



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: 3249 / SEIAA/2023

Date: 28/3/23

प्रति,

कलेक्टर

जिला श्योपुर (म.प्र.)

विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट श्योपुर (रेत खनिज)

संदर्भ - आपका पत्र क्र. 2338 दिनांक 21/03/2023

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 777 बैठक दिनांक 28.03.2023 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 में श्योपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

".....समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये । अतः समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि श्योपुर रेत खनिज जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) 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 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए श्योपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, श्योपुर 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 कॉपी ई-मेल के माध्यम से आपकी ओर है।


मुजीबुरहमान खान
सदस्य सचिव

क्र.. /SEIAA/2023 भोपाल दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. शासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल की ओर कृपया सूचनार्थ।
2. संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, जेल रोड़ भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर संबंधितों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता पर शीघ्र निर्देश प्रसारित करने हेतु कृपया पालनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. सदस्य सचिव राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC), अनुसंधान एवं विकास विंग, मप्र प्रदूष नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कॉलोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.) 452016 की ओर सूचनार्थ -

सदस्य सचिव



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
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विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट श्योपुर (रित खनिज)

संदर्भ - आपका पत्र क्र. 2338 दिनांक 21/03/2023

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 777 बैठक दिनांक 28.03.2023 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 में श्योपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

".....समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये। अतः समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि श्योपुर रेत खनिज जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) 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 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए श्योपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, श्योपुर 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 कॉपी ई-मेल के माध्यम से आपकी ओर है।

मुजीबुर्हमान खान)
सदस्य सचिव

क्र. 3250
प्रतिलिपि :-

/SEIAA/2023 भोपाल दिनांक 28/3/23

1. प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. शासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल की ओर कृपया सूचनार्थ।
2. संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, जेल रोड़ भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर संबंधितों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता पर शीघ्र निर्देश प्रसारित करने हेतु कृपया पालनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. सदस्य सचिव राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC), अनुसंधान एवं विकास विंग, मप्र प्रदूष नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कॉलोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.) 452016 की ओर सूचनार्थ

सदस्य सचिव

समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 630वीं बैठक दिनांक 16.03.2023 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए कटनी 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, कटनी को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

37. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, मुरैना (रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 में मुरैना जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

".....समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये । अतः समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि मुरैना – रेत खनिज जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) 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 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए मुरैना जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, मुरैना को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

38. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, श्योपुर (रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 में श्योपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

".....समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये । अतः समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि श्योपुर रेत खनिज जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) 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 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए श्योपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के



(मुजीबुरहमान खान)
सदस्य सचिव



(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)
सदस्य



(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

साथ किया जाता है। तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, श्योपुर को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।


39. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, पन्ना – अन्य गौण खनिज –संशोधित


राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 में पन्ना जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज –संशोधित) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है :

".....समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला- पन्ना के पत्र क्र० 364 दिनांक 2109/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है। अतः समिति मुरैना जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज) 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 632वीं बैठक दिनांक 21.03.2023 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए पन्ना जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज –संशोधित) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, पन्ना को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।


(मुजीबुर्रहमान खान)
सदस्य सचिव


(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)
सदस्य


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

632वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 21 मार्च 2023

आज दिनांक 21/03/23 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई। चर्चा उपरांत पाया गया कि खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला-मुरैना के पत्र क्र० 331 दिनांक 20/03/2023 के माध्यम से प्राप्त जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तालिका क्र०. -06 पेज न०. 20 में माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल (घनमीटर में) 60: टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल, लीजवार, लंबाई, चौड़ाई एवं गहराई के साथ दर्शाया है।

समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये।

अतः समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि मुरैना – रेत खनिज जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

ब. श्योपुर (रेत खनिज)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र०. 2338 दिनांक 21/03/2023 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, मुरैना (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एवं जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

आज दिनांक 21/03/23 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई। चर्चा उपरांत पाया गया कि खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला-श्योपुर के पत्र क्र० 2338 दिनांक 21/03/2023 के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के बिंदु क्रमांक-14 की तालिका-6 पेज नं. 18 पर माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल (घनमीटर में) 60: टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल, लीजवार, लंबाई, चौड़ाई एवं गहराई के साथ दर्शाया है।

समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये।

अतः समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि श्योपुर रेत खनिज जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

स. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, पन्ना – अन्य गौण खनिज –संशोधित

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र०. 364 दिनांक 21/03/2023 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, मुरैना (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एवं जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

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

क्रमांक/खनि./च्यू/3-6/डी.एस.आर./2023
प्रति,

श्योपुर दिनांक 21/03/2023

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC)
म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड पर्यावरण परिसर
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय :- जिला श्योपुर में खनिज रेत की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के संबंध में।
संदर्भ :- कार्यालय कलेक्टर खनिज शाखा का पत्र क्र. 12772 दिनांक 05.12.2022


विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित पत्र में लेख है कि पूर्व में श्योपुर जिले में चम्बल एवं पार्वती नदी का प्रवाह है। उक्त दोनो नदियों का सम्पूर्ण भाग राष्ट्रीय चम्बल अभ्यारण के अन्तर्गत आता है एवं प्रतिबंधित होने से श्योपुर जिले रेत की खदाने स्वीकृत नहीं है। म.प्र. राजपत्र असाधारण वन विभाग मंत्रालय बल्लभ भवन भोपाल के गजट नोटिफिकेशन दिनांक 31 जनवरी 2023 अनुसार राष्ट्रीय चम्बल अभ्यारण के संरक्षण लक्ष्य के साथ-साथ स्थानीय निवासियों को उनकी आजीविका के लिये रेत आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था हेतु श्योपुर जिले के अभ्यारण आंशिक राजस्व क्षेत्र को शक्य अपवर्धित किया गया है। क्षेत्रों की जानकारी इस प्रकार है।

रेत खदान का नाम :- कुँहाजापुर -बडौदिया बिंदी

क्र.	चिन्हित खदान /ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे क्रमांक	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	राष्ट्रीय चंबल अभ्यारण से बाहर किये जाने वाला (हे. मे)	अन्य
1	कुँहाजापुर	217	75.828	2.403	खदान
2	बडौदिया घाट	1	15.60	7.086	चिन्हित
			योग	9.489	

उक्त गजट नोटिफिकेशन के पालन में ग्राम कुहाजापुर -बडौदिया बिन्दी तहसील बडौदा जिला श्योपुर स्थित 217 एवं 1 का आवेदित रकवा 9.489 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र पर रेत खनिज की नवीन खदान घोषित की जाने की प्रक्रिया प्रचलित है।

प्रतिवेदन आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित है।


21/03/23
प्रभारी खनि अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
प्रभारी खनि अधिकारी
जिला श्योपुर
खनिज शाखा
श्योपुर

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

क्र./खनि./3-6/डी.एस.आर./2023/1599

श्योपुर, दिनांक 24/02/2023

प्रति,

जिला सूचना एवं वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी,

एन.आई.सी. श्योपुर

विषय :- रेत खनिज की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को श्योपुर की एन.आई.सी. वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने बावत।

उपरोक्त विषय के तारतम्य में लेख है कि संचालक प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म के पत्र क्रमांक/2981/खनिज/विविध/न.क./2022 भोपाल दिनांक 03.03.2022 में प्रत्येक जिले में सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मेनेजमेंट गाईडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मॉनिटरिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 गाईडलाईन के तहत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) तैयार किये जाने हेतु लेख किया है। उक्त पत्र के क्रम में जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट अनुमोदन हेतु कलेक्टर महोदय के आदेश क/खनि/3-6/विविध/डी.एस.आर./2022/8379 श्योपुर दिनांक 29.07.2022 के द्वारा समिति गठित की गई है। समिति के सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर उपरांत रिपोर्ट को जिला वेबसाइट पर 21 दिनों तक जनसामान्य द्वारा आपत्ति/सुझाव प्रस्तुत करने हेतु अपलोड किया जाना है।

अतः जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट श्योपुर जिला वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने का कष्ट करे।

संलग्न :- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट श्योपुर

प्रभारी खनि अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)

