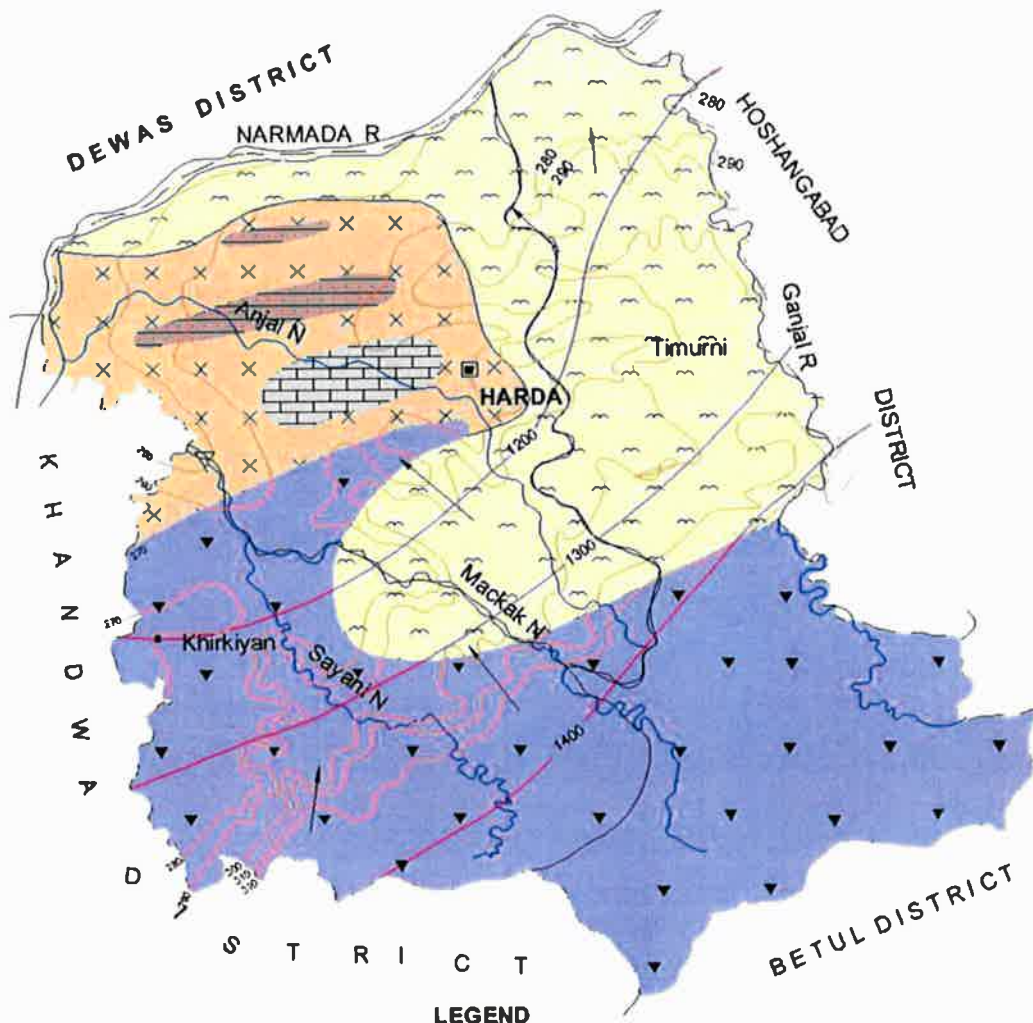
Alluvium

The alluvial aquifer system in the district is highly potential. Two to three granular zones and at places more number of potential granular zones comprising of fine to medium to coarse grained sand, gravel and pebbles and laterite are encountered in alluvium. The top phreatic aquifer range in thickness from 2 to 10m and is encountered in the depth range of 4 to 20 mbgl. It appears that all the alluvial aquifer zones constitute a single aquifer system - the unconfined aquifer and a number of deeper aquifer zones separated by thick clay zones. The deeper aquifers are of semi-confined to confined nature with varying potentiometric heads. The yield of alluvial aquifers ranges from 180 to 900 litres per minute.


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HYDROGEOLOGY, DISTRICT HARDA, MP

SCALE



LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| RECENT | | ALLUVIUM | | ISOHYET (mm) |
| CRETACEOUS TO EOCENE | | DECCAN TRAP | | WATER TABLE CONTOUR |
| RECENT | | QUARTZITES | | RNMM (Premonsoon 1991) |
| ARCHEANS | | CALCAREOUS CRYSTALLINES | | FLOW LINE |
| | | GRANITE GNEISS | | GROUND WATER DIVIDE |

C.G.W.B., N.C.R. (S.L. MEENA) DRG. NO.

Cortesy CGWB


8. RAINFALL

[Signature]
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 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

The climate of Harda district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. December to February is the cold season, followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is the southwest monsoon season. October and November form the post monsoon period. The normal rainfall of Harda district is 916 mm. It receives maximum rainfall during southwest monsoon period. About 90.5% of the annual rainfall is received during monsoon season and only 9.5 % of the annual rainfall takes place during October to May period. The surplus water for groundwater recharge is available only during the southwest monsoon period. The normal annual mean maximum and minimum temperature of Harda district is 32.8°C and 19.8°C respectively. During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 91% (August month). Rest of the year is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 33%. April is the driest month of the year. The wind velocity is higher during the pre-monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity 7.7 km/hr is observed during the month of June and minimum 2.9 km/hr during the month of December. The average normal annual wind velocity of Harda district is 5.0 km/hr.

MONTH WISE RAINFALL DATA OF LAST FIVE YEAR

| S.No. | Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Month wise average Rainfall (m.m.) | Month wise average Rainfall (m.m.) | Month wise average Rainfall (m.m.) | Month wise average Rainfall (m.m.) | Month wise average Rainfall (m.m.) |
| 1 | January | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 2 | February | 1.3 | 3.6 | 18.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 |
| 3 | March | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 14.0 | 2.8 |
| 4 | April | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| 5 | May | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 39.4 |
| 6 | June | 126 | 94.5 | 33.6 | 290.5 | 232.6 |
| 7 | July | 267.1 | 304.3 | 441.7 | 168.6 | 224.6 |
| 8 | August | 118.3 | 362.0 | 533.2 | 553.5 | 188.8 |
| 9 | September | 156.7 | 60.5 | 692.7 | 81.2 | 208.9 |
| 10 | October | 1.0 | 8.9 | 59.1 | 6.4 | 87.6 |
| 11 | November | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | December | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 674.6 | 883.8 | 1812.1 | 1131.1 | 985.7 |


 State Level Expert, Harda (PCC)
 Assessment and Survey, M.P.
 (ERGO)
 Paryavaran Parishad
 E-1, Anra Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

9. DETAILS OF THE MINING LEASE IN THE DISTRICT AS PER THE FORMAT :-

The 16 Column table in A3 size paper is annexed with the report as annexure R1.



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E-5, Area Colony, Bargarh (M.P.)

10. DETAILS OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED IN LAST FIVE YEARS

| YEAR | REVENUE FROM SAND (in Crore) | REVENUE FROM GITTI (in Crore) | REVENUE FROM MURRUM (in Crore) | TOTAL REVENUE |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2017-18 | 1.9849400 | 1.0496134 | 0.1267707 | 3.161324 |
| 2018-19 | 1.9159000 | 1.3525392 | 0.1412163 | 3.409656 |
| 2019-20 | 8.2640197 | 1.9568707 | 0.2894539 | 10.51034 |
| 2020-21 | 14.7674179 | 1.4560657 | 0.3849742 | 16.60846 |
| 2021-22 | 27.2912368 | 2.7133816 | 0.2645440 | 30.26916 |
| Total | 54.2235144 | 8.528471 | 1.2069591 | 63.95894 |

11. DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF SAND OR BAJRI OR MINOR MINERAL IN LAST FIVE YEARS

| MINERAL | YEAR WISE PRODUCTION IN M ³ | | | | | Total |
|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | |
| SAND | 198494 | 191590 | 144515 | 391518 | 500240 | 1426358 |
| GITTI | 104961 | 135253 | 183766 | 121338 | 226115 | 771433 |
| MURUM | 25354 | 28243 | 57890 | 76994 | 52908 | 241391 |

12. MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT-

Please see geological map of Harda district


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 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT HOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY

| S. N. | Mineral | Lessee Name | Address & Contact Details | Lease Grant Order No.&date | Area In Hectare | Period Of Lease Initial | | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|--|--|
| | | | | | | From | To | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Stone/Gitti | Ramshankar Patel S/o Hemarayan Patel, | Harda Dis. Harda | 268/06.01.2 021 | 3.776 | Date of Agreement | 10years | 22°15'05.25"N 22°15'07.79"N 22°15'04.10"N 22°15'03.40"N 22°15'00.75"N 22°15'02.92"N 22°15'01.00"N 22°15'02.27"N 22°15'03.35"N 22°15'03.43"N | 76°54'09.71"E 76°54'02.19"E 76°54'01.54"E 76°53'56.39"E 76°53'57.36"E 76°54'03.55"E 76°54'04.58"E 76°54'05.94"E 76°54'07.12"E 76°54'09.24"E |
| 2 | Stone/ Gitti | Piyush Pawar Harda | Shri Jambh Construction Company | In Process | 2.000 | Date of Agreement | 10years | 22°15'14.89"N 22°15'00.90"N 22°15'08.57"N 22°15'08.37"N | 76°53'18.11"E 76°53'21.80"E 76°53'21.99"E 76°53'18.73"E |
| 3 | Murram | Manish Jat S/o Paramsukh Jat | Dhanwada, The. Khirkiya Dis. Harda | 1158 13.10.2020 | 2.348 | New | | 22°15'31.49"N 22°15'30.53"N 22°15'29.60"N 22°15'24.47"N | 76°53'30.31"E 76°53'38.72"E 76°53'38.45"E 76°53'35.57"E |
| 4 | Murram | Rahul Vishnoi S/o Ashock Vishnoi, | Gram- Nahdiya Teh. & Dis. Harda | 436 01.10.2021 | 2.000 | Pending in SEIAA | | 22°22'03.15"N 22°22'01.86"N 22°22'00.08"N 22°21'59.91"N | 77° 1'37.58"E 77° 1'45.09"E 77° 1'45.07"E 77° 1'35.23"E |


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 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

14. TOTAL MINERAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT –

Dolomite, Quartzite, basalt and Murum are the only minerals found in the district. About 50 % of the district is covered by Deccan trap basalt & its weathering product murum and have huge resources. Quartzite and chert breccia found over a small area. Except dolomite all other litho-units found in the district can be used as building material. About 30 to 35 % of the district is covered by quaternary sediments or alluvium and due to its high fertility are under cultivation.

15. QUALITY/GRADE OF MINERAL AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

The dolomite is the only mineral, which can be used in various industries, hence MP DGM did the prospecting to assess the quality and quantity around Neemgaon and Jharpa villages. Thus, the probable reserve (UNFC-332) computed to 95.765 million tonne of BF grade dolomite after deduction of 30% mining losses.

16. USE OF MINERAL

Dolomite- Dolomite is the only major mineral found in the Harda around villages Jharpa, Neemgaon. It can be used in various industries like Ferro – Manganese, Glass, Fertilizer Industry, Lime, Refractory, Fertilizer/Extender and Cutting polishing Industry.

The sub-committee on Refractory Raw Materials appointed by the DGTD in their report has suggested the following specifications of dolomite for its use as refractory material.

| Grade | Constituents | | | | Physical Characteristics |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | MgO | SiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Fe ₂ O ₃ | |
| Grade –I (For use in the LD converters) | 21% (min) | 1%(max) | 1%(max) | 0.5% | The material should be compact, homogeneous, fine grained and nondecrepiating on calcinations |
| Grade –II (For felting purpose) | 20%(min) | 2.5(max) | 1%(max) | 1%(max) | |

According to the report mentioned above, the consumer steel plants have by large agreed to the limitation specified by the sub-committee. TISCO, however, wanted much more

stringencies in the level of acid insoluble. According to TISCO, the acid insoluble for Grade – I dolomite should not to exceed 1.25 %, instead of 2.5 % as stipulated by the sub-committee. Dolomite used for felting purposes by SALY sometimes contain up to 5 % acid insoluble. Use of dolomite containing higher insoluble than those specified above results in lower life of the refractory bricks.