कलेक्टर कार्यालय जिला श्योपुर

पृष्ठा.क्र./खनि./3-6/डी.एस.आर./2023/1600

श्योपुर, दिनांक 24/02/2023

प्रतिलिपि :-

1 संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म मध्यप्रदेश 29 ए खनिज भवर अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।




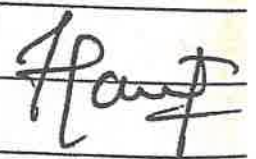
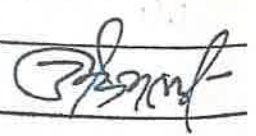
प्रभारी खनि अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)

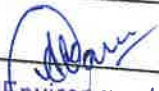
कलेक्टर कार्यालय जिला श्योपुर

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

दिनांक :- 24/02/2023

जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु प्राकृत्य समिति की बैठक आज दिनांक 24/02/2023 को कलेक्टर सभा कक्षा में सभी सदस्यों की उपस्थिति में आयोजित की गयी, जिसमें निम्नानुसार अधिकारी उपस्थित हुए -

क्र.	नाम	पद	हस्ताक्षर
1.	श्री. प्रतेज गरवाल	SDM (R)	
2.	श्री. आर. एन. शर्मा	EE (WRD)	
3.	श्री इंद्र सिंह धालुड	SDO (F)	
4.	एच० एच० मालवीय	RD, MPPEB कार्यालय	
5.	श्री शशिषेक परत	प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी	


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


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR SAND SHEOPUR DISTRICT



MINERAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT


YEAR-2023 SHEOPUR
DISTRICT

*IN COMPLIANCE OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE,
NOTIFICATION DATED: 15.01.2016*


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

CONTENTS

SN	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.	Introduction	1-2
2.	Over view of Mining Activity in the District	3
3.	The list of mining Lease in the district with location area period of validity	4
4.	Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years	4
5.	Details of Production of Sand in last three years	4
6.	Process to deposition of sediment in the river of the district	4-7
7.	General profile of the district	8-9
8	Land Utilization Pattern in the district : Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining	10
9.	Physiography of the district	11
10.	Rainfall Month wise	12
11.	Geology and Mineral wealth	13-14
12.	Drainage and irrigation pattern	15
13	Surface and ground water scenario of the district	16-17
14	List of tables	
	Sand mining area based on Pre-Monsoon	18
	Sand mining area based on post-Monsoon	18
	Drainage system with description of the main river	18
	Salient features of important river and streams	18
	Length and width of sand mines	18
	Sand mineral potential data	19
	Details of Annual Deposition	19
	Concession area detail	19
15	Google images of sand mines	20
	Conclusion	21


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

PREAMBLE

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), the Government of India Notification No.S.O.141(E)Appendix- X, Dated 15.01.2016 & S.O. 3611

(E) New Delhi, 25th July 2018 laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of sand mining or river bed mining keeping in mind the "Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016" which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the Country and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining- 2020" which focus on prevention of illegal mining in the country.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Government of India, made Environmental Clearance (EC) for mining of minerals mandatory through its Notification of 27th January, 1994 under the provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Keeping in view the experience gained in environmental clearance process over a period of one decade, the MoEF & CC came out with Environmental Impact Notification, SO 1533 (E), dated 14th September 2006. It has been made mandatory to obtain environmental clearance for different kinds of development projects as listed in Schedule-1 of the Notification.

Further, In pursuance to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 27th February, 2012 in I.A. No.12- 13 of 2011 in Special Leave Petition (C) No.19628-19629 of 2009, in the matter of Deepak Kumar etc. Vs. State of Haryana and Others etc., prior environmental clearance has now become mandatory for mining of minor minerals irrespective of the area of mining lease;

And also, in view of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, order dated the 13th January, 2015 in the matter regarding sand mining has directed for making a policy on environmental clearance for mining leases in cluster for minor Minerals,

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in consultation with State governments has prepared Guidelines on Sustainable Sand Mining detailing the provisions on environmental clearance for cluster, creation of District Environment Impact Assessment Authority and proper monitoring of minor mineral mining using information technology and information technology enabled services to track the mined-out material from source to destination.

The SEIAA and SEAC will scrutinize and recommend the prior environmental clearance of mining of minor minerals on the basis of District Survey Report. This will a model and guiding document which is a compendium of available mineral resources, geographical set up, environmental and ecological set up of the district and replenishment of minerals and is based on data of various departments, published reports, journals and websites. The District Survey Report will form the basis for application for environmental clearance, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects. The Report will be updated once every five years.

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

- (i) Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Identification of mineral wealth in the district.


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

1. Introduction

Sheopur is a newly formed district situated in the North Western corner of Madhya Pradesh. It came into existence by reorganization of Morena District. The Sheopur district is bordered by Rajasthan on the west and Uttar Pradesh on the north. The adjacent districts are Morena, Gwalior and Bhind in the east and Shivpuri in the south. The district lies between North Longitude 76°30' to 77°40' and east latitude 25°15' to 26°15' falling in survey of India toposheet No's 54 C/10, 11, 14, 9, 13, 54 F/4 & 8 and 54 G/2, 3 & 9. Major Tourist attraction is Palpur (Kuno) wild life sanctuary. The well-known Kakita reservoir is located in the district.



LOCATION MAP OF SHEOPUR DISTRICT

In past three decades industries had rapidly grown up in the district. Sheopur is mainly agriculture-based district and its cropping pattern is diversified. Sheopur district is well connected by roads and rail.

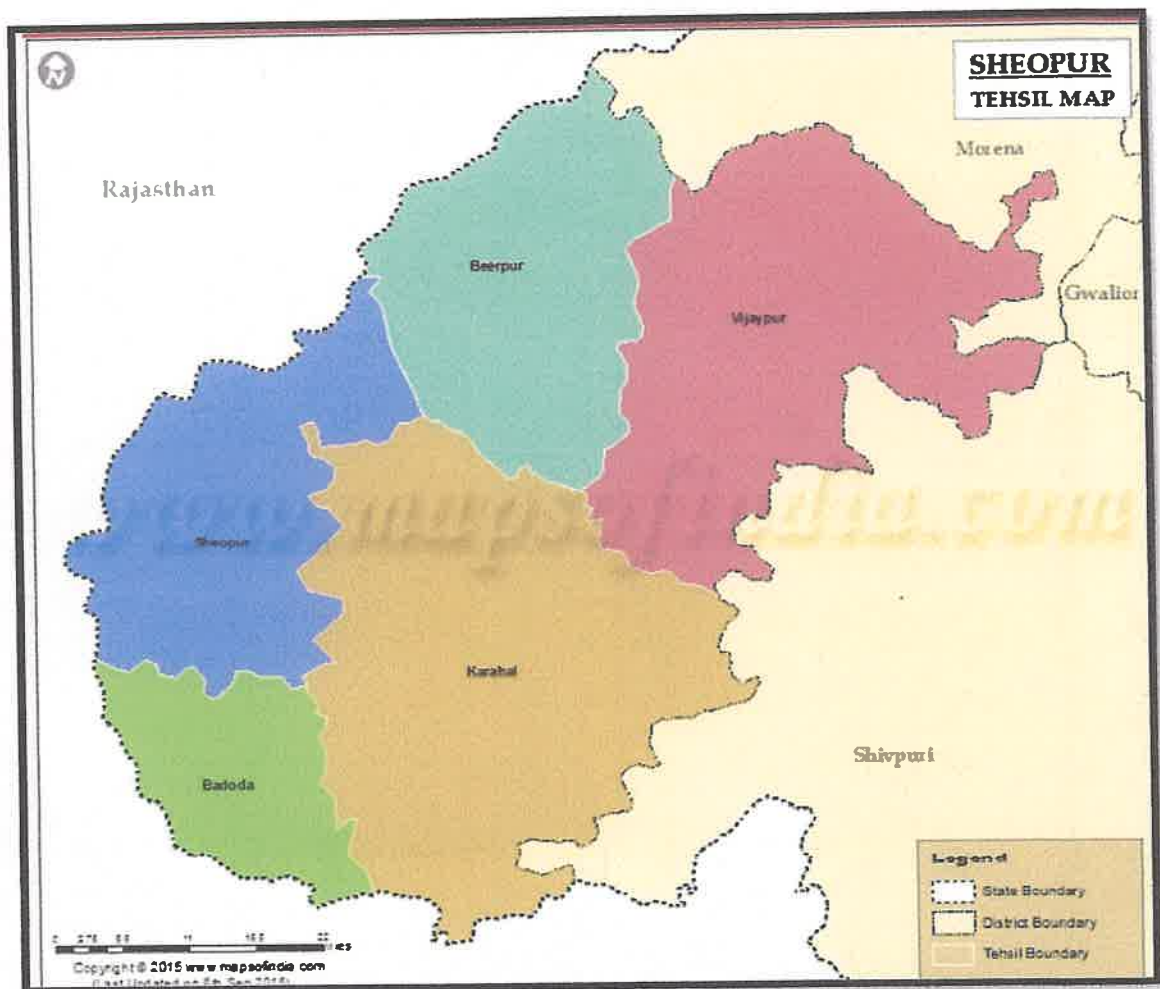
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The area of the district is 6666.00 sq.kms and it has been divided into 5 tehsil sand 5 blocks. Total population of the district as per 2011 censuses is 6,87,861.

Administrative setup of the district

District	Tehsil	Number of Villages
Sheopur	Vijaypur	115
	Sheopur	178
	Karahal	122
	Birpur	85
	Badoda	97
Total	5	597

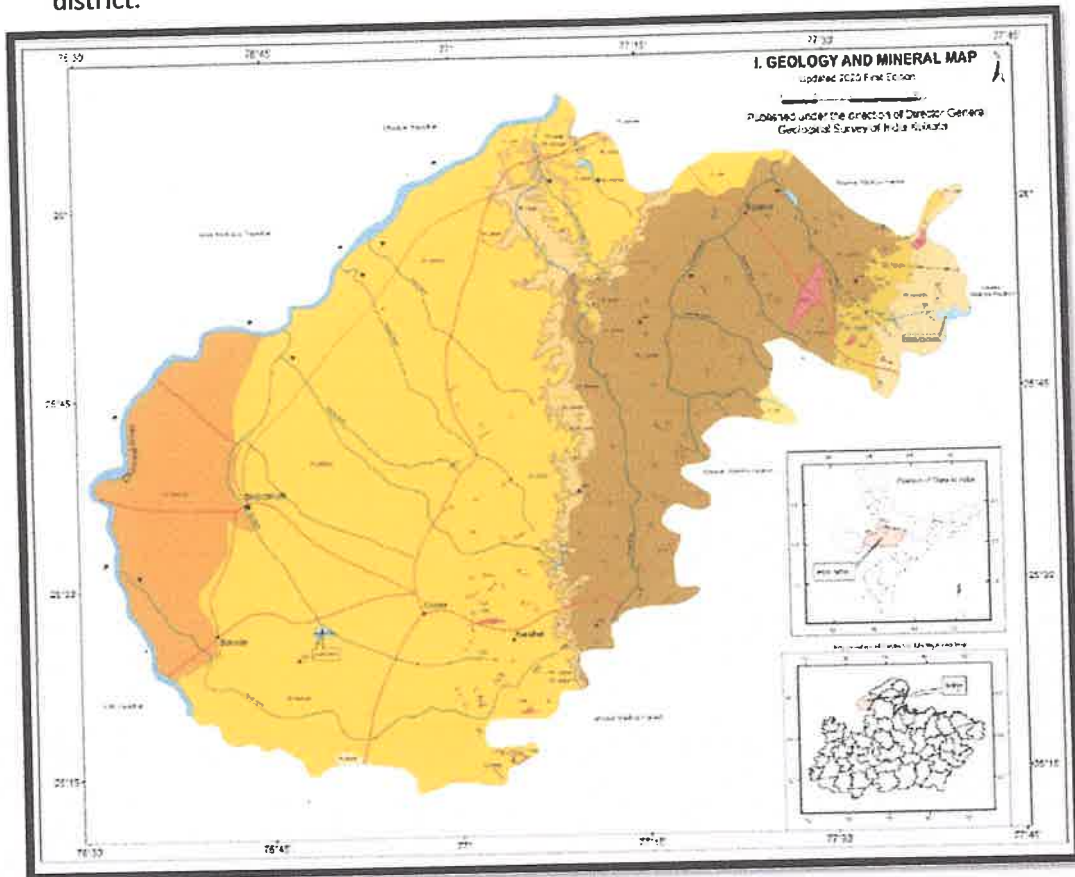


TEHSIL MAP OF SHEOPUR DISTRICT


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2. Overview of Mining Activity in the District

Sheopur district holds a district place in the state with respect to strategic geographical position in the state and the availability of mineral resources. The presence Of Stone Crusher Plants Are Also Installed. Gitti, Murum & Mitti are Mainly available in the district.



Lithology	Formation	Group	Supergroup	Age
Sand, Silt and Grit	Chambal	Chambal Newer Alluvium		Holocene
CL, cgsr	Gohad	Chambal Older Alluvium		Pleistocene
Cl, cal				Cenozoic
Lat				
Shale	Sirbu			
Shale with Limestone bands	Bundi Hill	Bhander		Neoproterozoic
Sandstone	Lakheri		Vindhyan	
Limestone	Ganurgarh			
Shale	Govindgarh	Rewa		Meso to Neoproterozoic
Shale	Jhiri			
Sandstone and Orthoquartzite	Dhandraul=Baghain	Kaimur		Mesoproterozoic

Mineral Map of Sheopur District

3 
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3. The list of Sand mines lease in the district with location area and period of validity

List of sand mine is being sanction

SN	Tehsil	Village	Khasra	Area	Approved Area (h)	Point	GPS Co-ordinate
1.	Baroda	Kunhajapur	217	75.828	2.403	A	N- 25° 28' 2.25' , E-76° 33' 32.95'
		Badhodia Ghat	1	15.60	7.086	B	N- 25° 28' 2.19' , E-76° 33' 34.33'
	C					N- 25° 27' 53.93' , E-76° 33' 34.81'	
	D					N- 25° 27' 42.44' , E-76° 33' 32.45'	
	E					N- 25° 27' 34.76' , E-76° 33' 28.59'	
	F					N- 25° 27' 35.55' , E-76° 33' 27.43'	
	G					N- 25° 27' 39.68' , E-76° 33' 27.80'	
	H					N- 25° 27' 44.31' , E-76° 33' 27.29'	

9.1 h

4. Details of Royalty or Revenue Received in Last 3 Years for Sand: - NA

(Earlier sand mines was not sanction)

5. Details of production in last 3 year for sand mines: - NA

(Earlier sand mines was not sanction and new sand mines)

6. Process to deposition of sediment in the river of the district

Majority of rivers originate from mountains and as they continue their journey with force, through these mountains, the bigger rocks and boulders disintegrate slowly, and over a period of time, starts rolling down as fragments. These fragments become smaller and smaller due to weathering process by water, wind and other rocks. Thus, developed sand particles are transported, washed and stored and again transported during floods and deposited at river beds and largely on river shores. In case the sand deposits are mined / removed, cavities are formed in their place and again filled during next cycle(s) of deposition.