The type of dolomite use in blast furnace, sinter, and pellet plants is to same quality but it is of inferior grade as compare to that used in steel melting shop. The BIS stipulates to that dolomite for use in BF/SP should contain MgO 18% (min), CaO 28% (min) and acid insoluble 8% (max), where as steel plant in practice, consumed dolomite with MgO 18.00% to 19.5%, CaO 29% to 30% and acid insoluble 6 to 10%. The steel melting shop requires superior quality dolomite for fluxing purposes. The total insoluble should be below 4%. The silica contained should be as low possible but in no case above 2.5%. the steel plants however use dolomite with acid insoluble up to 6% and the case of TISCO it is as high as 8.7%.

Ferro - Manganese:

The specifications of dolomite for use in Ferro-manganese are more or less similar to SMS grade dolomite. Physically dolomite should be hard and fine grained because crystalline dolomite gives fritting affects in the furnace Ferro alloys industry actually consumes dolomite with MgO 19 to 20%, CaO 28 to 30%, SiO₂ to 5% and R₂O, 2 to 2.5%.

Glass:

High-grade dolomite with as low content as possible is required by the glass industry. Glass grade dolomite is typified by its purity and consistency. The MgO and CaO content should not vary by more than 0.5%. The chief undesirable impurities are iron followed by chromite, manganese, vanadium and lead, all of which color glass or they may cause defects in the glass. For certain commercial colors glass. The Fe₂O₃ content up to 0.25% is permissible, but for colorless glass, Fe₂O₃ content of 0.04% (max.) is sometimes specification.

The BIS (IS: 997-1973) has prescribed specifications for limestone and dolomite for glass for glass industry as given below:

| S.No. | Characteristics | Requirement on dry basis in % |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------|

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| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Silica (as SiO ₂) | 2.5% (max.) |
| 2 | Total Iron (as Fe ₂ O ₃) | |
| | a. Calcite or marble | 0.05(max.) |
| | b. Limestone | 0.10(max.) |
| | c. Dolomite limestone & dolomite | 0.15(max.) |
| 3 | Lime (as CaO) | 53.00 (min.) |
| 4 | Total lime and magnesia (as CaO & MgO) | 54.50 (min.) |

In case of dolomite limestone or dolomite, requirement of lime and CaO may be fixed by mutual agreement between purchaser and the suppliers. When the material is supplied in powder form, the grains size distribution of the materials shall be between the following limits:

- a. Materials ruff contained on 2.00 mm IS sieve-nil.
- b. Materials passing 125 microns IS sieve-25% by mass, max.

Fertilizer Industry:

Dolomite for use in fertilizer industry must have CaCO₃ + MgCO₃, 90 % (min.) and SiO₂ 5% max. Inferior grade dolomite limestone of 15-20% MgO can be used as soil conditioner. Ground dolomite, 50% of which must be 100BS mesh size be considered suitable as a soil conditioner if it is applied at the rate of 2-3 ton per acre.

The BIS (IS:5407-part2-1985) has prescribed the specifications of limestone and dolomite to be used as soil amendments. According to this specification, 90% by mass of the materials should pass through 2m (10 mesh) sieve and 50% by mass of materials to pass through 250 micron (60 mesh) sieve. The neutralizing value (express as CaCO₃) percent by mass shall not be less than 70%. The total lime and magnesia (as CaO+MgO) shall not be less than 50% by mass and the materials shall not contain more than 5% moisture by mass.

Lime :

The dolomite for the manufacture of lime should contain CaCO₃, 53-75%, MgCO₃, 28-48% and other constituent should be less than 3%.

Fertilizer/Extender:

For this purpose, dolomite must be very pure and in particular be free from coloring impurities such as oxides of iron, chromium, Manganese, etc.

The following and use grades for the purpose of classification of reserves are prevalent.

Refractory:

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 Patna, Bihar
 Bhopal (M.P.)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| L.D. grade : | |
| MgO | 21% (min.) |
| SiO ₂ | 1% (max.) |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 1% (max.) |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ | 1% (max.) |
| SMS & Physical : | Fine grained & non decapitating on calcinations. |

The other minerals like basalt, quartzite are useful as building material are being used for the same.

17. DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF THE MINERAL IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Whole of the district is occupied by basalt and its weathering products soil and murum. stones as and soil. Thus mineral potentials for road metal and other building material are immense. Bajri & black sand is associated with river sand. It is derived from the weathering and erosion of basalt.

DEMAND & SUPPLY OF MINERALS IN LAST THREE YEARS

| Minerals Name | Year wise Supply according to Demand | | | Remark |
|----------------------|---|---------|---------|---|
| | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | |
| Minor Mineral | | | | |
| Stone/Gitti | 183766 | 121338 | 226115 | minor mineral such as stone /Gitti, murum, is produced & supply according to demand in local market |
| Murum | 57890 | 76994 | 52908 | |

18. MINING LEASES MAP

Map(Arc view/google earth compatible attached in CD) ,enclosed as map No.6 &7 with the report.

[Signature]
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 Management Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
 462015, Bhopal (M.P.)

**19. DETAILS OF THE AREA OF WERE THERE IS A CLUSTER OF MINING LEASES
Cluster-1**


| S. N. | Mineral | Lessee Name | Address & Contact Details | Lease Grant Order No.&date | Area In Hectare | Period Of Lease Initial | | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | From | To | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Stone/ Gitti | Pro. Shri Rajiv Jain | Sargam Construction Company Harda | 18235/ 22.12.2018 | 2.731 | 17-04-2018 | 16-04-2028 | 22°11'36.89"N 22°11'38.00"N 22°11'40.06"N 22°11'40.66"N 22°11'34.55"N 22°11'33.29"N | 76°50'34.22"E 76°50'37.16"E 76°50'36.96"E 76°50'39.91"E 76°50'40.65"E 76°50'34.53"E |
| 2 | Stone/ Gitti | Shri Yogesh Pawar | Neemgaon | 2342/ 25.02.2015 | 4.047 | 29-09-2015 | 28-09-2025 | 22°12'0.50"N 22°12'1.00"N 22°11'50.54"N 22°11'49.46"N | 76°50'49.68"E 76°50'53.60"E 76°50'55.55"E 76°50'51.70"E |
| 3 | Stone/ Gitti | Shri Vijay Yadav S/o Magilal Yadav | Main road khirkiya | 18201/ 20.10.2015 | 4.000 | 16-03-2014 | 15.03.2024 | 22°11'48.30"N 22°11'50.70"N 22°11'45.02"N 22°11'42.49"N | 76°50'50.28"E 76°50'56.18"E 76°50'57.70"E 76°50'50.53"E |
| 4 | Stone/ Gitti | Malkhan Singh S/o Sangram Singh (Irlabat) | Khirkhya Dis. Harda | 10157/22.09.2020 | 3 | 26.05.2022 | 25.05.2032 | 22°11'27.64"N 22°11'28.51"N 22°11'42.34"N 22°11'41.15"N 22°11'32.09"N | 76°50'31.63"E 76°50'34.08"E 76°50'32.98"E 76°50'30.44"E 76°50'31.07"E |
| 5 | Stone/ Gitti | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhrum Kousal | Khirkhya, Dis. Harda | 2464/28.02.2019 | 1.547 | 26.05.2022 | 25.05.2032 | 22°11'30.46"N 22°11'31.47"N 22°11'24.82"N 22°11'24.41"N | 76°50'41.97"E 76°50'44.25"E 76°50'44.98"E 76°50'42.89"E |
| 5161 | Stone/ Gitti | Shri Yashu Pawar | Shri Jambh | In Process | 2.000 | New | | 22°15'14.89"N | 76°53'18.11"E |

Environment Impact Assessment Report
 Paryavaran Pasarsar
 NEPCO
 Paryavaran Pasarsar
 Bhopal (M.P.)
 E-5. Area Category: Bhopal

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---|----------------------|-------|----------------|------------|--|--|
| 5 | Stone/ Gitti | Sandeep Gokhale S/o Prabhakar rao, | Gokhale | 7257/26.07.2 016 | 1.000 | 29-11-2016 | 28-11-2026 | 22°15'13.75"N 22°15'16.68"N | 76°53'37.51"E 76°53'37.10"E |
| 6 | Stone/ Gitti | Dheeraj Kumar S/o Jagdish Prasad Jat | Timami, Dis. Harda | 13367/20.08. 2018 | 3.906 | 25.01.2019 | 24.01.2029 | 22°15'5.90"N 22°15'7.97"N 22°15'4.24"N 22°15'4.48"N 22°15'2.58"N | 76°53'37.60"E 76°53'51.55"E 76°53'51.31"E 76°53'45.44"E 76°53'38.81"E |
| 7 | Stone/Gitti | Ramshankar Patel S/o Hemaran Patel, | Harda Dis. Harda | 268/06.01.20 21 | 3.776 | New | | 22°15'05.25"N 22°15'07.79"N 22°15'04.10"N 22°15'03.40"N 22°15'00.75"N 22°15'02.92"N 22°15'01.00"N 22°15'02.27"N 22°15'03.35"N 22°15'03.43"N | 76°54'09.71"E 76°54'02.19"E 76°54'01.54"E 76°53'56.39"E 76°53'57.36"E 76°54'03.55"E 76°54'04.58"E 76°54'05.94"E 76°54'07.12"E 76°54'09.24"E |
| 8 | Stone/ Gitti | Rajiv Jat & Sandeep Gokhale | Radha Stone Crusher Harda | 6929/13.07.2 016 | 3.234 | 15-12-2016 | 14-12-2026 | 22°15'0.47"N 22°15'1.75"N 22°14'58.00"N 22°14'55.95"N | 76°53'18.00"E 76°53'26.45"E 76°53'26.77"E 76°53'18.85"E |
| 9 | Stone/ Gitti | Rahul Patel S/o Prahlad Patel | Sagar Stone Crusher , Harda | 1428/17.02.2 017 | 2.000 | 12.04. 2017 | 11-04-2027 | 22°15'7.63"N 22°15'8.22"N 22°15'2.42"N 22°15'1.93"N | 76°53'15.64"E 76°53'19.65"E 76°53'20.33"E 76°53'16.64"E |
| 10 | Stone/ Gitti | Pathways Pvt. Ltd. Mahu, Dis. Indore | Pathways Pvt. Ltd. Mahu, Dis. Indore | 2082/28.10.2 020 | 3.985 | 26-10-2021 | 25-10-2031 | 22°14'54.41"N 22°14'57.06"N 22°14'55.30"N 22°14'57.78"N | 76°53'25.11"E 76°53'30.33"E 76°53'31.39"E 76°53'35.16"E |

Signature of Sandeep Gokhale
Sandeep Gokhale, M.P.
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| Cluster-3 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | 22°14'54.43"N 22°14'50.87"N | 76°53'36.48"E 76°53'25.96"E |
| 1 | Stone/ Gitti | Ramniwash Sharma Harda | M. Bhagwati Enterprises Pro. | 14267/20.10. 2015 | 1.000 | 26-07-2016 | 25-07-2026 | 22°15'30.42"N 22°15'30.84"N 22°15'29.44"N 22°15'25.14"N 22°15'24.70"N | 76°53'43.11"E 76°53'44.22"E 76°53'45.35"E 76°53'46.18"E 76°53'44.02"E |
| 2 | Stone/ Gitti | M. Narayandas fulchandra Misraa | mahu di. Indore | Renewel | 1.618 | 16-12-2011 | 15-12-2021 | 22° 0'32.89"N 22° 0'32.46"N 22° 0'29.37"N 22° 0'29.40"N 22° 0'26.89"N 22° 0'27.30"N 22° 0'30.09"N 22° 0'29.71"N | 76°57'26.23"E 76°57'29.63"E 76°57'29.39"E 76°57'26.30"E 76°57'25.96"E 76°57'23.24"E 76°57'23.38"E 76°57'26.38"E |


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20. DETAILS OF ECO- SENSITIVE AREAS IN THE DISTRICT:

The district with a large forest cover but there are no declared ecologically sensitive areas as per the Guidelines of MOEF. Certain restrictions are binding as per the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and provisions and restrictions are made in MMR 1996 and subsequent laws to bar any mining activity within a stipulated distance from any land declared as forest. More so provisions are made to get consent from high level committee before grant of any quarry lease within a distance of 250 M from forest. Even in case of already granted areas of mining leases/quarry lease or any activity directly or indirectly related to mining or any non-forest uses, Provisions are made and binding on the proponent to study the impact of non-forest activity mining of mineral and protect the ecological balance of the area.

21. IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (AIR, WATER, NOISE, SOIL, FLORA & FAUNA, LAND USE, AGRICULTURE, FOREST ETC.) DUE TO MINING ACTIVITY

While providing essential minerals for the use in our economies, uncontrolled mining can also have many adverse impacts on the environment and human health. Potential impacts include air and water pollution; mine waste disposal and land degradation. Hence, environmental impact assessment is essential.

The mining and allied activities in the project area have influence on environmental attributes. These attributes include: • Excavation • Construction of approach and haulage road • Drilling and Blasting • Loading and Transportation • Processing and Sizing of ores • Disposal of overburden/waste etc. • Stocking of low grade ores. • Site preparation.

Minerals are non-renewable and limited natural resources and constitute vital raw materials in a number of basic and important industries. The extraction of minerals from nature often creates imbalances, which adversely affect the environment. The key environmental impacts of mining are on wildlife and fishery habitats, the water balance, local climates & the pattern of rainfall, sedimentation, the depletion of forests and the disruption of the ecology. Mining activities including prospecting, exploration, construction, operation, maintenance, expansion,

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abandonment, decommissioning and repurposing of a mine can impact social and environmental systems in a range of positive and negative, and direct and indirect ways. Mine exploration, construction, operation, and maintenance may result in land-use change, and may have associated negative impacts on environments, including deforestation, erosion, contamination and alteration of soil profiles, contamination of local streams and wetlands, and an increase in noise level, dust and emissions. Mine abandonment, decommissioning and repurposing may also result in similar significant environmental impacts, such as soil and water contamination. Beyond the mines themselves, infrastructure built to support mining activities, such as roads, ports, railway tracks, and power lines, can affect migratory routes of animals and increase habitat fragmentation. Mining can also have positive and negative impacts on humans and societies. Negative impacts include those on human health and living standards, for example. Mining is also known to affect traditional practices of Indigenous peoples living in nearby communities, and conflicts in land use are also often present, as are other social impacts including those related to public health and human well being.


The impacts of various mining and associated activities on the environmental components are discussed briefly in the following paragraphs:

Ecological Impacts of Opencast Mining:

1. Removal of all vegetation (flora) and thereby fauna from the area required for mining and other purposes.
2. Pollution of water in the surrounding water bodies due to leaching from overburden dumps and due to the pollutants from the other activities. This affects the aquatic ecology of these water bodies.
3. Dust in atmosphere, contributed by mining and associated activities, when deposited on the leaves of the plants in the surrounding areas may retard their growth.
4. Noise and vibrations due to blasting and operation of the machines drive away the wild animals and birds from the nearby forests.
5. Water scarcity caused due to the impacts of opencast mining on water regime affects the growth of vegetation and agriculture in and around the complexes.

Ecological Impacts of mineral handling and preparation:

1. Land clearance of almost all vegetation in the area earmarked for the construction of the mineral handling and preparation units.


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2. Disturbances to fauna of the nearby areas from the noise and vibrations from the mineral handling and preparation units.
3. Impacts on aquatic ecology due to discharge of effluents from the units.
4. Retardation in vegetation growth in neighboring areas due to deposition of dust on the leaves.

Ecological impacts of other activities:

1. The growth of mining complexes need land and thus affects the ecology of the land and the surrounding areas.
2. Cutting and felling of the trees to meet the timber requirement for various purposes.
3. Other impacts are similar to those of the activities mentioned above.

Action to Minimize the Impacts:

It is evident that mining and associated activities have considerable impacts on the ecology of the mining and the surrounding areas. These impacts are evident in most of the mining complexes in the country. In order to minimize the impacts the following actions can be thought out:

1. Plan the mining layout so as to have the least requirement of the forest land and take necessary steps for reclamation of the mined out land so that the forest land taken for the mining purposes can be brought back to forest use.
2. Develop a suitable compensatory forest.
3. Cut the trees to the minimum possible extent and to preserve the flora it would be appropriate to uproot the trees and plants and then establish them at suitable locations, may be in the areas for compensatory afforestation.
4. Develop a flora bank to preserve the typical floral species of the area so that these can be replanted and developed as and when needed.
5. Surface layout of the mining complexes be designed to have the least impacts on the ecology of the area.
6. The noise and vibration producing activities in the mines and the associated activities be planned to have the minimum possible intensity and impact on the wild life in the surrounding area.

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22. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT;

The environment management plan is prepared for considering the impacts and areas of concern, this covers management of air quality, noise pollution, land use pattern, water pollution, socio-economic conditions etc.

1 MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE- At the end of the life of the mine the total waste should be utilized for reclamation of mined out area.

2 Management of land: The mined out land should be reclaimed by means of back-filling and plantation. The other utilized area like dump, subgrade stacked will be reclaimed by means of plantation. The selection of plant species will be based on the local soil conditions.

3 MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING WATER POLLUTION- The cause and source of pollution of water in the area could be attributed mostly to the surface run-off during rainy season. The following measures should be taken for preventing possible water pollution..

- No overburden or loose sediments should be kept in the working benches particularly during monsoon months.
- Check dam should be provided around the overburden dump sites to arrest flow of loose sediments before discharge into the drainage system of the region.
- Peripheral drain should be proposed to arrest the inflow of run-off water to the quarry area.
- A safety zone along both sides of the water course, if present in lease area, with dense afforestation should be proposed.
- A rain water harvesting structure should be built up in lower contour of the area, by which natural surface rain water.

4 MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING AIR POLLUTION- For the mine, the only pollution occurs from dust (SPM) during vehicular traffic, blasting, loading / unloading etc. As the particles are heavy in nature, they settle easily in the immediate vicinity. The following different control measures should be proposed. • Construction of well-compacted roads. • Regular water spraying on roads and waste dumps by tankers. • Provision of dust collectors for the drilling machines • Controlled blasting • Supply of dust masks for the drill operators • Plantation of wide leaf trees, creepers, tall grasses around quarry sites, waste dumps, roads, colony and other surrounding barren zones.

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5 NOISE ABATEMENT- The following measures should be taken to analyzing the adverse impact of noise, though negligible within the project area and its surrounding region. • Proper and regular maintenance of vehicles, compressors and jack hammers. • Provision of supplying ear plugs for jackhammer drillers and compressor operators. • Provision of Green Belt (thick foliage) along the lease boundary and road.

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC MEASURES- it is felt necessary to augment facilities in the fields of education, health and social awareness including concern for ecology. These are presented in a analyzing form in the following statement. It is necessary to create awareness among the people. The beneficial aspects of the following measures should be taken up by the mine as a periphery development of project. • Planting of trees and social forestry • Reduction in the consumption of fuel wood and encourage use of alternative fuels • Use of clean and boiled water • Reducing the consumption of alcohol • Saving from earnings • Personal hygiene • Regular health check In implementation of these measures, the mine management can contribute lot on the overall socioeconomic scenario of the region.

23. RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREA (BEST PRACTICE ALREADY IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT, REQUIREMENT AS PER RULES AND REGULATION, PROPOSED RECLAMATION PLAN);

All the mines in the district are operated by open cast method, for which the following planning is there for reclamation -The mining will commence from the top levels and advance towards lower levels, as the pit shall reach the maximum economical depth. Reclamation will be undertaken in such a manner that ultimate pit will be developed as water body. The topography of the final landform will consist of number of stepped benches. Plantation: Plantation will be done around the perimeter of the pit or boundary only. Gap filling plantation has been carried out in the safety barrier zone left around the mine lease area from the beginning of the mining operations. Additional plantation will be carried out in the inactive mining area. Once operations have ceased, all buildings and infrastructure will be removed. The top benches will be vegetated with appropriate native species. The lower benches will be formed as a shallow depression of retention pond/ rain water harvesting structure. The topography of the

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final landform within the void will consist of a number of stepped 06 m high benches. Fencing: Fencing (or a similar barrier) will be erected and maintained to exclude and prohibit the movement of persons and vehicles into areas that have been rehabilitated. The fencing will be routinely checked and repaired where necessary.


Necessity of Land Reclamation

It is necessary to reclaim the land affected by mining due to following reasons:

- To put the land into productive use like agriculture, forestry or recreational purposes.
- To check soil erosion from dump leading to destruction of watersheds and siltation of river.
- Accumulation of huge quantity of water in worked out pits may pose threat to life and property.
- To combat adverse visual impact.

Reclamation Planning Implementation: - For successful reclamation following points are to be considered

- Listing inventory of pre-mining condition.
- Monitoring flexibility of mining programme in the light of efficient land reclamation.
- Evaluation of the post mining requirements of the region and to decide on the needs and desire of the affected ground.
- To make reclamation planning suitable to techno economical and socio-political environment.
- To assess the physico- chemical characteristics of overburden.
- Extra cost of preservation, re-handling, spreading and leveling of subsoil and topsoil.
- Knowledge of hydrogeological/geomorphological conditions.
- Aesthetic and or historic value of land.


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24. RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In any mining operations, whether opencast and/or underground, work safety is taken care of by the Mines Act, the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 and Rules framed there under. The risk to general public in the present case may arise from the following:

- i) Failure of dumps created by stones dug from incline cutting.
- ii) Flyrocks, during blasting operations, while driving inclines
- iii) Plying of trucks etc on public roads

Risk assessment is all about prevention of accidents and there is a need to be aware that there is the risk of an accident before steps can be taken to prevent it happening. It may not always be obvious that a workplace task could lead to an accident. This is why risk assessments are carried out. In risk assessment the words Hazards and Risks are often used. The Hazards and Risks are defined as below:

1. A hazard is anything that has the potential to cause harm.
2. The risk is how likely it is that a hazard will cause actual harm.

CONTROL MEASURES: -

In order to take care of hazard/disasters, the following control measures will be adopted:

A. General Measures

- All safety precautions and provisions of the Mine Act, 1955, the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 and the Mines Rules, 1952 will be strictly followed during all mining operations;
- Entry of unauthorized persons will be prohibited;
- Fire fighting and first-aid provisions in the mines office complex and mining area;
- Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles etc. will be made available to the employees and regular check for their use;
- Initial training and refresher courses for all the employees working in hazardous premises; Under mines rules all employees of mines shall have to undergo the training at a regular interval;
- Working of mine, as per approved plans and regularly updating the mine plans;
- Cleaning of mine faces will be regularly done;
- Handling of explosives, charging and blasting will be carried out by competent persons only;
- Provision of magazine at a safe place with fencing and necessary security arrangement;
- Regular maintenance and testing of all mining equipment as per manufacturer's guidelines;
- Suppression of dust on the haulage roads;
- Adequate safety equipment will be provided at explosive magazine;


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- Increasing the awareness of safety and disaster through competitions, posters and other similar drives.

B. Activity Specific Measures:-

Blasting :- Most of the accidents from blasting occur due to the projectiles, as they may some times go even beyond the danger zone, mainly due to overcharging of the shotholes as a result of certain special features of the local ground. Vibrations also lead to displacement of adjoining areas. Dust and noise are also problems commonly encountered during blasting operations.

Measures during Drilling and Blasting

- Drilling and blasting in quarry shall be done in accordance with the provisions of Mines Act, rules and regulations;
- Adequate safety measures will be taken during blasting operations in the quarry so that men/machines are not affected;
- Ground vibration due to blasting will be controlled by following:
 1. Reducing the explosive charge per delay;
 2. Reducing the spacing and burden per blast;
 3. Reducing the amount of explosive charged per blast;
 4. Proper controlled rock movement during blast by using suitable initiating sequence and delay.
- Shots will not be fired except during the hours of day light or until adequate provision is made for artificial lighting and the holes charged on a particular day will be fired on the same day;
- Shots, if fired after hours of daylight, should be muffled so that the flying fragments from the blasting material do not project beyond a distance of 10-m from the place of blasting;
- Adequate shelters or other protective structures will be provided to the workers at all times;
- The shot fire will give sufficient warning by effective signal over the entire area falling within a radius of 500-m;
- If a single shot exploder is used or if blasting is done with ordinary detonator, the shotfirer will not fire more than fifty shots in one shift, but if multishot exploder is used, the number can go up to eighty; and
- During the approach and progress of an electrical storm, adequate precaution will be taken.

Overburden Dumps : The overburden dumps may cause landslides. High overburden dumps created at the quarry edge may cause sliding of the overburden dump or may cause failure of the pit slope due to excessive loading, thereby causing loss of life and property.

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Measures to Prevent the Danger of Overburden

- A stone wall should be built around the toe of each active dump at a distance of about 50-m from the toe;
- To prevent the failure of overburden slopes, especially during the rainy season, the following precautions will be taken;
 1. Proper terracing of the dump slopes, with a maximum bench height of 30-m;
 2. In flat areas where the dumping operations have come to an end, the overall slope angle should be flattened.
- Planting vegetation as early as possible over the overburden dump slopes;
- Provide drainage channels along the overburden dump toe for additional protection, in such a way that a distance of 15 m should be maintained left between the overburden dump and the bench; and
- If a mine is abandoned, the bench and overburden dump should be separated from each other by digging a trench of 6 to 10 m width.

Heavy Machinery: Most of the accidents during transport of dumpers, trucks, proclams and ripper dozers and other heavy vehicles are often attributable to mechanical failures and human errors.

Measures to Prevent Accidents due to Trucks and Dumpers

- All transportation within the main working area should be carried out under the direct supervision and control of the management;
- The vehicles must be maintained in good repairs and checked thoroughly at least once a week by a competent person authorized for this purpose by the management;
- Broad signs should be provided at each and every turning point specially for the guidance of the drivers at night;
- To avoid dangers while reversing the trackless vehicles, especially at the embankment and tripping points, all areas for reversing of lorries should, as far as possible, be made man free, and there should be a light and sound device to indicate reversing of trucks;
- A statutory provision of the fence, constant education, training etc. will go a long way in reducing the incidence of such accidents.

Water Logging : Water logging in the mine site can be avoided by adopting following


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measures:

- Position of water body should be correctly known;
- Draining of mine water by suitable capacity pumps.

Disaster Management Plan:

Objective: The disaster management plan is aimed to ensure safety of life, protection of environment, protection of installation, restoration of production and salvage operations in this same order of priorities. For effective implementation of the disaster management plan, it should be widely circulated and personnel training through rehearsals/drills. The objective of the disaster management plan is to make use of the combined resources of the mine and the outside services to achieve the following:

1. Effect the rescue and medical treatment of casualties;
2. Safeguard other people;
3. Minimize damage to property and the environment;
4. Initially contain and ultimately bring the incident under control;
5. Identify any dead;
6. Provide for the needs of relatives;
7. Provide authoritative information to the news media;
8. Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected area;
9. Preserve relevant records and equipment for the subsequent inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the emergency.

In effect, it is to optimize operational efficiency to rescue rehabilitation and render medical help and to restore normalcy.


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25.DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ISSUES IN THE DISTRICT. (LAST FIVE-YEAR DATA OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF SILICOSIS & TUBERCULOSIS IS ALSO NEEDS TO BE SUBMITTED);

Silicosis is an occupational disease which profoundly affects the work productivity, economic and social well-being of workers, their families and dependents. It is a disease of the lungs. Continuous exposure to dust, silica, cement and fine glass particles inhaled while working in places such as stone or cement mines results in their build-up in the lungs. The disease is caused by exposure to silica, which is released as dust particles when engineered stone is mined or cut, drilled and polished. The patient's physical stamina dwindles over a period of time; he gets progressively weaker and eventually succumbs to death. The gravity of silicosis can be assessed from the fact that its patients have little hope of survival. They are left with no alternative other than to die a slow and painful death. The problematic areas are area of flagstone, granite and marble cutting /polishing units and mines, slate mining majorly. The Hindu Daily newspaper on Sept. 28, 2019, quoted "Miners of Ganj Basoda district in Madhya Pradesh suffering from silicosis on Friday decided to organise themselves to press for adequate compensation and appeal to the government for right treatment, instead of being treated for tuberculosis. Around 10,000 miners from 40 villages in the district have been facing the threat of the respiratory disease, said activist Pramod Pateriya in Bhopal. An occupational disease, silicosis is more prevalent among miners who are exposed to dust containing crystallised silica. Over time, it could build up in lungs, cause bloody coughing and breathlessness. Mothers usually take their children to sites where they break smaller stones.

The patient's physical stamina dwindles over a period of time; he gets progressively weaker and eventually succumbs to death. The gravity of silicosis can be assessed from the fact that its patients have little hope of survival. They are left with no alternative other than to die a slow and painful death. The dust hazard known as pneumoconiosis in industrial workers has existed for centuries. Various physical properties and chemical components of dust produce different changes in the lungs. Silicosis is the main offender and is the most common of all pneumoconiosis. Improvement in industrial hygiene, techniques such as wet drilling, efficient ventilation, personal protection, and in some countries the use of aluminum dust for prophylaxis have prevented silicosis to some extent. In India, small-scale industries/mines are largely devoid of these preventive measures. There is a need to conduct detailed studies regarding the condition of mine area environment and mine related diseases. **The National**

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Human Rights Commission India (NHRC) published a detailed report.in 2016 on the basis of studies they carried out, though it was mainly regarding dressed stone mining and cutting/ pencoil workers. But is directly or indirectly related to or the suggestive measures may prove to be highly effective in dealing with the remedial measures. The report is an eye opener. Its guidelines and measures may prove to be highly effective to control the mines related diseases and they should also be implemented and should also be part of mine planning (Cortesy: NHRC_Interventions_on_Silicosis_27122016.pdf). The Department of health & family welfare, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh initiated State Stratagic Plan for TB elimination in Madhya Pradesh.

SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH Safety: Every proponent should envisaged to take up the following precautionary measures. • Strict observance of the provisions of Acts, Rules and Regulations in respect of safety both by management and the workers. • Proper planning and designing of work in order to reduce the risk of hazards. • Specific instructions and supervisions of working where danger due to fall of side. • Training of work persons and the officials. Occupational Health An organizational set up has been established by OMDC to comply the general health standards of the workers and the nearby villagers by undertaking Occupational health Surveillance on regular basis as a part and parcel of OHS and environmental management programme in line with EIA/EMP. The project proponent should do health survey of mine workers and its surrounding villagers to know the health status of mine workers as well as surrounding villagers.

| YEAR | NO. OF PATIENTS TUBERCULOSIS | NO. OF PATIENTS SILICOSIS |
|------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2016 | 1028 | 0 |
| 2017 | 998 | 0 |
| 2018 | 925 | 0 |
| 2019 | 1112 | 0 |
| 2020 | 731 | 0 |
| 2021 | 1136 | 0 |
| 2022 | 767 | 0 |

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26. PLANTATION AND GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT IN RESPECT OF LEASES ALREADY GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT;

Plantation within the sanctioned area is one of the essential condition to grant EC & being done by the lease within the mines, which are currently operating as per the condition of environmental clearance. For every mine compliance report along with photographs is also being submitted. Plantation work has been done near the crusher machine and in the barrier zone, as well as the work of plant distribution and plantation is done in the nearby villages and areas. Usually, every major project is accompanied by proposals for plantation and development and protection of green belt areas. But proposals for small projects like QL do not emphasize much on these aspects. Thus, the proposal for plantation in the barrier zone of mine was made mandatory (Minor Mineral Rules 1996 and amended wide No.F-19-12013-Twelve-1, Dated 23rd March 2013). Every mine plan proposal has to accompany proposal for plantation and is binding on the lease holders. The lease holders are bound to plant the trees and maintain them during the tenure of lease. The proper monitoring and stringent actions are required to enforce planting of saplings and their sustainability. The district mine officials do the regular assessment of mine and monitor the development of mine, production and other issues detailed/approved in mine plan proposal. The satellite-based monitoring system (SMS) may also prove effective in timely monitoring. Further, open spaces should be kept around the mining area clusters, where plantation should be done to protect the environment. Here local plant species should be grown. The approval of SEIAA is mandatory for every mining plan proposal. The MPPCB's report is also required before the commencement and continuation of mining operations. The Green belt land refers to an area that is kept in reserve for an open space, most often around larger cities. The main purpose of the green belt policy is to protect the land around larger urban centres from urban sprawl, and maintain the designated area for forestry and agriculture as well as to provide habitat to wildlife.

Plantation will be done within 7.5 m. barrier zone. Site for proposed plantation is chosen, so as to facilitate proper monitoring and after care of plants on regular basis. program of afforestation is decided keeping in view to improve environment. Plantation is proposed by considering that each plant will cover about 3 x 3 m. area and survival rate is considered about 80%. **Plants like Mango, Karanj, Subababool, Gulmohar, Neem, Amaltas, Bargad, Ashok, Sheesham, Harra-Baheda, Bel, Imli and some medicinal plants** and other varieties will be planted in consultation with forest department. Sapling will be planted in 30 cm. deep holes covered with soil and manure. Mali will take care of plants for better survival conditions. Details of proposed plantation are given below:

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Plantation Details Stone/Gitti

| S. No. | Name of the Lessee | Village | Mineral | Area | No of Trees Proposed in barrier zone/green belt | No of Trees Provided in barrier zone/green belt |
|--------|---|----------|-------------|-------|---|---|
| 1 | Sargam Construction Company Harda Pro. Shri Rajiv Jain | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 2.731 | 160 | 110 |
| 2 | Malkhan Singh S/o Sangram Singh Irlabat, Khirkiya Dis. Harda | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 3.954 | 175 | 110 |
| 3 | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhram Kousal Khirkiya, Dis. Harda | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 1.581 | 105 | 90 |
| 4 | Shri Yogesh Pawar Neemgaon | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 4.047 | 120 | 80 |
| 5 | Shri Vijay Yadav S/o Magilal Yadav Main road khirkiya | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 4.000 | 120 | 90 |
| 6 | Malkhan Singh S/o Sangram Singh (Irlabat) Khirkiya Dis. Harda (New) | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 3.000 | 18 | Plantation in process |
| 7 | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhram Kousal Khirkiya, Dis. Harda (New) | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 1.547 | 15 | Plantation in process |
| 8 | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhram Kousal Khirkiya, Dis. Harda (New) | Chokdi | Stone/Gitti | 1.558 | 15 | Plantation in process |
| 9 | Shri Rajesh Patel Dhanwada | Dhanwada | Stone/Gitti | 3.000 | 95 | 85 |
| 10 | Rajesh Sirohi S/o Ramnarayan Sirohi Harda | Dhanwada | Stone/Gitti | 3.5 | 150 | 106 |
| 11 | Sandeep Gokhale S/o Prabhakar rao Gokhale, Harda | Dhanwada | Stone/Gitti | 1.000 | 80 | 55 |
| 12 | M. Bhagwati Enterprise Pro. Ramniwash Sharma Harda | Dhanwada | Stone/Gitti | 1.000 | 90 | 60 |
| 13 | Rakesh Tyagi S/o Shri Samliya Tyagi Harda | Dhanwada | Stone/Gitti | 4.047 | 160 | 102 |

State Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Parbhani
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal

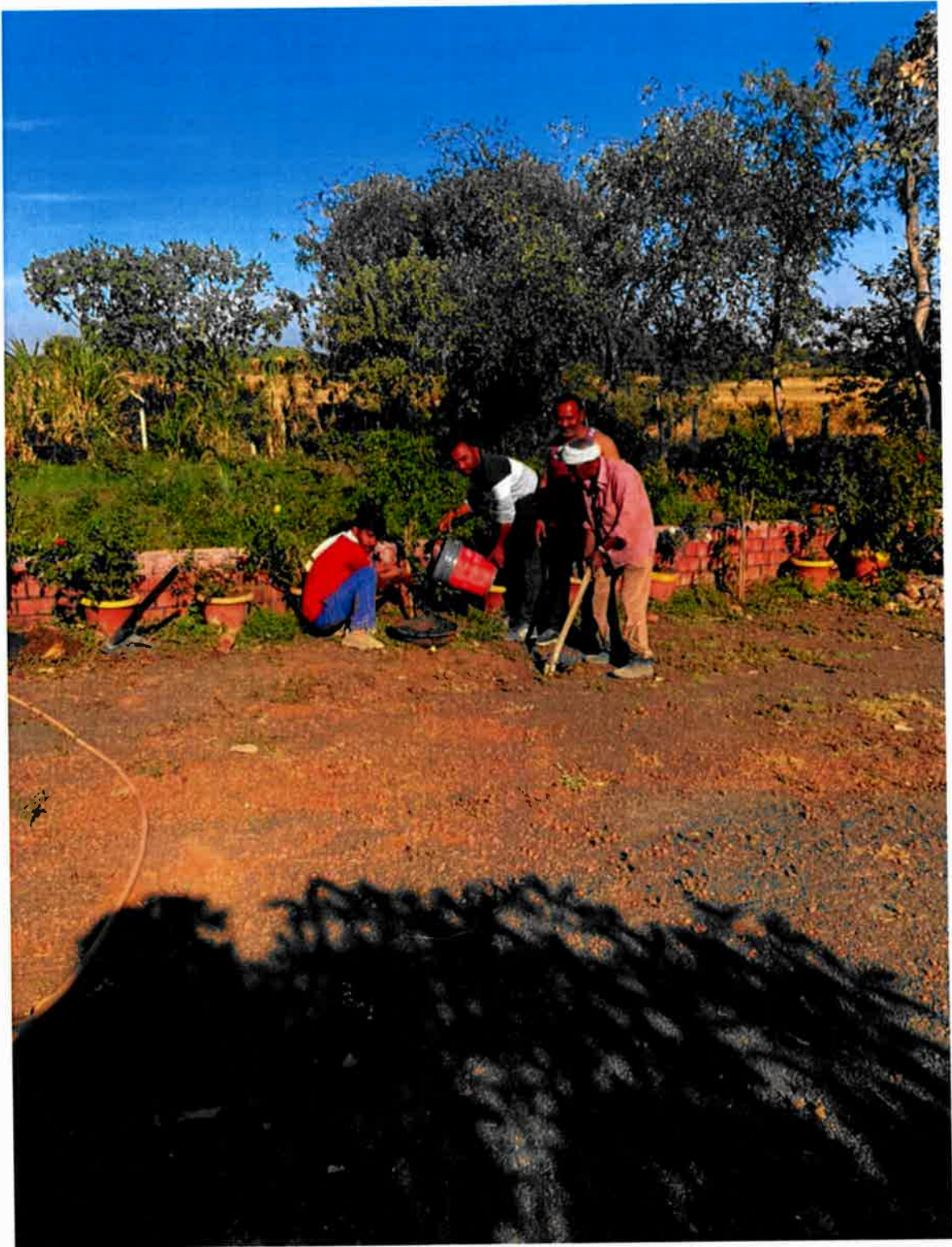
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|----|---|-----------|--------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|
| 14 | Dheeraj Kumar S/o Jagdish Prasad Jat Timarni, Dis. Harda | Dhanwada | Stone/ Gitti | 3.906 | 120 | 100 |
| 15 | Radha Stone Crusher Pro. Rajiv Jat & Sandeep Gokhale Harda | Kharad | Stone/ Gitti | 3.234 | 132 | 111 |
| 16 | Sagar Stone Crusher Rahul Patel S/o Prahlad Patel Harda | kharad | Stone/ Gitti | 2.000 | 75 | 70 |
| 17 | Shri Jambh Constraction Company Pro. Piyush Pawar Harda | Kharad | Stone/ Gitti | 4.856 | 140 | 108 |
| 18 | Harda Pathways Pvt. Ltd. Mahu, Dis. Indore | Kharad | Stone/ Gitti | 3.985 | 130 | 80 |
| 19 | Hukum Singh Bhagel S/o Lalta Prasad Bhagel Hiwala Bhamangaon Khirkiya . Harda | Bamangaon | Stone/ Gitti | 4.425 | 300 | 250 |
| 20 | M. Narayandas fulchandra Misraa mahu di. Indore | Kukdapani | Stone/ Gitti | 1.618 | 300 | 150 |
| 21 | M. Joyti Contrastion Pro. Deepak kumar Agrawal Harda | Sarsud | Stone/ Gitti | 1.300 | 275 | 180 |
| 22 | Pawan Mishra S/o Nararayandas Mishra, Narmada Colony, Sirali Harda | Dugaliya | Stone/ Gitti | 2.645 | 29 | 9 |
| 23 | Naval Singh Bhagel S/o Laltaprasad Bhagel Gram. Hiwala, Teh. Khirkiya, Dis. Harda | Bhamangao | Stone/ Gitti | 1.600 | 216 | 160 |
| 24 | Ramshankar Patel S/o Hernarayan Patel, Harda Dis. Harda | Dhanwada | Stone/ Gitti | 3.776 | 29 | Plantation in process |
| 25 | Shri Jambh Constraction Company Pro. Piyush Pawar Harda | kharad | Stone/ Gitti | 2.000 | New | Work in pogress |


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (E.F.C.)
 Panchsheel Park
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

Plantation Details Murrum

| S. No | Name of the Lessee | Village | Mineral | Area | No of Trees Proposed in barrier zone/green belt | No of Trees Provided in barrier zone/green belt |
|-------|---|---------------|---------|-------|---|---|
| 26 | Rahul Patel S/o Prahlad Patel Harda | Kusiya | Murrum | 2.000 | 145 | 107 |
| 27 | Ritesh Sharma S/o Harish Sharma, Subhash Ward Harda | Kunjergaon | Murrum | 4.000 | 75 | 60 |
| 28 | Lakhanlal Jat S/o Babulal Jat, Ajnash Raiyat, Teh. Handiya Dis. Harda | Ajnashraiayat | Murrum | 2.000 | 140 | 70 |
| 29 | Ramnivash Jat S/o Mula Ji Jat, Bradavan Nagar Harda | Bagrul | Murrum | 3.868 | 25 | Plantation in process |
| 30 | Mohan Keer S/o Kishan Keer, Gram. Kusiya The. Handiya Dis. Harda | Kusiya | Murrum | 3.608 | 95 | Plantation in process |
| 31 | Ashvini Kumar Uprit S/o Satish Uprit 151 Rajendra Nagar Bhopal | Bhadugaon | Murrum | 1.214 | 30 | Plantation in process |
| 32 | Manish Jat S/o Paramsukh Jat Dhanwada, The. Khirkiya Dis. Harda | Dhanwada | Murrum | 2.348 | 55 | Plantation in process |
| 33 | Rahul Vishnoi S/o Ashock Vishnoi, Gram-Nahdiya Teh. & Dis. Harda | Nahdiya | Murrum | 2.000 | 23 | Plantation in process |

Dr. B. K. Singh
 State Level Environment Impact
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 (EPCO)
 Parkash Singh Barisar
 E-5, Aram, Bhopal (M.P.)



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Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar

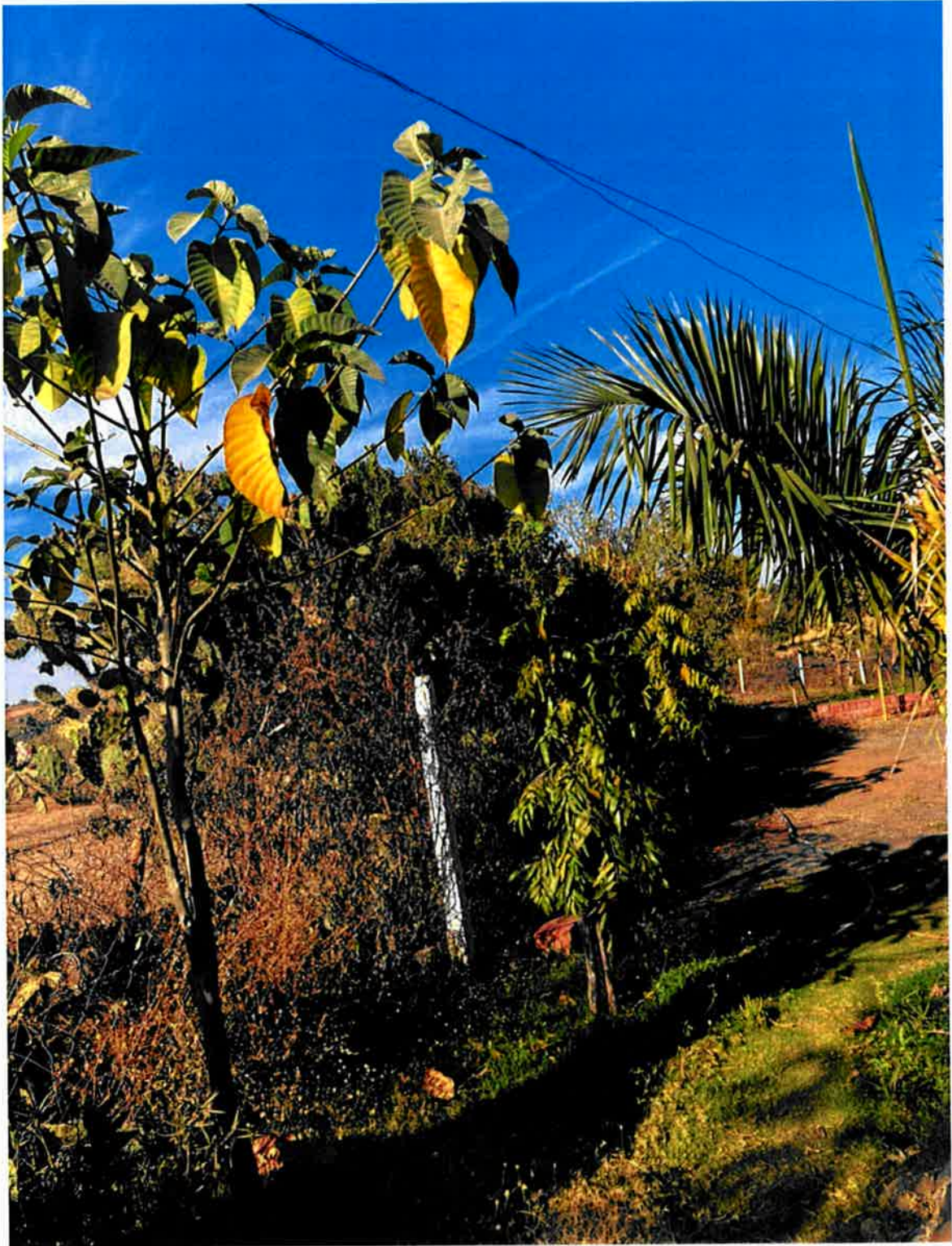
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 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Bhopal
 Arera Colony