River sand is preferred as a source of sand because of the following factors:

- Cities tend to be located near rivers so transport costs are low, the energy in a river grinds rocks into gravels and sands,
- Eliminating the costly step of mining, grinding, and sorting of rocks
- The material produced by rivers tends to consist of resilient minerals of angular shape that are preferred for construction.
- Also, offer the advantages of being naturally sorted by grain-size. easily accessible and able to be transported inexpensively using barges. Despite plentiful supplies of desert

sand 5 (Aeolian), which produce materials unsuitable for making concrete. A meandering stream has a single channel that wind snakelike through its valley. As water flows around these curves, the outer edge of water is moving faster than the inner edge. This creates an erosion surface on the outer edge (a cut bank) and a depositional surface on the inner edge (a point bar) Where the bends of two meanders meet. they bypass the curve of river, creating an oxbow lake which may then be in-filled with over wash sediment. Meanders change position by eroding sideways and slightly downstream. The sideways movement Secures because the maximum velocity of the stream shifts toward the outside of the bend, causing erosion of the outer bank. At the same time the reduced current at the inside of the meander results in the deposition of coarse sediment, especially sand. Thus by eroding its outer bank and depositing material along its inner bank, a stream moves sideways without changing its channel size. Due to the slope of the channel, erosion is more effective on the downstream side of a meander. The specific gravity of an aggregate is considered as the measure of strength or quality of the material. Specific gravity is defined as the ratio of weight of a given volume of aggregate to the weight of equal volume of water. Aggregates having low specific gravity are generally weaker than those with aggregates having high specific gravity. This property helps in a general identification of aggregates. The specific gravity of (sand) is considered to be around 2.65 to 2.67. Sand particles composed of quartz have a specific gravity between 2.65 to 2.67 While inorganic clays generally range from 2.70 to 2.80. Soils with large amounts of organic matter or porous particles have specific gravity below 2.60 (Some range as low as 2.00)

Sources of sand

Sand is world's second most consumed natural resource after water. Rapid urbanization and global population growth have created unbound demand for this limited natural resource. With urbanization as key driving factor, construction industry has expanded considerably over the last few decades leading to overuse of river sand for construction purposes. This increasing discrepancy between the need for aggregates in the society and scarcity of natural sand due to exhaustion of resources and environmental considerations, has urged concrete manufacturers to look for a suitable and sustainable alternative fine aggregate The economical and ecological alternative is manufactured sand.

Natural Sources

Natural sand is produced by natural forces, such as river sand and sea sand. Generally, sand found at foot of mountains is more weathered, containing more mud, organic impurities and 6 light substances. Sea sand often contains shells and other impurities, and its components such as the chlorine, sulfate and magnesium salts may cause corrosion of steel bars. All the components will affect the performance of concrete. Sources of sand can be river bed material, de-siltation pits in reservoirs/dams, agricultural land etc these can be broadly classifies asFollowing are the natural types of the sand:

Pit Sand

This sand is found as deposits in soil and it is obtained by forming pits into soils. It is excavated from a depth of about 1 m to 2 m from ground level. The pit sand consists of sharp angular grains which are free from salts and it proves to be excellent material for mortar or concrete work. For making mortar, the clean pit sand free from organic matter and clay should only be used.

River Sand

This sand is obtained from banks or beds of rivers. The river sand consists of fine rounded grains probably due to mutual attrition under the action of water current. The color of river sand is almost white. As river sand is usually available in clean condition, it is widely used for all purposes.

Sea Sand

This sand is obtained from sea shores. The sea sand, like river sand, consists of fine rounded grains. The color of sea sand is light brown. The sea sand contains salts. These salts attract moisture from the atmosphere. Such absorption causes dampness, efflorescence and disintegration of work. The sea sand also retards the setting action of cement. Due to all such reasons; it is the general rule to avoid the use of sea sand for engineering purposes except for filling of basement, etc. It can however be used as a local material after being thoroughly washed to remove the salt.

Erosion & Weathering:

Since the temperature variation during various seasons in a year is quite considerable, a high degree of weathering is likely to result. The rainfall being moderate, the potential of transportation of weathering material into river is also moderate.

Sedimentation & Transportation:

In the context of stream sediments is inorganic and organic material that is transported by, suspended in, or deposited by streams. Sediment load, which is the quantity of sediment transported by a stream, is a function of stream discharge, soil and land-cover features, weather conditions, land use activities, and many other factors. Sediment load carried by streams and rivers can be composed either of fine materials, mostly silts and clays, or larger materials such as sand.

When a river erodes the eroded material becomes the river's load and the river will then transport this load through its course until it deposits the load. There are a few different ways that a river will transport load depending on how much energy the river has and how big the load is.

Engineering Structures stop dam/ check dam/ barrage/Hydel dams :

Man made structures like stop dam / check dam / barrage / and hydel dams also affect the sand flow and act as check over the sand deposition in downstream area.

Activity near river bank:

Any man-made activity such as mining / trenching/channeling/canal etc. produce large quantity of fines of existing rocks with transports in river bed may deposited nearby the area in river course.

Tributaries and its confluences:

A stream may be 1st order to 3rd order, that to a streamlet to a major one, have a great impact on deposition of sand where some physiographic features are also have imperative role:

- a. Tributary / confluence
- b. Meanders
- c. Negative reliefs
- d. Slope / gradients

PROCESS OF REPLENISHMENT (SEDIMENT TRANSPORTATION AND DEPOSITION)

Sediments in rivers get deposited as the river slows down. Larger, heavier particles like pebbles and sand are deposited first, while the lighter silt and clay only settle if the water is almost still. When river reaches a lake or the sea, it quickly deposits

much of its sediment. The loose boundary (consisting of movable material) of an alluvial channel deforms under the action of flowing water and the deformed bed with its changing roughness (bed forms) interacts with the flow. A dynamic equilibrium state of the boundary may be expected when a steady and uniform flow has developed. The resulting movement of the bed material (Sediment) in the direction of flow is called sediment transport. To transport load a river needs to have energy so when a river loses energy it is forced to deposit its load.

Bed load ranges from a few percent of total load in lowland rivers to perhaps 15% in Mountain rivers to over 60% in some arid catchments. The rate of sediment transport typically increases as a power function of flow, i.e. a doubling of flow typically produces more than doubling in sediment transport occurs during floods. Downstream movement commonly occurs as irregular bursts of short-distance movement separated by longer periods, when the particles remain at rest. Because variation in bed load changes, estimating annual bed load rated is a dynamic process involving careful examinations.

THE REPLENISHMENT ESTIMATION METHOD:

The mineral potential is calculated based on field investigation and geology of the catchment area of the river/streams. The area of removal of mineral in a river or stream can be decided depending on geomorphology and other factors, it can be 50% to 60% of the area of a particular river/stream. The percent of mineral constituent like boulder, bajri, sand also varies for different rivers / streams. While calculating the mineral potential the percentage of each mineral constituent is as, boulders 35-40%, Bajri 30-35%, Sand 25-30%, and 5-10% for silt and clay where as in Madhya Pradesh river deposition of boulder 5-10% Bajri 10-15% and sand 75-80% and silt, the quantum of deposition varies from stream to stream depending upon factors like catchment Lithology, discharge, river profile and geomorphology of the river course. There are Certain geomorphological features developed in the river beds such as channel bar, point bar etc. where annual deposition is more even two to three meters. The mined-out area of the pre monsoon will be completely replenish with sand during monsoon. Hence it is assumed that the pits will be replenished after each monsoon.

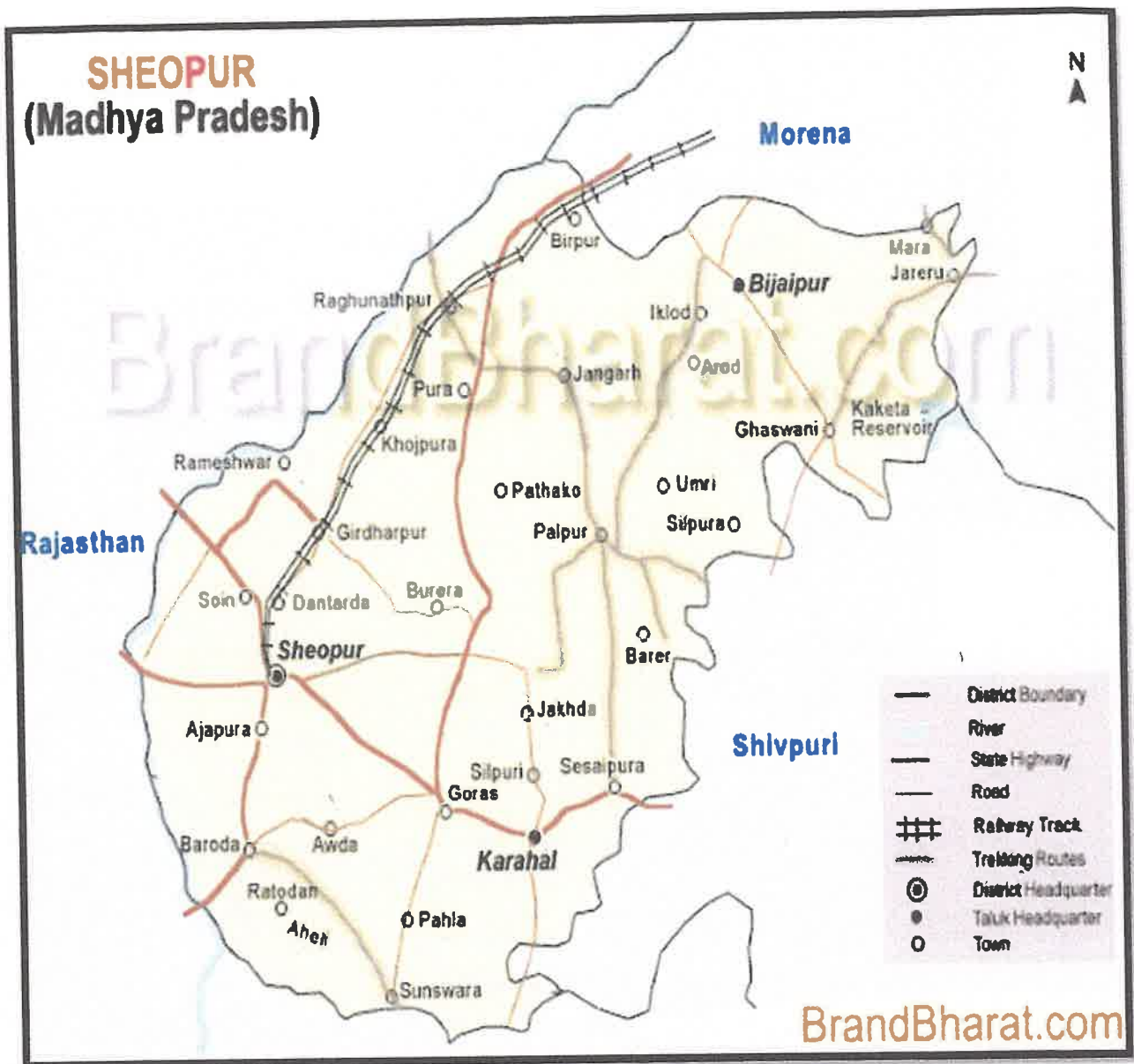


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7. General Profile of the District

S.No	Particular	Statistics	
1)	General Information		
	Geographical Area	6666 Sq. Km	
	Administrative Division/Number of Tehsil	5/5	
	No. of Panchayat/Villages	219/597	
	Population(As per Census 2011)	6,87,861	
	Average Annual Rainfall	944.0 mm	
2)	Geomorphology		
	Major Physiographic Units	Hilly, Valley fills	
	Major Drainage	Chambal, Parvati, Kunnu, Sip nadi & Kadwal Nadi	
3)	Land use (Km²)		
	Forest Area	2,922 Sq. Km	
	Net area sown	1575 Sq. Km	
	Gross cropped area	1575 Sq. Km	
4)	Major Soil Types	Alluvial soil and soil formed by erosion from Vindhyan sand stone/ shale	
5)	Area under Principal Crops	Wheat, Paddy, Gram, Jawar, Bajra, Tuar and Udad etc.	
6)	Irrigation By Different Sources		
	No.	Area Irrigated Km ²	
	Dugwells	3155	96.0
	Tube Wells/Borewells	8345	358
	Tanks/Ponds	12	11
	Canals	2	605
	Lift Irrigation Schemes	11512	46.5
	Net Irrigated Area	-	1131
	Gross Irrigated Area	-	1178
7)	Number of Ground Water Monitoring Wells of CGWB (31.03.2013)		
	Number of Dug Wells	18	
	Number of Piezometers	2	
8)	Hydrogeology		
	Major Water Bearing Formation	Alluvium & fractured/jointed sand stone	
	Pre-Monsoon depth to Water level during 2012	3.90 to 33 m bgl	
	Post Monsoon depth to water level during 2012	0.55 to 15.55 m bgl	
	Long term water level trend in 10 years (2003-2012)	0.01 to 0.25m/year -Falling Trend (Pre-monsoon)	
9)	Efforts of artificial Recharge & Rain Water Harvesting		
	Projects completed by CGWB (No. & Amount Spent)	Nil	
	Projects under technical guidance of CGWB (Numbers)	Nil	
10)	Ground Water Control and regulation		
	Number of Over -Exploited Blocks	Nil	
	Number of Semi-Critical Blocks	Nil	
	Number of Safe Blocks	Nil	
	Number of Blocks Notified	Nil	

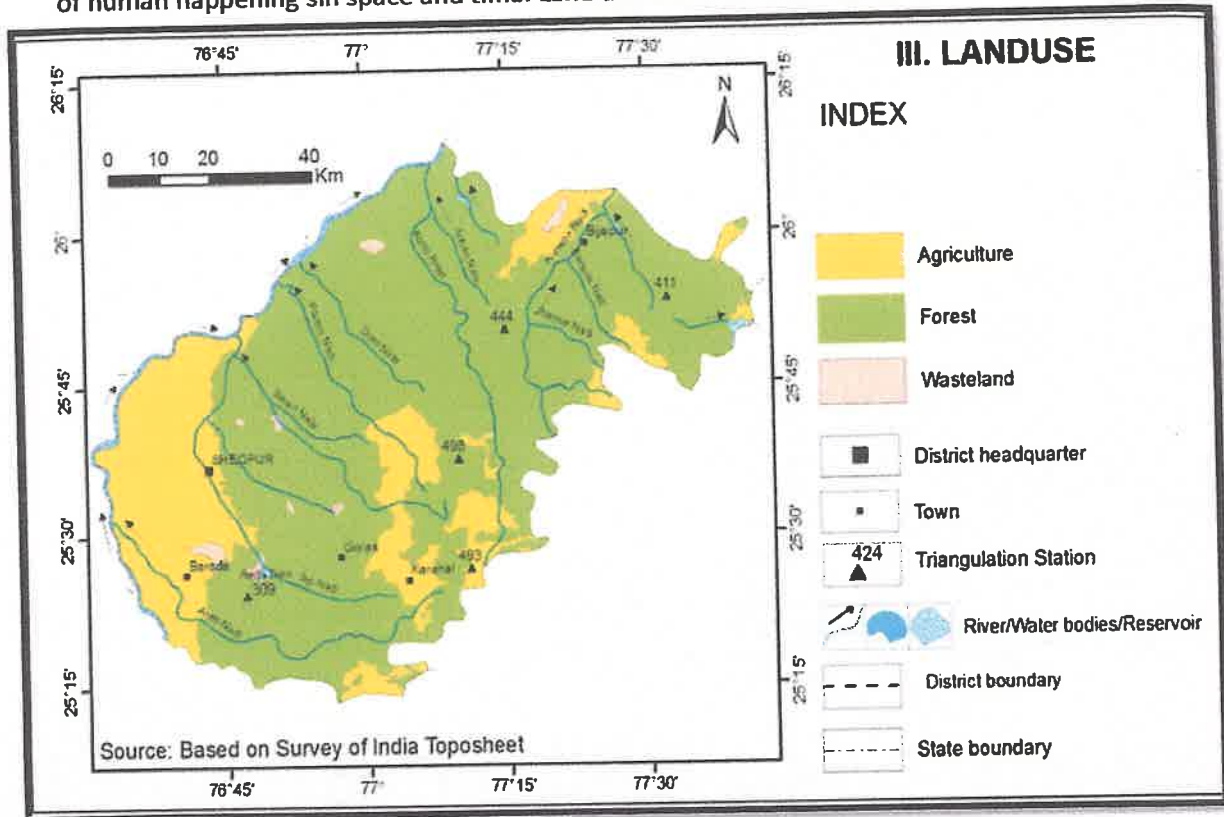
BASE MAP OF SHEOPUR DISTRICT



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8. Land Utilization Pattern in the district: Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining etc. (Area in Hect.)

Land use/land cover (LULC) changes are main issues of universal environment change. The Satellite remote sensing data with their monotonous nature have proved to be rather use full in mapping land use/land cover decoration sand changes with time. Quantification of such a change is conceivable through GIS techniques even if the subsequent spatial datasets are of dissimilar scales or resolutions. Such studies have helped in considerate the dynamics of human happening sin space and time. Land use refers to man's activities.



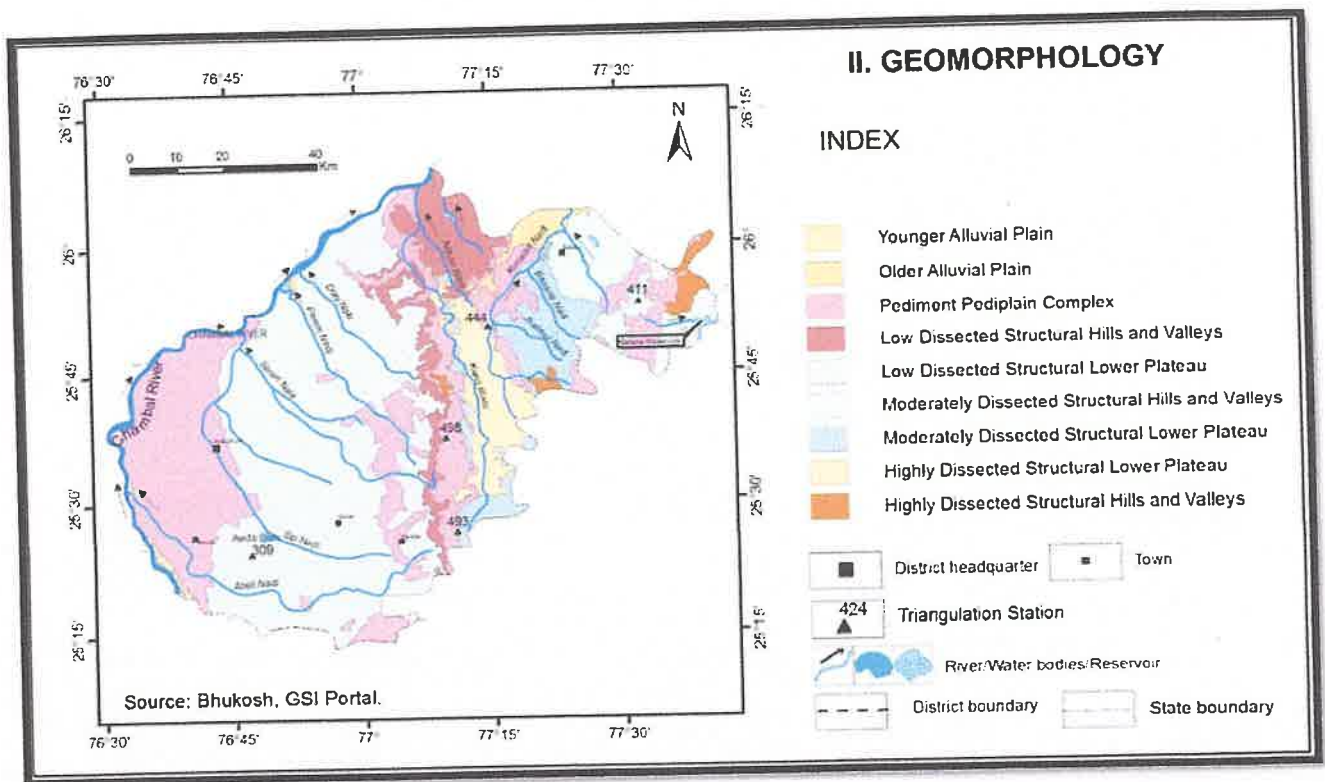
LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAP OF THE DISTRICT

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9. Physiography of the district: -

Physio graphically the district has north-east-south-west linear mountain ranges and valleys. The mountain ranges are basically made of sandstone and the valleys are made of pale. The place of maximum part and minimum part of the district is less than 502 m above the sea level. and 165 m. Is located at. Chambal is mainly rich in alluvium. In which ravines have been formed near the river banks in the alluvial part of the rivers, in which a network of thin deep drains is spread. In the Chambal River valley, it is more methodical than other methods. flow towards. In this, the type of drains is in dendritic form, mainly Chambal and Kuno river flows from west to north-east in the district. Its tributaries Chambal, Parvati, Sip and its river area is bare, in its northern part Dhoni, Sondhani Badhri, Varam Nala which is found in Chambal which is present in rugged form of deep drains, only Chambal grows on the banks of the river and Chambal. These rivers, which are known as Behad, are well formed in the form of dendritic denizens. In this district, from the point of view of geology, there is a good source of soil and clay. Also, some areas are surrounded by Vindhyan group which is well formed by sandstone.

GЕOMORPHOLOGY OF SHEOPUR DISTRICT



10. Rainfall :

The climate of Sheopur District, M.P. is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south – west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from middle of June to Sept. is the south west monsoon season. October and November forms the post-monsoon or transition period.

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 944.0mm. The district receives maximum rainfall during south-west monsoon period i.e. June to Sept. About 92.1% of the rainfall received during monsoon period. Only 7.9% of the annual rainfall takes place between Octobers to May period. Thus surplus water for ground water recharge is available only during the monsoon period.

The normal maximum temperature recorded during the month of may in 42°C and minimum during January is 7.4°C. The normal annual mean so f maximum and minimum temperature of Sheopur district is 33°C & 18°C respectively.

The wind velocity is higher during pre-Monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The max. wind velocity (11.3Km/hr) observed during the month of June and minimum 4.30Km/hr. during December. The average normal annual wind velocity of Sheopur-Kalan is 6.9Km/hr.

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11. Geology and Mineral wealth

Geology of the district:

The major geological formation in the district is upper Vindhyan which are overlain by alluvial deposits belonging to Pleistocene to recent age. Occurrence & movement of ground water is mainly controlled by secondary porosity through joints & fractures. Ground water in general occurs under unconfined to semi-confined conditions. The occurrence and movement of ground water in different geological formations is described below.

Vindhyan Formation

The sand stones are hard compact with siliceous matrix and as such are completely devoid of primary porosity and permeability. But when ever they are jointed and weathered, secondary porosity and permeability are developed in them and such are as are water bearing.

The water bearing capacity largely depends upon the intensity of jointing and degree & thickness of weathering which varies from 2 to 4 m thickness.

The shales are fine grained and compact in nature. These are porous but not permeable. The water bearing capacity in shale depends upon degree of weathering and jointing along and across the bedding planes. In general these shale are not rich in ground water potential.

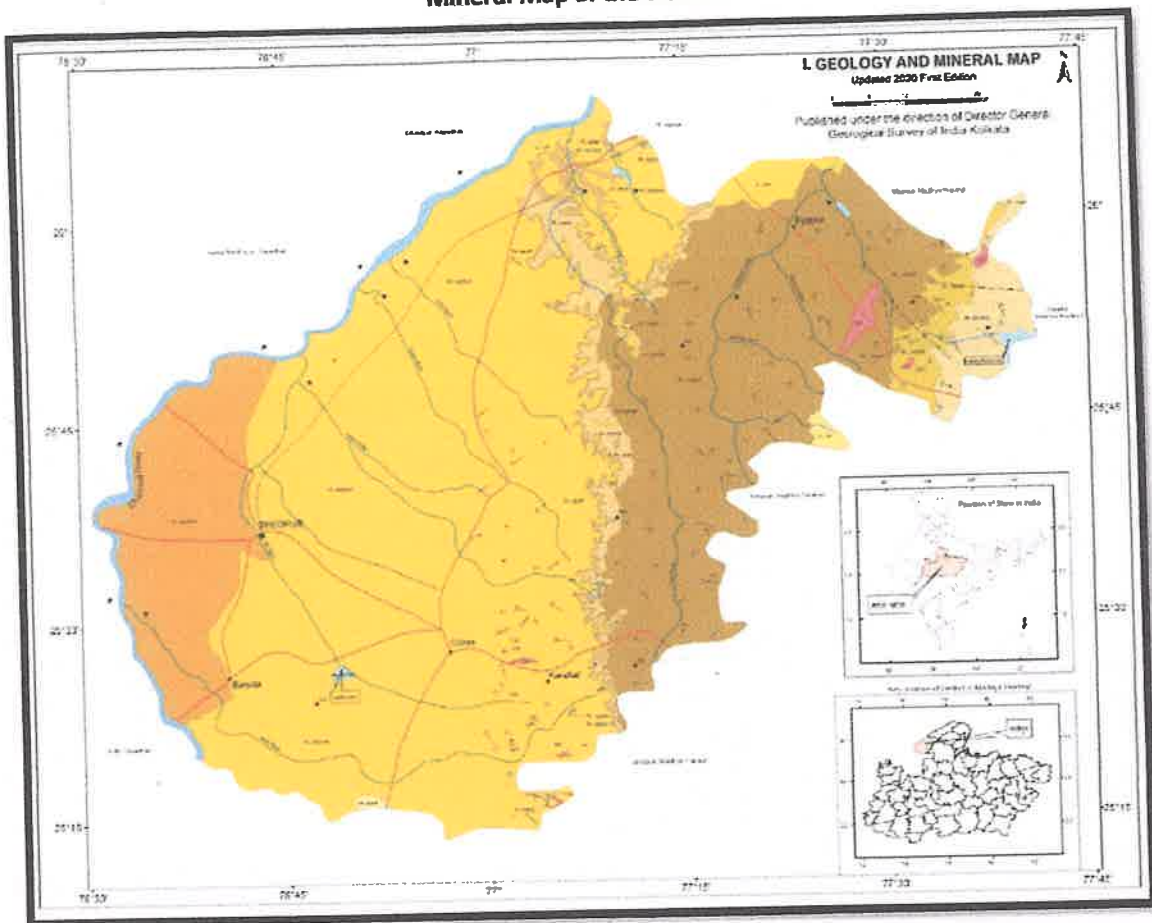
The limestone generally are compact and massive and occur at the hilltop and as such do not possess water bearing capacity. In Vindhyan rock, ground water occurs under water table condition.

Alluvium

The alluvium consisting of clay and silt with intercalated bands of sand, gravel & pebble sand having very good water bearing capacities. The thickness of these layers ranges from half a meter to more than a meter. The thickness of the alluvium deposits is more towards the Northern periphery of the district. In alluvium, ground water is found under phreatic as well as semi-confined to confined conditions.

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Mineral Map of the district



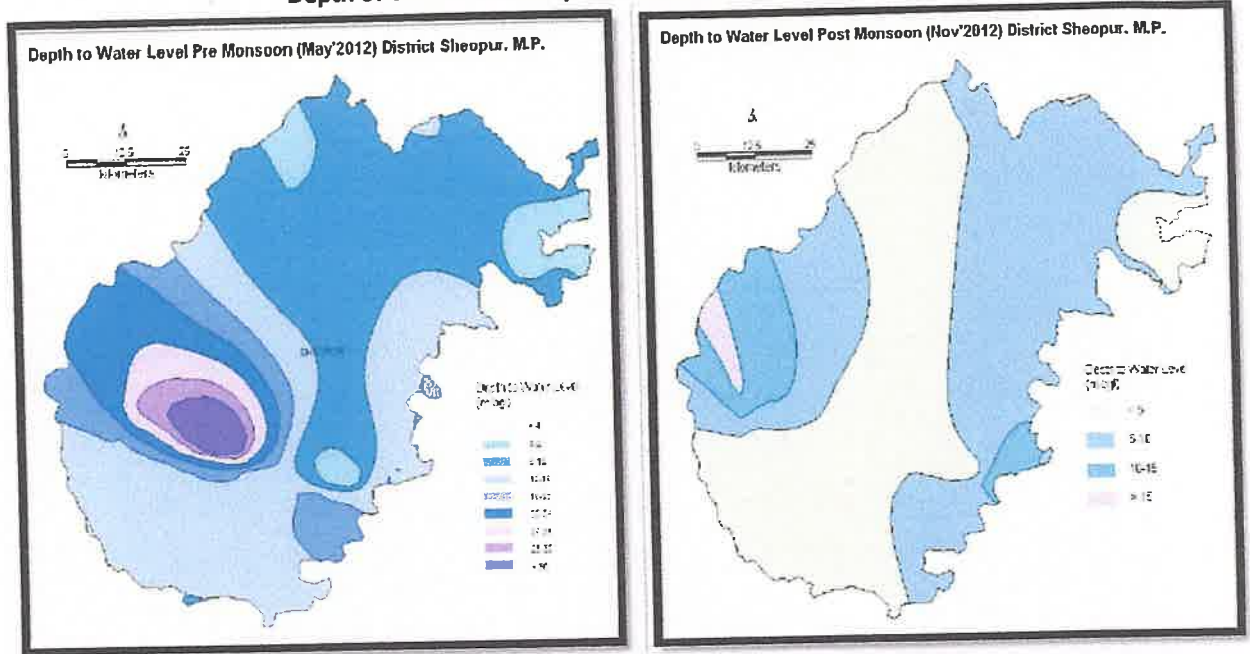
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12. Drainage and Irrigation Pattern: -

Drainage Pattern

The Chambal & its tributaries forms the major drainage pattern. The Chambal River flows along the northern periphery of the district whereas the Parvati, the biggest tributary of Chambal forms the western boundary of the district. The length of the Chambal River is about 250km. All other rivers which are tributaries of the Chambal are generally flowing from south to north. Another major tributary is Kunnu, Sip Nadi & Kadwal Nadi.

Depth of Water Level Map of Sheopur District



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13. Surface and Ground water scenario of the district

Central Ground Water Board has been carrying out water level monitoring in the district in these

monitoring wells are being monitored four times in year during the month of January, May, August & November. To study the ground water regime of the area, pre-monsoon & post-monsoon depth to water level maps of the district has been prepared. These are 18 NHS & 2 peizo meters in the district are being monitored.


Sheopur district is underlain by Vindhyan Sandstone and Alluvium. Dynamic ground water resources of the district have been estimated for base year -2008/09 on block-wise basis. Out of 666600 ha of geographical area, 5,33,480ha (80%) is ground water recharge worthy area and 1,33,120ha (20%) is hilly area. There are three number of assessment units (block) in the district which fall under non-command (87 %-Karahal) and command (13. %) sub units. All blocks of the district are categorized as safe.

The highest stage of groundwater development is computed as 60% in Vijaypur block. The net ground water availability in the district 39,679 ham and ground water draft for all uses is 14509 ham, making stage of ground water development 37 % (19% in 2003/04) as a whole for district. After making allocation for future domestic and industrial supply for next 25 years, balance available ground water for future irrigation would be 24,714 ham.

Quality of ground water is generally low to medium saline as Electrical conductivity varies between 475 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to 5620 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Constituents like chloride, fluoride, Sulphate, Calcium and magnesium are within safe limit as per BIS standards. Nitrate in the ground water varies between 3.4 to 267 mg/l. Nitrate more than 45mg/l was found in Pura, Pancho colony, Kuroh & Karahal villages. High Nitrate in the villages appears due to excessive use of fertilizers and agriculture waste. Fluoride varies from 0.08 to 1.7 mg/l. Arsenic has been detected in the district. Water samples in the district fall in C1S1, C2S1 & C3S1 in U.S. salinity diagram. Ground water is generally safe for Irrigation.

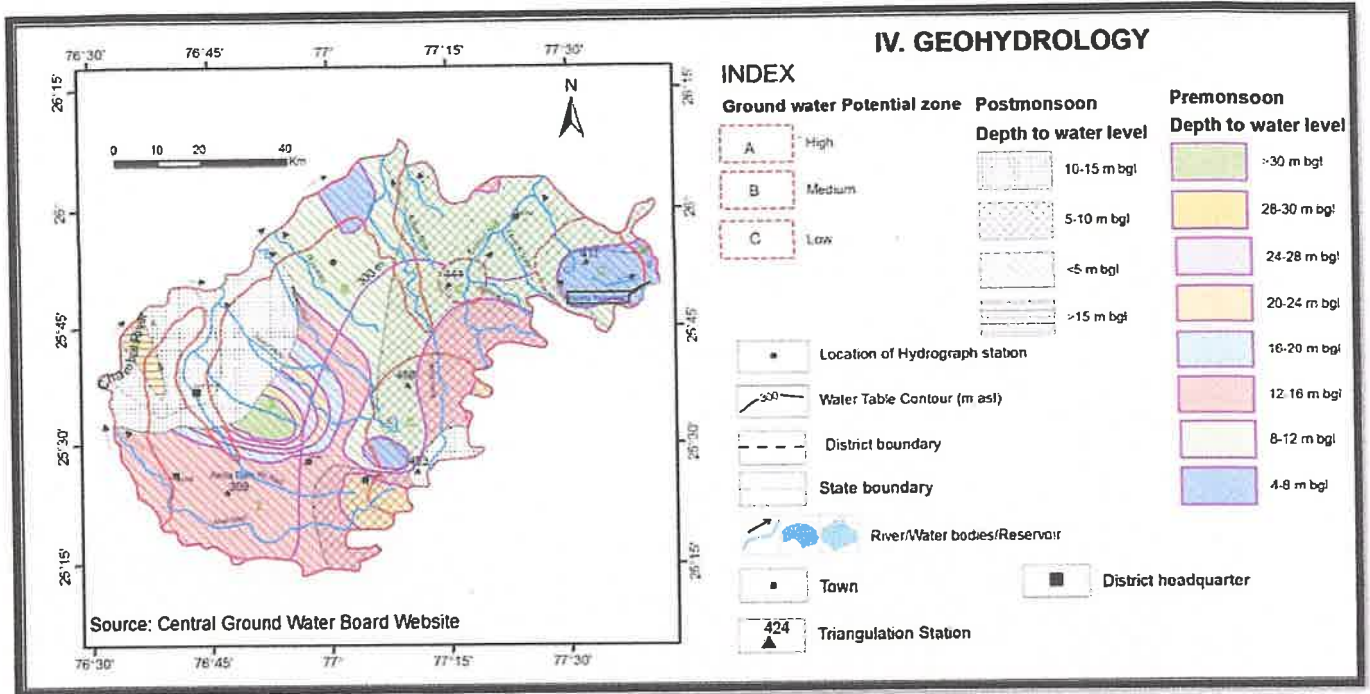
Surface Water

The Chambal & its tributaries forms the major drainage pattern. The Chambal River flows along the northern periphery of the district whereas the Parvati, the biggest tributary of Chambal forms the western boundary of the district. The length of the Chambal River is about 250 km. All other rivers which are tributaries of the Chambal are generally flowing from south to north. Other major tributary is Kunnu, Sip Nadi & Kadwal Nadi.


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Hydrogeology:

The Chambal & its tributaries forms the major drainage pattern. The Chambal River flows along the northern periphery of the district whereas the Parvati, the biggest tributary of Chambal forms the western boundary of the district. The length of the Chambal River is about 250 km. All other rivers which are tributaries of the Chambal are generally flowing from south to north. Other major tributary is Kunnu, Sip Nadi & Kadwal Nadi




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14. List of Table

1. Sand Mining Area based on Pre-Monsoon

SN	Name of Mines	Tehsil	Total Area in m ² x Depth	Estimated Quantity in M ³
1.	Badhodia Ghat	Baroda	94890 x 1.5	142335

2. Sand Mining Area based on post-Monsoon: - NA

Post Monsoon study will be done in after monsoon period.

3. Drainage System with description of main rivers

SN	Name of River	Area Drained (km ²)	Area Drained in the district (km ²)	% Of area drained in the district
1	Chambal	143219	112	0.07
2	Parvati	2266.2	62	2.73

4. Salient features of important river and streams

SN	Name of River or stream	Total length in the district (km)	Place of origin	Altitude of Origin
1	Chambal	1024	Mhow (MP)	870.25 m
2	Parvati	436	Sehore (MP)	610 m

5. Length and width of sand mines

SN	Name of River or stream	Name of the mines	Area	Length of the sand mine	width of the sand mine
1	Parvati	Badhodia Ghat	9.489	900	105

6. Sand mineral potential data

Sr. No	Portion of the River or stream commended of Minerals Concession			Average length (m)	Average Width (m)	Sanctioned Area (m ²)	Area recommended X Depth	Total Sand	Minable Minerals potential (60%) cum	Annul Sand Production (Metric Tonne)
	River	Village	Khasra no.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Badhodia Ghat	Kunhajapur, Badhodia ghat	217, 01	900	105	94890	94890 X 3	284670	170802	256203

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18 State Level Environment Impact
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7. Details of Annual Deposition

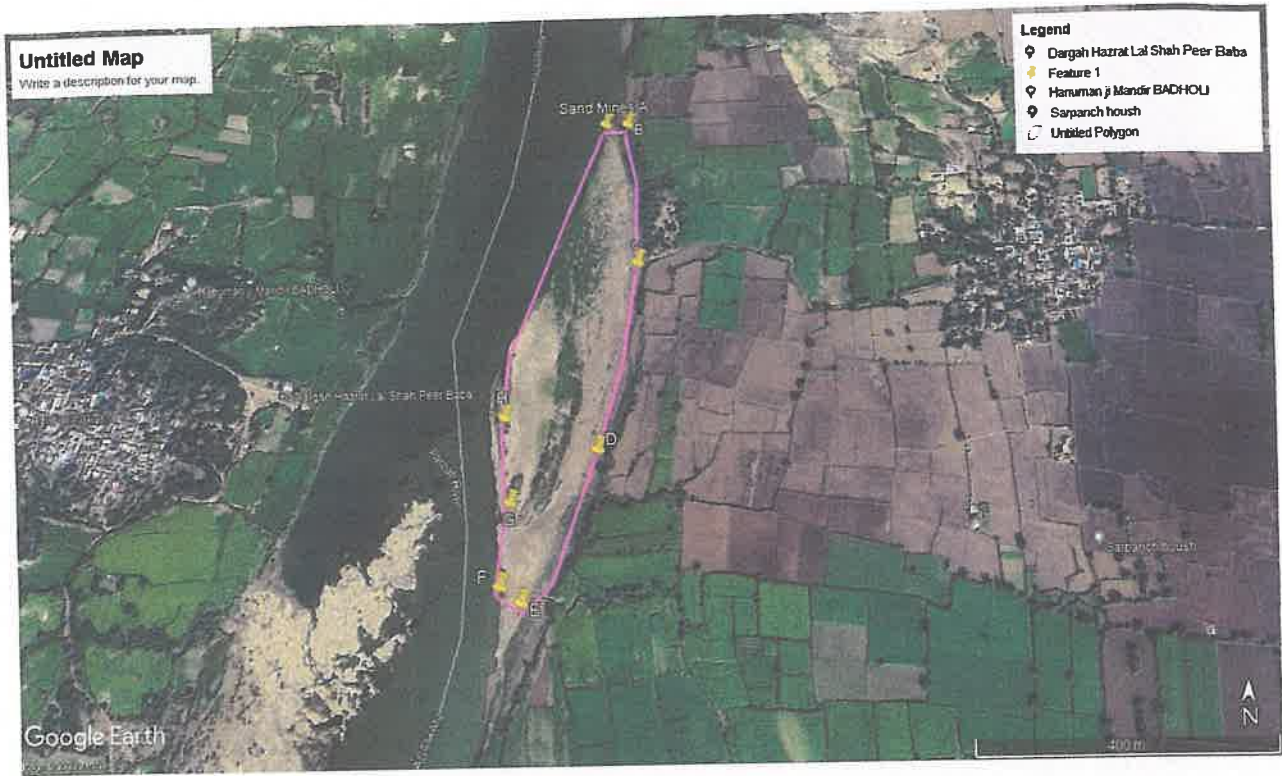
S. No.	Name of the River	Portion of the district or stream recommended for mineral concession	Area Recommended for mineral concession (in hectare)	Mineable mineral potential (in metric ton) (60% of the total mineral potential)
1	Parvati	Along the River bank in khasra no. 217 of village kunhaiapur, khasra no. 01 of village Badhodia Ghat,	9.489	170802 m ³

8. Concession area detail

S.no.	Name of Mines	Total area in m ²	Standard depth in meters	Sand mines quantity m ³	Total Mineable mineral Potential (60%)	Name of River
1.	Badhodia Ghat	94890	3	284670	170802	Parvati River

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15. Google image





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Conclusion: -


After all the exercise it can be said that Sheopur district has good mineral potential as well as different types of minerals. Sand mineral is also available in sufficient quantity along with other minor minerals in the district. Hence efficient systematic and scientific mining with preventive measures has rich mineral resources to contribute to the development of the state as well as the Nation.



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