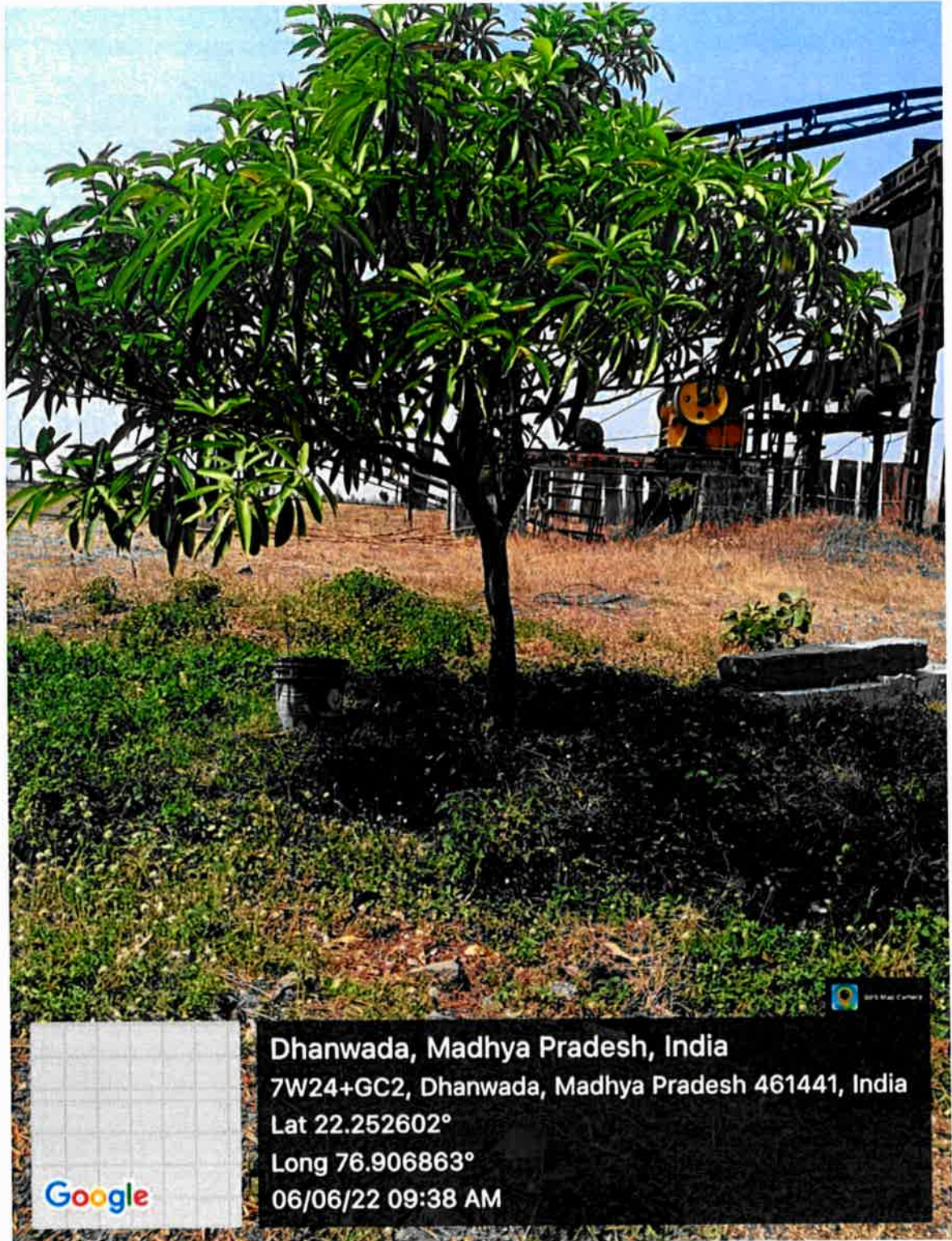
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Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)
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Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



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(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-3, Area Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



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(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parishad
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

DISTRICT HARDA SURVEY REPORT FOR OTHER MINOR MINERAL



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(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



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Geologist Panisar
Geo. Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



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Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryaveeran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



Dr. Anil
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parishad
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



State Level E-Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EFCO)
Parvayanar Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

DISTRICT HARDA SURVEY REPORT FOR OTHER MINOR MINERAL



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Dr. Singh


State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
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 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

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E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

27. ANY OTHER INFORMATION – Demography of district Harda

| Particulars | Harda | Timarni | Khirkiya | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| Total Population (2001 P.) | 1,90,398 | 1,45,980 | 1,38,538 | 4,74,916 |
| Town Area Population (2001 P.) | 64,497 | 19,183 | 17,487 | 1,01,167 |
| Revenue Villages | 196 | 135 | 196 | 527 |
| Forest Villages | 1 | 44 | — | 45 |
| Total Villages | 197 | 179 | 196 | 572 |
| Total Police Station | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Total Panchayat | 73 | 73 | 67 | 213 |
| Polling Stations | 160 | 120 | 63(Khirkiya) & 51(Sirali) | 515 |
| Colleges | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total Agricultural Land (Hect.) | 65,605 | 56,101 | 53,015 | 1,74,721 |
| Irrigated Land (Hect.) | 48,275 | 41,820 | 20,623 | 1,10,718 |


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 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

9. DETAILS OF THE MINING LEASE IN THE DISTRICT AS PER THE FORMAT :-

LIST OF STONE QUARRY LEASE-

| S. N. | Name of the Minera | Name of the Lessee | Address & Contact No. of Lessee | Lease Grant Order No. & date | Area In Hectare | Period Of Lease Initial | | | Period of lease (1st/2nd...renewal) | | Date of commencement of Mining Operation | Status (Working/ Non-Working/ Tem. Working for dispatch etc.) | Captive/ Non-Captive | Obtained Environmental Clearance (Yes/No), If Yes Letter No with date of grant of E.C. | Location of the Latitude Longitude | Method of Mining (Opencast/ Undergrou nd) |
|-------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | From | To | From | To | From | | | | | | |
| 1 | Stone/ Gitti | 3 Sargam Construction Company Pro. Shri Rajiv Jain | 4 Harda | 5 18235/ 22.12.2018 | 6 2.731 | 7 17-04-2008 | 8 16-04-2018 | 9 17-04-2018 | 10 16-04-2028 | 11 07.05.2008 | 12 Working | 13 Non-Captive | 14 5201/23.05.2016 | 15 22°11'36.89"N 22°11'38.00"N 22°11'40.06"N 22°11'40.66"N 22°11'34.55"N 22°11'33.29"N 76°50'34.22"E 76°50'37.16"E 76°50'36.96"E 76°50'39.91"E 76°50'40.65"E 76°50'34.53"E | 16 Opencast | |
| 2 | Stone/ Gitti | Malkhan Singh S/o Sangram Singh Irlabat. | Khirkhya Dis Harda | 5805/ 26.05.2015 | 3.954 | 22-08-2015 | 21-08-2025 | - | - | 09.12.2015 | Working | Non-Captive | 7911/19.11.2015 | 22°11'44.71"N 22°11'46.21"N 22°11'43.73"N 22°11'32.80"N 22°11'31.84"N 76°50'39.45"E 76°50'43.68"E 76°50'42.82"E 76°50'44.08"E 76°50'41.03"E | Opencast | |
| 3 | Stone/ Gitti | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhram Kousal | Khirkhya Dis Harda | 5808/ 26.05.2015 | 1.581 | 16-09-2005 | 15-09-2015 | 16-09-2015 | 15-09-2025 | 19.01.2006 | Working | Non-Captive | 7917/19.11.2015 | 22°11'32.64"N 22°11'34.17"N 22°11'31.97"N 22°11'29.48"N 76°50'34.20"E 76°50'40.43"E 76°50'40.59"E 76°50'34.62"E | Opencast | |
| 4 | Stone/ Gitti | Shri Yogesh Pawar | Neemgaon | 2342/ 25.02.2015 | 4.047 | 29-09-2015 | 28-09-2025 | - | - | 09.12.2015 | Tem. Working | Non-Captive | 7360/06.11.2015 | 22°12'00.50"N 22°12'01.00"N 22°11'50.54"N 22°11'49.46"N 76°50'49.68"E | Opencast | |

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Report (EPCO)

Parvayason Parisar
E-5, Arco Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------|
| 5 | Stone/ Gitti | Shri Vijay Yadav S/o Maglial Yadav | Main road Khirkiva | 18201/ 20.10.2015 | 4.000 | 16-03-2004 | 15.03.2014 | 16-03-2014 | 15.03.2024 | 27.06.2016 | Tem. Working | Non- Captive | 5199/23.05.2016 | 76°50'53.60"E 76°50'55.55"E 76°50'51.70"E 22°11'48.30"N 22°11'50.70"N 22°11'45.02"N 22°11'42.49"N 76°50'50.28"E 76°50'56.18"E 76°50'57.70"E 76°50'50.53"E | Opencast |
| 6 | Stone/ Gitti | Maikhan Singh S/o Sangram Singh (Irlabat) | Khirkiva Dis Harda | 10157/ 22.09.2020 | 3.000 | 26.05.2022 | 25.05.2032 | - | - | New | Non- Working | Non- Captive | 7946/20.03.2022 | 22°11'27.64"N 22°11'28.51"N 22°11'42.34"N 22°11'41.15"N 22°11'32.09"N 76°50'31.63"E 76°50'34.08"E 76°50'32.98"E 76°50'30.44"E 76°50'31.07"E | Opencast |
| 7 | Stone/ Gitti | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhrum Kousal | Khirkiva, Dis Harda | 2464/ 28.02.2019 | 1.547 | 26.05.2022 | 25.05.2032 | - | - | New | Non- Working | Non- Captive | 7944/20.03.2022 | 22°11'30.46"N 22°11'31.47"N 22°11'24.82"N 22°11'24.41"N 76°50'41.97"E 76°50'44.25"E 76°50'44.98"E 76°50'42.89"E | Opencast |
| 8 | Stone/ Gitti | Dilip Singh S/o Lekhrum Kousal | Khirkiva, Dis Harda | 2466/ 28.02.2019 | 1.558 | 26.05.2022 | 25.05.2032 | - | - | New | Non- Working | Non- Captive | 7945/20.03.2022 | 22°11'22.58"N 22°11'23.50"N 22°11'29.94"N 22°11'29.13"N 76°50'38.61"E 76°50'41.01"E 76°50'39.10"E 76°50'36.72"E | Opencast |
| 9 | Stone/ Gitti | Shri Rajesh Patel | Dhanwada | 12703/ 28.07.2015 | 3.000 | 22-08-2015 | 21-08-2025 | - | - | 14.10.2015 | Working | Non- Captive | 4013/25.07.2015 | 22°15'57.54"N 22°15'57.74"N 22°15'3.84"N 22°15'3.07"N 76°53'51.97"E 76°54'01.39"E 76°54'01.17"E 76°53'52.00"E | Opencast |
| 10 | Stone/ Gitti | Rajesh Sirohi S/o Ramnarayan | Sirohi Harda | 10532/ 23.06.2016 | 3.500 | 08-11-2016 | 07-11-2026 | - | - | 04.04.2017 | Working | Non- Captive | 9945/07.10.2016 | 22°15'23.01"N 22°15'23.24"N 22°15'17.92"N 22°15'18.11"N 22°15'14.40"N | Opencast |

Level Environment Impact
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 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|---|---|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--|----------|
| 15 | Stone/Gitti | Ramshankar Patel S/o Hemarayan Patel, | Harda Dis. Harda | 268/06.01.2021 | 3.776 | New | - | - | - | - | Non-Working | Non-Captive | New | 22°15'05.25"N 22°15'07.79"N 22°15'04.10"N 22°15'03.40"N 22°15'00.75"N 22°15'02.92"N 22°15'01.00"N 22°15'02.27"N 22°15'03.35"N 22°15'03.43"N 76°54'09.71"E 76°54'02.19"E 76°54'01.54"E 76°53'56.39"E 76°53'57.36"E 76°54'03.55"E 76°54'04.58"E 76°54'05.94"E 76°54'07.12"E 76°54'09.24"E | Opencast |
| 16 | Stone/Gitti | Rajiv Jat & Sandeep Gokhale | Radha Stone Cusher Harda | 6929/13.07.2016 | 3.234 | 15-12-2016 | 14-12-2026 | - | - | 23.06.2018 | Tem. Working | Non-Captive | 9956/07.10.2016 | 22°15'0.47"N 22°15'1.75"N 22°14'58.00"N 22°14'55.95"N 76°53'18.00"E 76°53'26.45"E 76°53'26.77"E 76°53'18.85"E | Opencast |
| 17 | Stone/Gitti | Rahul Patel S/o Prahlad Patel | Sagar Stone Cusher. Harda | 1428/17.02.2017 | 2.000 | 12.04.2017 | 11-04-2027 | - | - | 19.06.2018 | Tem. Working | Non-Captive | 3702/13.04.2017 | 22°15'7.63"N 22°15'8.22"N 22°15'2.42"N 22°15'1.93"N 76°53'15.64"E 76°53'19.65"E 76°53'20.33"E 76°53'16.64"E | Opencast |
| 18 | Stone/Gitti | Piyush Pawar Harda | Shri Jambh Construction Company | 7582/02.08.2016 | 4.856 | 13-04-2017 | 12-04-2027 | - | - | 28.12.2017 | Tem. Working | Non-Captive | 9947/07.10.2016 | 22°15'14.99"N 22°15'16.61"N 22°15'12.12"N 22°15'10.30"N 22°15'8.60"N 76°53'21.92"E 76°53'27.91"E 76°53'30.75"E 76°53'31.10"E 76°53'22.26"E | Opencast |
| 19 | Stone/Gitti | Pathways Pvt. Ltd. Mahu. Dis. Indore | Pathways Pvt. Ltd. Mahu. Dis. Indore | 2082/28.10.2020 | 3.985 | 26-10-2021 | 25-10-2031 | - | - | 14.12.2021 | Working | Captive | 8162/30.09.2021 | 22°14'54.41"N 22°14'57.06"N 22°14'55.30"N 22°14'57.78"N 22°14'54.43"N | Opencast |

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|---|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|---|---|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|---|----------|
| 20 | Stone/ Gitti | Piyush Pawar Harda | Sri Jambh Constructio n Company | In Process | 2,000 | New | - | - | - | - | - | Non Working | Non- Captive | New | 22°14'50.87"N 76°53'25.11"E 76°53'30.33"E 76°53'31.39"E 76°53'35.16"E 76°53'36.48"E 76°53'25.96"E | Opencast |
| 21 | Stone/ Gitti | Hukum Singh Bhagel S/o Lalta Prasad Bhagel Hiwala | Bhamangao n Khirkiya Harda | 10452 /21.10.2018 | 4,425 | 15-12-2016 14-12-2026 | - | - | - | 22.06.2017 | Working | Non- Captive | 3694/13.04.2017 | 22°15'47.66"N 22°15'51.18"N 22°15'48.29"N 22°15'45.53"N 22°15'44.72"N 76°55'29.06"E 76°55'40.12"E 76°55'42.26"E 76°55'39.17"E 76°55'27.86"E | Opencast | |
| 22 | Stone/ Gitti | Naval Singh Bhagel S/o Laltaprasad Bhagel | Gram. Hiwala, Teh. Khirkiya, Dis. Harda | In Process | 1,600 | New | - | - | - | - | Non Working | Non- Captive | New | 22°15'33.18"N 22°15'32.51"N 22°15'36.85"N 22°15'36.22"N 76°55'29.77"E 76°55'34.16"E 76°55'35.72"E 76°55'30.19"E | Opencast | |
| 23 | Stone/ Gitti | M.Narayandas fulchandra Misraa | mahu distt.- Indore | Renewel | 1,618 | 16-12-2011 15-12-2021 | - | - | - | 25.01.2012 | Non Working | Non- Captive | 9960/07.10.2016 | 22° 0'32.89"N 22° 0'32.46"N 22° 0'29.37"N 22° 0'29.40"N 22° 0'26.89"N 22° 0'27.30"N 22° 0'30.09"N 22° 0'29.71"N 76°57'26.23"E 76°57'29.63"E 76°57'29.39"E 76°57'26.30"E 76°57'25.96"E 76°57'23.24"E 76°57'23.38"E 76°57'26.38"E | Opencast | |

State Level Environment Impact
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(EPCO)
Parvathamma Parisar
E-5, Argha Road, Bhopal (M.P.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|------------|---|---|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------|
| 24 | Stone/ Gitti | Deepak kumar Agrawal | M. Joyti Contrastion Harda | 12013/ 06.12.2016 | 1.300 | 13-02-2017 | 12-03-2027 | - | - | 17.10.2017 | Tem. Working | Non- Captive | 3696/13.04.2017 | 22° 6'3 17"N 22° 6'3 07"N 22° 6'0 24"N 22° 6'0 35"N 76° 57'2 02"E 76° 57'9 01"E 76° 57'7 06"E 76° 57'2 72"E | Opencast |
| 25 | Stone/ Gitti | Pawan Mishra S/o Narayanadas Mishra. | Narmada Colony. Sirali Harda | 4670/ 09.03.2018 | 2.645 | 22-09-2018 | 21-09-2028 | - | - | 07.02.2020 | Working | Non- Captive | 5957/03.07.2019 | 22° 4'50 78"N 22° 4'49 38"N 22° 4'44 31"N 22° 4'46 10"N 77° 7'6 02"E 77° 7'10 46"E 77° 7'6 92"E 77° 7'2 09"E | Opencast |

List of Murrum quarry lease-

| S. N. | Name of the Minera | Name of the Lessee | Address & Contact No. of Lessee | Lease Grant Order No.&date | Area In Hectare | Period Of Lease Initial | | Period of lease (1st/2nd...renewal) | | Date of commencement of Mining Operation | Status (Working/ Non-Working/T emp. Working for dispatch etc.) | Captive/ Non- Captive | Obtained Environmental Clearance (Yes/No). If Yes Letter No with date of grant of EC. | Location of the Latitude Longitude | | Method of Mining (Opencast/ Undergrou nd) |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|----------|---|
| | | | | | | From | To | From | To | | | | | 15 | 16 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| 1 | Murrum | Rahul Patel S/o Prahlad Patel | Harda | 1632 25.02.2017 | 2.000 | 12.04.2017 | 11.04.2027 | - | - | 10.08.2017 | Tem. Working | Non- Captive | 3692/13.04.2017 | 22°27'10.43"N 22°27'10.28"N 22°27'6.10"N 22°27'5.90"N 77° 03.59"E 77° 08.95"E 77° 08.75"E 77° 03.80"E | Opencast | |
| 2 | Murrum | Ritesh Sharma S/o Hanish Sharma. | Subhash Ward Harda | 15967 05.10.2018 | 4.000 | 04.02.2019 | 03.02.2029 | - | - | 07.02.2020 | Working | Non- Captive | 585/07.02.2020 | 22°27'41.22"N 22°27'43.40"N 22°27'38.44"N 22°27'35.72"N 22°27'34.93"N 77° 1'11 54"E 77° 1'17 09"E 77° 1'19 00"E 77° 1'15 77"E 77° 1'11 57"E | Opencast | |
| 3 | Murrum | Lakhanlal Jat S/o Babulal Jat. | Ajnash Raiyat. Teh. Handiya | 6284 13.07.2020 | 2.000 | 18.02.2021 | 17.02.2031 | - | - | 21.09.2021 | Tem. Working | Non- Captive | 8062/16.02.2021 | 22°24'33.15"N 22°24'33.49"N 22°24'26.05"N | Opencast | |

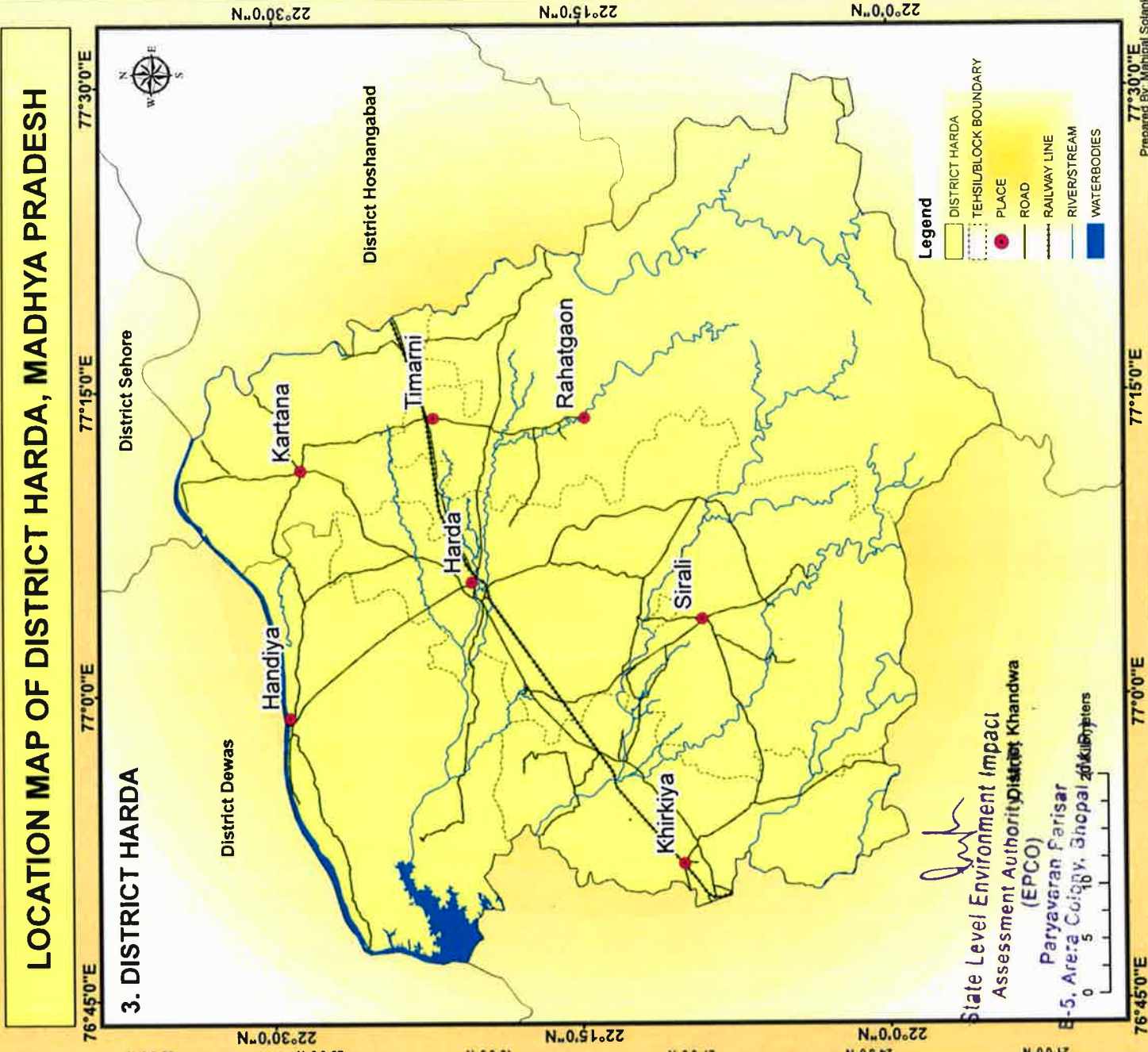
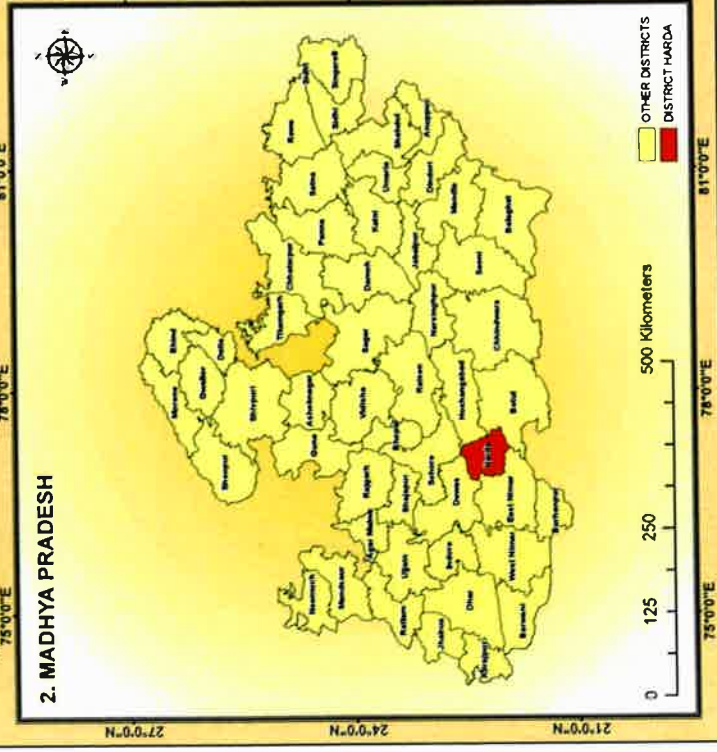
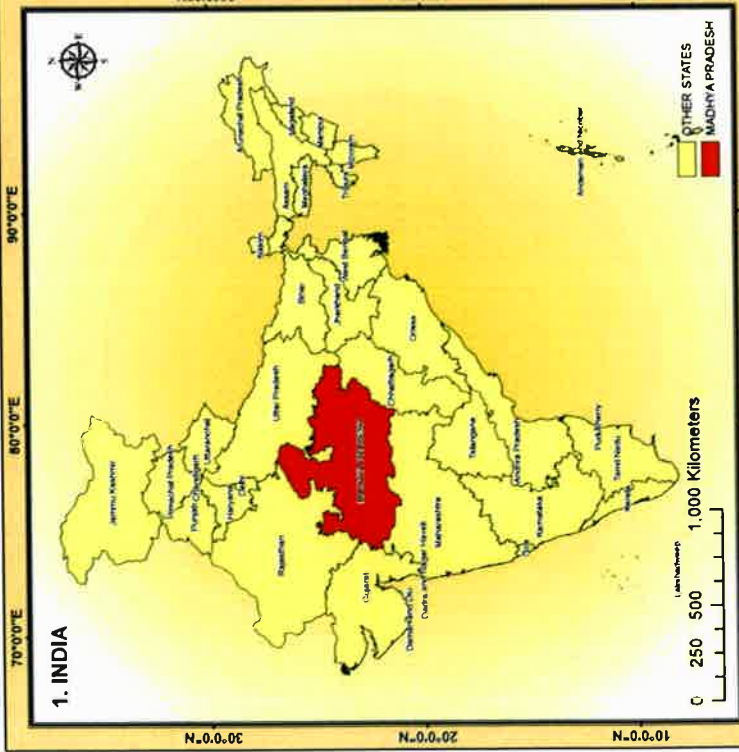
State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO)

Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Aareya Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|--------------------|-------|---------------------|------------|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--|----------|
| 4 | Murum | Ramnivash Jat S/o Mula Ji Jat, | Dis. Harda | 1156 13.10.2020 | 3.868 | 28.04.2022 | 27.04.2032 | - | - | - | Non Working | Non-Captive | 8724/19.12.2021 | 22°24'25.87"N 76°57'42.30"E 76°57'45.44"E 76°57'45.98"E 76°57'42.93"E | Opencast |
| 5 | Murum | Mohan Keer S/o Kishan Keer, | Gram. Kustiya The. Handiya Dis. Harda | 1160 13.10.2020 | 3.608 | 28.04.2022 | 27.04.2032 | - | - | - | Non Working | Non-Captive | 8723/04.10.2021 | 22°27'22.32"N 22°27'21.04"N 22°27'13.14"N 22°27'14.29"N 77°04'20"E 77°09'65"E 77°08'89"E 77°03'04"E | Opencast |
| 6 | Murum | Ashvin Kumar Uprit S/o Satish Uprit | 151 Rajendra Nagar Bhopal | 2247 08.12.2020 | 1.214 | 07.12.2021 | 06.12.2031 | - | - | - | Non Working | Non-Captive | 8291/05.04.2021 | 22°19'32.03"N 22°19'37.41"N 22°19'37.06"N 22°19'33.24"N 22°19'32.02"N 77°20'35.18"E 77°20'34.61"E 77°20'37.51"E 77°20'37.71"E 77°20'37.49"E | Opencast |
| 7 | Murum | Manish Jat S/o Paramsukh Jat | Dhanwada, The. Khirkhya Dis. Harda | 1158 13.10.2020 | 2.348 | New | - | - | - | - | Non Working | Non-Captive | 8383/18.05.2021 | 22°15'31.49"N 22°15'30.53"N 22°15'29.60"N 22°15'24.47"N 76°53'30.31"E 76°53'38.72"E 76°53'38.45"E 76°53'35.57"E | Opencast |
| 8 | Murum | Rahul Vishnoi S/o Ashok Vishnoi, | Gram- Nahdiya Teh. & Dis. Harda | 436 01.10.2021 | 2.000 | Pending in SEIAA | - | - | - | - | Non Working | Non-Captive | - | 22°22'03.15"N 22°22'01.86"N 22°22'00.08"N 22°21'59.91"N 77°13'7.58"E 77°14'5.09"E 77°14'5.07"E 77°13'5.23"E | Opencast |

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P.

Parvati Parisar
E-5, Areeb, Bhopal (M.P.)



**ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF DISTRICT
HARDA
MADHYA PRADESH**

District Hoshangabad

District Sehore

District Dewas

District Khandwa

District Betul

State Level Environmental Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)

Parag Mehta
E. & A. Area Culture (M.P.)

INDEX

- DISTRICT HARDA
- PLACES
- ROAD
- RAILWAY LINE
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- WATERBODIES
- TEHSIL/BLOCK BOUNDARY
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- Harda Tehsil
- Khirkiya Tehsil
- Rahagaon Tehsil
- Sirali Tehsil
- Tinnari Tehsil



**DRAINAGE MAP OF DISTRICT HARDA
MADHYA PRADESH**

District Hoshangabad

District Betul

District Sehore

District Dewas

District Khandwa



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 - Hada Tehsil
 - Khatkha Tehsil
 - Rahangam Tehsil
 - Sirali Tehsil



State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryayaran Bhopal (M.P.)
E-5, Area 18
Colony

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF STONE (GITI) QUARRIES IN DISTRICT HARDA MADHYA PRADESH

District Hoshangabad

District Betul

LEGEND

| S.N. | Name Quarry Location Name | Area in Hectare |
|------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Prin. She. Rajan. Son. | 2.711 |
| 2 | Madhwa Singh Son. Sangram Singh Tribhuv. | 3.954 |
| 3 | Dhile Singh Son. Lakshman. Kachal. | 1.341 |
| 4 | Shri. Upendra. Pawa. | 4.047 |
| 5 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 4.000 |
| 6 | Madhwa Singh Son. Sangram Singh (Ghatwa) | 1.527 |
| 7 | Dhile Singh Son. Lakshman. Kachal. | 3.000 |
| 8 | Shri. Upendra. Pawa. | 3.000 |
| 9 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 3.5 |
| 10 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 1.000 |
| 11 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 1.000 |
| 12 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 4.047 |
| 13 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 3.954 |
| 14 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 3.954 |
| 15 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 1.234 |
| 16 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 4.856 |
| 17 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 3.954 |
| 18 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 2.900 |
| 19 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 4.425 |
| 20 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 1.600 |
| 21 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 1.018 |
| 22 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 1.300 |
| 23 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | 2.645 |
| 24 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | |
| 25 | Shri. V. P. Yadav. Son. Jagdish. Yadav. | |

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District Sehore

District Dewas

District Khandwa

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P.
(E.P.C.A.)
Paryavaran Paisar
Bhopal (M.P.)



E-5. Area SCALE

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MURRAM QUARRIES IN DISTRICT HARDA MADHYA PRADESH

District Hoshangabad

District Betul

District Khandwa

District Sehore

District Dewas

LEGEND

| S.No | VILLAGE | TEHSIL | Survey No | Area |
|------|-----------|--------|------------|------|
| 1 | Kunva | Hardva | 28/1 | 2.00 |
| 2 | Kunva | Hardva | 28/1 | 3.61 |
| 3 | Kumergaon | Hardva | 2 | 4.00 |
| 4 | Amabrayat | Hardva | 67/1 | 2.00 |
| 5 | Bargul | Hardva | 68,1, 88,2 | 3.87 |

- INDEX**
- DISTRICT HARDA
 - TEHSIL/BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - PLACES
 - MURRAM QUARRY (AS PER TABLE ON PAGE NO. 15-16)
 - ROAD
 - RAILWAY LINE
 - RIVER/STREAM
 - WATERBODIES



Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parishar
 E-S, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक
दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>जानकारी, संख्या, प्रजातियों की जानकारी को लीज-वार जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कितना पौधारोपण किया गया है। इसको भी सम्मिलित करें।</p> <p>चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बड़वानी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट गौण खनिज एवं रेत खनिज को समिति की सुझाई गयी उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्संबंध में उपस्थित खनिज निरीक्षक को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।</p> |
| Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining) | Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Badwani , No. 841 dated 21.09.2022 |
| Hard Copy Soft Copy or both | Hard copy |
| SEAC meeting dated 07.10.22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक-9 (पेज क्र0. 21 से 38) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है। ● जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एवं प्रजातियों की जानकारी टेबिल क्रमांक-25 (पेज क्र0. 82 से 117) मे दी गई है एवं फोटोग्राफ प्रस्तुत किये है । |

आज दिनांक 07.10.22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री शांतिलाल निनामा, खनिज निरीक्षक के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला- बड़वानी के पत्र क्र0 841/खनिज/2022 दिनांक 21/09/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है तथा लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति बड़वानी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज- गिट्टी) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

(ब). जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, हरदा – (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र0. 353 दिनांक 19/09/2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- हरदा (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एवं जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

| Mineral | Other than Sand |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Revised DSR received | Vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Harda letter No. 353 dated |

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक
दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

| | |
|--|--|
| from District Collectorate (Mining) | 19.09.2022 |
| SEAC meeting dated 07.10.22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक-9 (पेज क्र0. 01 से 07) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है। ● जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एवं प्रजातियों की जानकारी टेबिल क्रमांक- (पेज क्र0. 36 से 38) मे दी गई है । |

आज दिनांक 07 / 10 / 22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री धनराज काटोलकर, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला- हरदा के पत्र क्र0 353 / खनिज / 2022-23 दिनांक 19 / 09 / 22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है तथा लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

(स). जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, बुरहानपुर -

1. अन्य गौण खनिज - रेत को छोड़कर, जिला - बुरहानपुर - संशोधित

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र0. 395 दिनांक 03 / 10 / 2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- बुरहानपुर (गौण खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एवं जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

| Mineral | Other than Sand |
|--|--|
| Earlier DSR Discussed | SEAC 594 th Meeting dated 21.09.2022 |
| Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues) | Recommended for DSR Updation (Other than Sand) |
| Deliberation in the SEAC 594 th Meeting dated 21.09.2022 | राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 594 वीं बैठक दिनांक 21 / 09 / 22 जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला बुरहानपुर (म.प्र.) अ. गौण खनिज, जिला - बुरहानपुर कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र0. 315 दिनांक 06 / 09 / 2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- रतलाम (गौण |

4. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – हरदा (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर)

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 में हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

“..... अतः समिति हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये। ”

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए हरदा जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, हरदा को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

5. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट बुरहानपुर (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर संशोधित एवं रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 में निवाड़ी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर संशोधित एवं रेत खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

“..... अतः समिति बुरहानपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।


.....अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बुरहानपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित किया जाये। ”

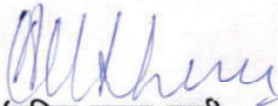
राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए बुरहानपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर संशोधित एवं रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

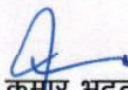
तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, बुरहानपुर को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

6. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट निवाड़ी (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर)

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07/10/2022 में निवाड़ी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :


(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव


(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)
सदस्य


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष