

590

# DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT



DISTRICT – SIDHI

2021-22

**MINERAL SAND**

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR (MINING SECTION) DISTRICT SIDHI (M.P.)

*[Signature]*  
State Level Environment Impact  
Assessment Authority, M.P.  
(EPCO)  
Paryavaran, Bhopal  
E-5, Ashoka Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला-सीधी (म0प्र0)

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क्रमांक / 9 / खनिज / 2022  
प्रति,

सीधी, दिनांक 26 / 8 / 2022

सदस्य सचिव, (SEAC),  
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी,  
भोपाल (म0प्र0)

विषय - सरस्टेनेबल सैण्ड माइनिंग मैनेजमेंट गाईडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिट्रिंग फार  
सैण्ड माइनिंग 2020 के अंतर्गत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के संबंध में।  
संदर्भ - 590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 26.08.2022।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 590 वीं बैठक दिनांक 26.08.2022 को सीधी जिले की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2022 (रित खनिज) पर चर्चा की गई। जिले द्वारा तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) के टेबल क्रमांक 14.3 के सरल क्रमांक 11 एवं टेबल क्रमांक 14.5 के सरल क्रमांक 11 में चाहे गये स्पष्टीकरण के संबंध में लेख है कि उपरोक्त टेबल के Mineral Potential & Area में टंकण त्रुटिवश गलत जानकारी दर्ज हो गई थी, जिसे सुधार कर चर्चा के आधार पर समिति द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में जानकारी संकलित कर प्रस्तुत की जा रही है।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार।

*Dmy*  
उपसंचालक  
(खनिज प्रशासन)  
जिला-सीधी (म.प्र.)

सीधी, दिनांक 26 / 08 / 2022

पृष्ठां0 क्रमांक / 9 / खनिज / 2022  
प्रतिलिपि :-

- 1- संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म म0प्र0 भोपाल की ओर परीक्षण एवं अनुमोदन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सूचनार्थ।
- 2- सदस्य सचिव, (SEIAA), पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी, भोपाल (म0प्र0) की आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सूचनार्थ।

*Dmy*  
उपसंचालक  
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कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला-सीधी (म०प्र०)

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क्रमांक / 388 / खनिज / 2022  
प्रति,

सीधी, दिनांक 24/08/2022

सदस्य सचिव, (SEAC),  
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी,  
भोपाल (म०प्र०)

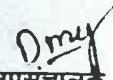
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सैण्ड माइनिंग 2020 के अंतर्गत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के संबंध में।  
संदर्भ - 587वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 02 अगस्त 2022।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02.08.2022 को सीधी जिले की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2022 (अन्य गौण खनिज) पर चर्चा की गई। चर्चा के आधार पर समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई जानकारियों का समावेश करते हुये सशाधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से संबंधित जानकारी का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :-

1. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज) में कुछ जानकारियां पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25.07.2018 द्वारा निर्धारित फार्मेट/तालिका में तैयार की गई है।
2. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तालिका 3 की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में तैयार की गई है। प्रपत्र क्रमांक 9 के कालम 05, 13, 14, 15 एवं 16 की जानकारी निर्धारित की गई है।
3. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तालिका 14 की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में तैयार कर ली गई है।
4. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निर्धारित प्रपत्र बिन्दु क्रमांक 18, 20, 25 एवं 26 जानकारियों का समावेश कर लिया गया है।
5. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में जिले में स्थित ईको सेंसिटिव जोन (संजय टाईगर रिजर्व एवं सोन घड़ियाल वन्यप्राणी अभ्यारण्य) से संबंधित विस्तृत जानकारी जैसे कोर जोन, बफर जोन में आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची, पाये जाने वाले जंगली वन्यप्राणी, सीमा की जानकारी आदि तैयार की गई है।
6. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु खदानों में वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी तैयार की गई है।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार।

  
उपसंचालक

(खनिज प्रशासन)  
जिला-सीधी (म.प्र.)


सीधी, दिनांक 24/08/2022

पृष्ठांक क्रमांक / 389 / खनिज / 2022  
प्रतिलिपि :-

- 1- संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म म०प्र० भोपाल की ओर परीक्षण एवं अनुमोदन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सूचनार्थ।
- 2- सदस्य सचिव, (SEAC), पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी, भोपाल (म०प्र०) की आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सूचनार्थ।

  
उपसंचालक

(खनिज प्रशासन)  
जिला-सीधी (म.प्र.)

  
State Level Environment Impact  
Assessment Authority, M.P.

E-5, Arc

Bohpal (M.P.)

# District Survey Report: Sidhi

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# District Survey Report: Sidhi

## District Survey Report: Sidhi

### 1. Introduction

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, 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018 laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of sand mining or river bed mining and other minor minerals of district. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report (DSR) is to identify the Sand and other minor minerals resources and developing the mining activities along with other relevant data of the district.

The process of making a DSR includes:

- Collection of baseline data from the department
- Development of related maps from satellite and secondary sources
- Understanding river flows and sedimentation vis-à-vis sand mining
- Tabulation and mapping of existing sand mining locations and yield
- Correlation with satellite data for pre and post monsoon sand yield
- Suggesting new locations for sand mining approvals
- Design and Development of DSR as per MoEF guidelines
- Interaction with line department for data / document ownership

#### 1.1 Guidelines to Monitor Sand Mining

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.

For the first time, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has released guidelines to monitor and check illegal sand mining in the country Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines (SSMG), 2016 focuses on the management of sand mining.

While the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016, require the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease, the government has found that the DSRs carried out by state and district administrations are often not comprehensive enough, allowing space for illegal mining.

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P.M. (M.P.)

# District Survey Report: Sidhi

## 1.2 Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020

The 2020 guidelines are to be enforced simultaneously with the SSMG, 2016, in case of conflict; the new set will hold legal precedence.

The fair and rapid advancement of technology in country has enabled surveillance and remote monitoring in the field of mining for the effective monitoring of the mining activities, particularly, sand mining. States are now utilizing remote sensing to prevent illegal mining.

Rules have been made to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals but in the recent past, it has been observed that there was large number of illegal mining cases in the country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties for curbing illegal mining incidence. The illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment.

Thus, an effective policy for monitoring of sand mining in the Country has been enforced focusing on the effective monitoring of the sand mining since from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public.

- Source to Destination Monitoring : The new set of guidelines focuses on the effective monitoring of sand mining from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public and look at a uniform protocol for the whole country.
- Constantly monitor mining with drones and night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones.
- Audits : States to carry out river audits and put detailed survey reports of all mining areas in the public domain.
- Transparency : Online sales and purchase of sand and other riverbed materials (RBM) for transparency in the process.
- Enforcement : It gives directions to states to set up dedicated task forces at district levels.
- In cases where rivers become district boundaries or state boundaries, the districts or states sharing the boundary shall constitute the combined task force for monitoring of mined materials, mining activity and participate in the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR) by providing appropriate inputs.
- Sustainability : Conduct replenishment study for river bed sand in order to nullify the adverse impacts arising due to excessive sand extraction.

## 1.3 Surrounding Districts

The district Sidhi is located in the northeastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It is approximately at a distance of 632 km from the state capital Bhopal and 80 km from circle

  
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head office, Rewa. The district shares its borders with the states of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The western and southern boundary of the district touches the border of Rewa and Shahdol districts respectively. Sidhi extend by north latitude 23°45' and 24°45' and east longitudes 81°15' and 83°00' and lies in survey of India Toposheet Nos. 63H & I respectively.

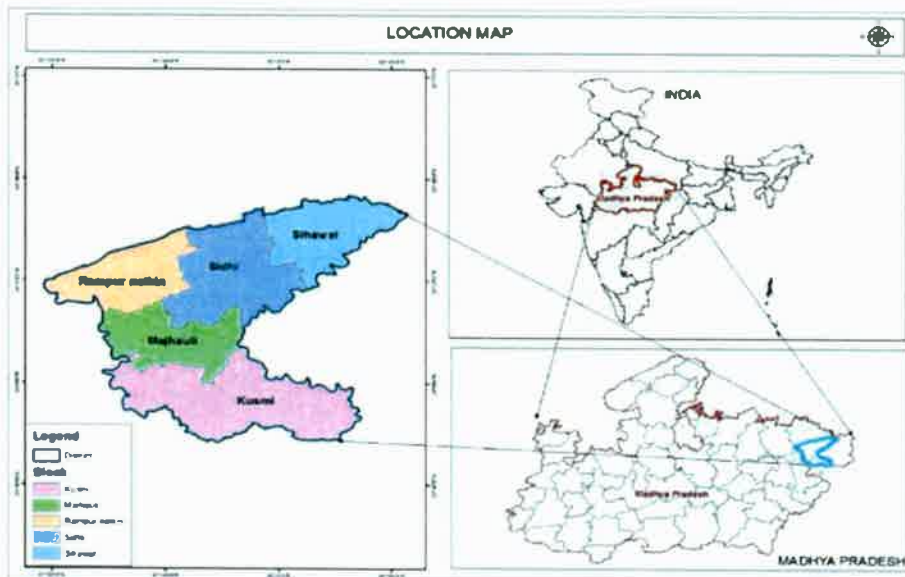
## 1.4 General Features

The Sidhi district is also known as the northeastern frontier of the state. From east to west it covers a distance of 155 km and from north to south the total stretch covered by the district is 95 Km. The district is spread across a total geographical area of 4720 sq. Km.. The Son River traverses the district flowing from west to east. The total area of the district is 4720 sq. km.

**Table 1 Administrative Setup of the District**

SUB-DIVISION	TEHSIL	BLOCKS
Gopad Banas	Kusmi	Sidhi
Sihawal	Churhat	Rampur Naikin
Majhauri	Majhauri	Sihawal
Kusmi	Rampur Naikin	Majhauri
Churhat	Gopad Banas	Kusmi
	Sihawal	
	Bahari	

## 1.5 Location of the District



**Figure 1 Location Map of the District**

*[Signature]*  
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 Paryavaran Parisar  
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# District Survey Report: Sidhi

## 2. Overview of Mining Activity in the District

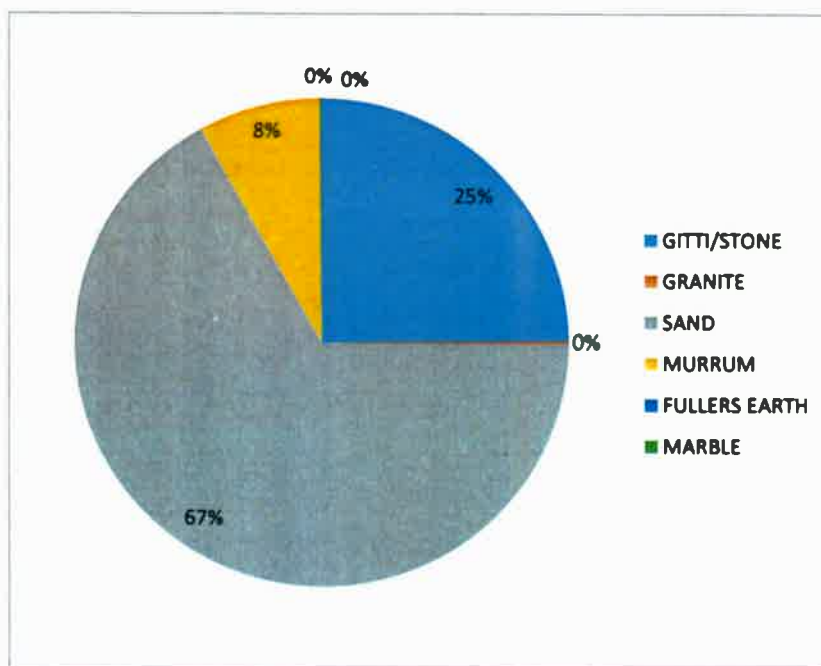
The district is has at least 30 types of ores and composite mineral deposits. Earth or, sand and gravel is an important minor minerals extracted in the district. Small deposits of low-grade iron ore along with Monazites and Barites are other ores that occur in many locations across the district. Sporadic and some concentrated occurrence of granite veins were reported from the district. Similarly some low-grade copper and coal deposits were also recorded in various parts of Sidhi district.

Sidhi is rich in reserve of limestone. As minerals are found in North western part of Sidhi so the only one cement industry of mineral based is growing. So Sidhi has good position in commerce and industry field. Minor Minerals are mainly use for construction purpose. Minor Minerals' comprise of gravel, building stones, soil, ordinary clay, ordinary sand, and murrum.

The District of Sidhi is richly endowed with major as well as minor Mineral Wealth. The sand mining is restricted along the SONE river due to Son-Ghariyal Sanctuary but Sand is available for mining in Tehsil Kusami, Mjahauli, Gopad Banas and Bahari in Goapd River for quarry.

**Table 2 Mineral Production in the District (FY 2021-22)**

Sr. No.	Mineral	Production in tones
1.	Sand	2373139



**Figure 2 Minor Mineral production in the District**


*Handwritten signature*  
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## District Survey Report: Sidhi

### 3. The List of Quarry Leases of sand in the District with location, area and period of validity:


**Table 3 Sand Mines in Sidhi District**

S.No.	River Name	Village/Tehsil	Lease Period	Khasara No.	Area	Approved Quantity in cum	Coordinates of Sanctioned Area
1.	Gopad	Gotra-1/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	1936	12.000	170910	A- 24° 6'5.64"N 81°54'33.15"E B- 24° 6'5.80"N 81°54'27.45"E C- 24° 6'24.87"N 81°54'26.46"E D- 24° 6'25.71"N 81°54'32.64"E
2.	Gopad	Gotra-2/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	571	3.700	30000	C- 24° 6'24.87"N 81°54'26.46"E D- 24° 6'25.71"N 81°54'32.64"E A- 24° 6'33.55"N 81°54'29.70"E F- 24° 6'31.86"N 81°54'24.32"E
3.	Gopad	Gotra-3/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	1, 571	35.440	300000	A- 24° 6'42.95"N 81°54'20.49"E B- 24° 6'45.04"N 81°54'25.00"E C- 24° 7'10.44"N 81°53'12.61"E D- 24° 7'4.21"N 81°53'11.16"E
4.	Gopad	Pondi/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	46	4.900	30000	A- 24° 4'47.46"N 81°54'47.59"E B- 24° 4'50.26"N 81°54'49.14"E C- 24° 4'58.49"N 81°54'33.37"E D- 24° 4'55.61"N 81°54'31.18"E
5.	Gopad	Guduadhar-1/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	1	7.180	55000	A- 24° 4'18.56"N 81°56'12.12"E B- 24° 4'14.48"N 81°56'9.55"E C- 24° 4'23.82"N 81°55'46.54"E D- 24° 4'26.27"N 81°55'47.37"E
6.	Gopad	Guduadhar-2/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	173	12.100	90000	A- 24° 3'57.99"N 81°56'50.57"E B- 24° 3'54.17"N 81°56'48.40"E C- 24° 4'8.87"N 81°56'20.77"E D- 24° 4'13.34"N 81°56'22.74"E
7.	Gopad	Kusmi/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	1	10.00	0	A- 24° 1'3.10"N 81°59'23.09"E B- 24° 0'58.96"N 81°59'26.88"E C- 24° 0'47.08"N 81°59'14.66"E D- 24° 0'52.82"N 81°59'9.63"E
8.	Mavai	Nagpokhar/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	801	3.200	0	A- 23°51'42.97"N 81°42'53.46"E B- 23°51'44.57"N 81°42'52.76"E C- 23°51'44.20"N 81°42'28.30"E D- 23°51'44.17"N 81°42'27.07"E
9.	Gopad	Bhumka/ Majhauri	30-06- 2023	1229	23.00	345000	A- 24° 8'42.83"N 81°53'19.38"E B- 24° 8'42.21"N 81°53'22.69"E C- 24° 7'53.15"N 81°52'42.72"E D- 24° 7'52.47"N 81°52'36.23"E
10.	Gopad	Nidhipuri-1/ Kusami	30-06- 2023	176	5.000	76031	A- 24° 7'7.34"N 81°53'2.87"E B- 24° 7'10.53"N 81°53'4.93"E C- 24° 7'16.46"N 81°52'48.69"E D- 24° 7'13.73"N 81°52'46.86"E
11.	Gopad	Nidhipuri-2/ Majhauri	30-06- 2023	176	1.450	12000	C- 24° 7'16.46"N 81°52'48.69"E D- 24° 7'13.73"N 81°52'46.86"E E- 24° 7'17.01"N 81°52'43.14"E F- 24° 7'19.53"N 81°52'45.74"E
12.	Gopad	Tikri-1/ Majhauri	30-06- 2023	2152	2.000	0	A- 24° 9'17.87"N 81°53'26.61"E B- 24° 9'17.73"N 81°53'30.31"E C- 24° 9'10.95"N 81°53'30.06"E D- 24° 9'11.08"N 81°53'26.36"E
13.	Gopad	Tikri-2/ Majhauri	30-06- 2023	2152	3.200	28000	C- 24° 9'10.95"N 81°53'30.06"E D- 24° 9'11.08"N 81°53'26.36"E

  
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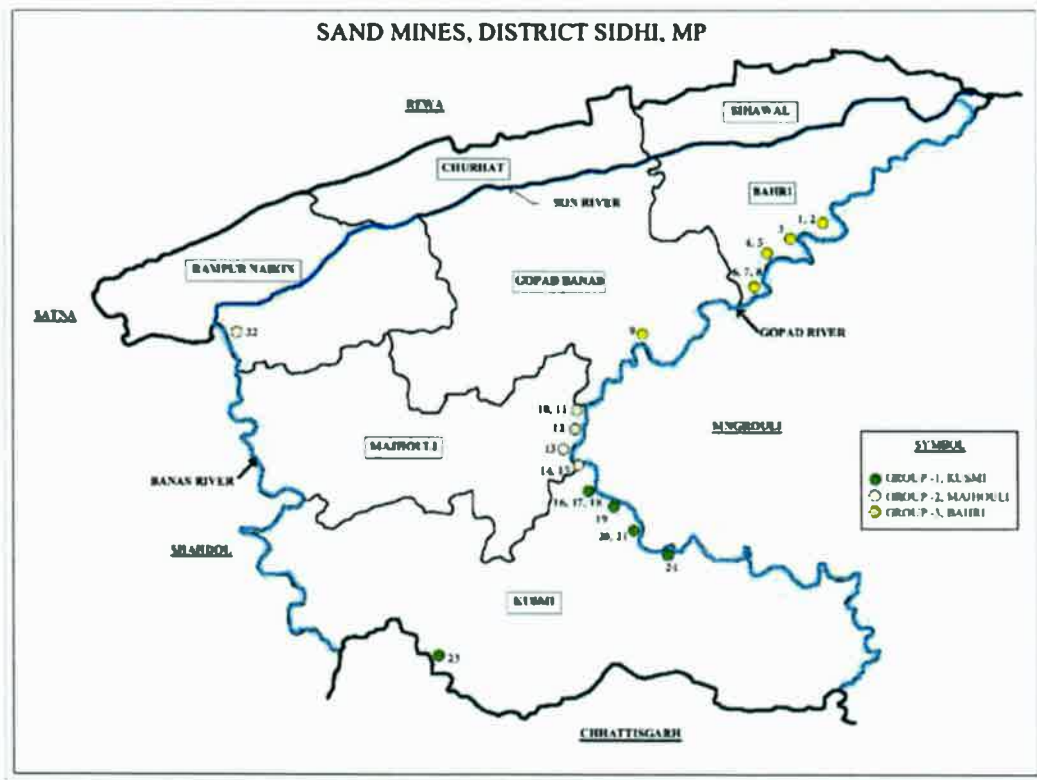
							E- 24° 9'1 18"N 81°53'25.65"E F- 24° 9'1 27"N 81°53'29.88"E
14.	Gopad	Dalapipar/ Majhauhi	30-06- 2023	1351	2.000	12000	A- 24°10'50.72"N 81°53'34.42"E B- 24°10'50.79"N 81°53'43.04"E C- 24°10'47.96"N 81°53'43.26"E D- 24°10'47.96"N 81°53'34.29"E
15.	Mahan	Bajrang garh/ Rampur Naikin	30-06- 2023	1215.404	4.680	42120	A- 24°14'21.31"N 81°30'10.57"E B- 24°14'23.09"N 81°30'10.77"E C- 24°14'44.40"N 81°29'50.58"E D- 24°14'43.92"N 81°29'48.94"E
16.	Gopad	Barpan/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	199	18.060	120000	A- 24°23'11.39"N 82° 9'54.61"E B- 24°23'5.75"N 82° 9'50.20"E C- 24°22'56.12"N 82°10'23.99"E D- 4°23'0.64"N 82°10'24.06"E
17.	Gopad	Dol-1/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	619	4.300	16920	A- 24°23'0.62"N 82°10'24.40"E B- 24°22'56.90"N 82°10'24.35"E C- 24°22'55.37"N 82°10'36.71"E D- 24°22'59.29"N 82°10'37.04"E
18.	Gopad	Dol-2/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	21	4.250	68400	A- 24°24'52.12"N 82°11'23.75"E B- 24°24'55.48"N 82°11'26.19"E C- 24°25'5.68"N 82°11'17.75"E D- 24°25'3.02"N 82°11'15.59"E
19.	Gopad	Bharuhi/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	199	4.800	86400	A- 24°22'35.78"N 82° 9'20.82"E B- 24°22'38.19"N 82° 9'25.52"E C- 24°22'47.52"N 82° 9'19.87"E D- 24°22'44.58"N 82° 9'15.01"E
20.	Gopad	Bharuhi/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	199	1.200	0	C- 24°22'47.52"N 82° 9'19.87"E D- 24°22'44.58"N 82° 9'15.01"E E- 24°22'46.74"N 82° 9'13.55"E F- 24°22'49.80"N 82° 9'18.44"E
21.	Gopad	Pondi-1/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	1667	8.000	60000	A- 24°19'14.25"N 82° 6'56.08"E B- 24°19'11.92"N 82° 6'58.09"E C- 24°19'47.28"N 82° 6'49.59"E D- 24°19'45.02"N 82° 6'47.43"E
22.	Gopad	Pondi-2/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	1667	7.000	45000	A- 24°19'45.58"N 82° 6'46.49"E B- 24°19'47.99"N 82° 6'48.76"E C- 24°20'3.89"N 82° 6'29.66"E D- 24°20'1.25"N 82° 6'26.63"E
23.	Gopad	Pondi-3/ Bahari	30-06- 2023	1667	7.000	45000	B- 24°18'59.68"N 82° 6'30.18"E C- 24°19'2.74"N 82° 6'29.27"E D- 24°19'13.94"N 82° 6'55.76"E E- 24°19'11.68"N 82° 6'57.84"E
24.	Gopad	Padhri/ Gopad Banas	30-06- 2023	95	4.980	51219	A- 24°18'6.59"N 82° 3'58.51"E B- 24°18'4.25"N 82° 3'58.10"E C- 24°18'10.15"N 82° 4'22.92"E D- 24°18'12.53"N 82° 4'21.79"E

  
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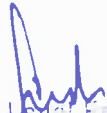
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**Table 4 Proposed Sand Mines in Sidhi District**

S. No.	Khasra Number	Area in Ha.	Village	Tehsil	Proposed Quantity (In C.m.)
1.	995, 1003, 1008	2.350	Shikarganj	Rampur Naikin	35250
2.	1081	1.590	Sirsi	Gopad Banas	23850
3.	57, 58, 59, 60	1.750	Marsaraha	Bahari	26250
4.	816	4.990	Dol	Bahari	74850
5.	199	4.990	Baarpan	Bahari	74850
6.	574, 148	0.990	Odra urf Udra	Bahari	14850
7.	166	0.810	Odra urf Udra	Bahari	12150
8.	578/925	0.550	Odra urf Udra	Bahari	82500



**Figure 3 Sand Mines**

  
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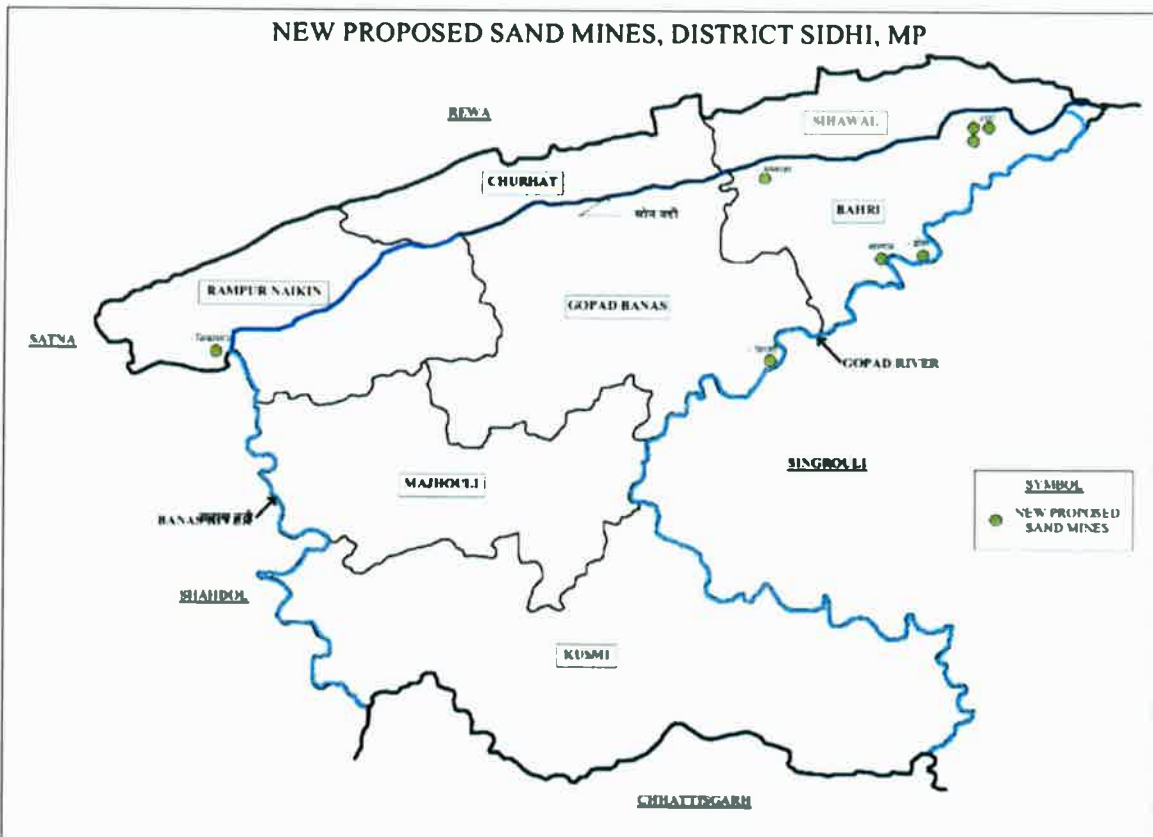
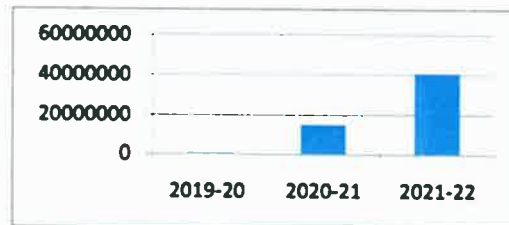



Figure 4 Proposed Sand Mines

## 4. Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years for Sand Mines:

Table 5 Revenue received in last three years for Sand Mines

Year	Revenue (In Rs.)
2019-20	4876587
2020-21	149886729
2021-22	407905222



  
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## 5. Process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the District

### Formation of sand

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 (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 occurs 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

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organic matter or porous particles have specific gravity below 2.60 (Some range as low as 2.00).

## 5.1 Sources of sand -

### 5.1.1 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 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 classified as:

Following 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 colour 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 colour 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.

### 5.1.2 Manufactured Sand

Manufactured sand (M-Sand) is artificial sand produced from crushing hard stones into small sand sized angular shaped particles (rock particles with a particle size of less than 4.75 mm and is made by artificial crushing and sieving after soil removal treatment), washed and finely graded to be used as construction aggregate. It is a superior alternative to River Sand for construction purpose. The main technical indicators of artificial sand are particle gradation, fineness modulus, stone powder content, void ratio, apparent density, bulk density, methylene blue value (MB), crushing value index, mica content, light-matter content, etc.

  
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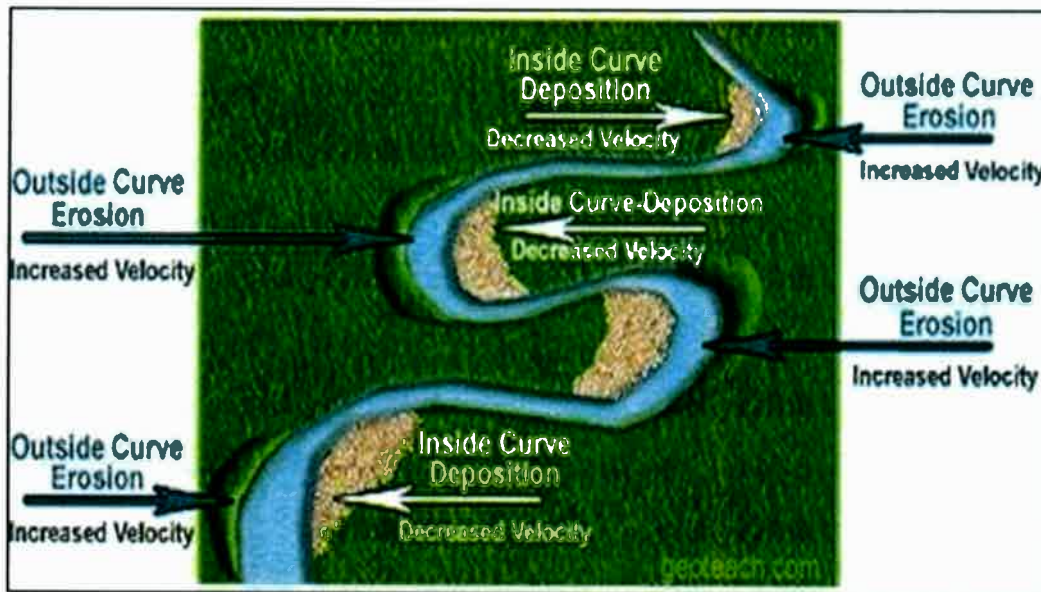


Figure 5 Conducive Areas for sand deposition

## 5.2 Sand Mining

Sand Mining is an activity referring to the process of the removal of sand from rivers, streams and lakes.

- Sand is mined from beaches and dredged from river beds.
- There are no official figures for the amount of sand mined illegally, but in 2015-16, there were over 19,000 cases of illegal mining of minor minerals, which include sand, in the country.
- To stop illegal mining, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF) issued Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand mining.
- These guidelines focus on the effective monitoring of the sand mining.

Following considerations shall be kept in mind for sand mining:

- Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradations shall be identified. The Leaseholder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage aggradations problem.
- Sand and gravel may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- Abandoned stream channels on the terrace and inactive floodplains are to be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. The stream should not be diverted to form the inactive channel.
- Layers of sand which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- Sand shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- Segments of the braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.

## District Survey Report: Sidhi

- Sand and gravel shall not be extracted up to a distance of 1 kilometre (1 km) from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on down-stream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.
- Sand and gravel could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two-thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- The flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there is a significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand and gravel mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross-section history. Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- The Piedmont Zone (Bhabhar area) particularly in the Himalayan foothills, where riverbed material is mined, and this sandy-gravelly track constitute excellent conduits and hold the greater potential for groundwater recharge. Mining in such areas should be preferred in locations selected away from the channel bank stretches.
- Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meters and distance from the bank should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> or river width and should not be less than 7.5 meters.
- Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to the start of mining.
- A buffer distance/un-mined block of 50 meters after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be the directed/prescribed by the regulatory authority shall be maintained.
- River bed sand mining shall be restricted within the central  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> width of the river/rivulet or 7.5 meters (inward) from river banks but up to 10% of the width of the river, as the case may be and decided by regulatory authority while granting environmental clearance in consultation with irrigation department. Regulating authority while regulating the zone of river bed mining shall ensure that the objective to minimize the effects of riverbank erosion and consequential channel migration are achieved to the extent possible. In general, the area for removal of minerals shall not exceed 60% of the mine lease area, and any deviation or relaxation in this regard shall be adequately supported by the scientific report.
- The mining from the area outside river bed shall be permitted subject to the condition that a safety margin of two meters (2 m) shall be maintained above the groundwater table while undertaking mining and no mining operation shall be permissible below this level unless specific permission is obtained from the Competent Authority. Further, the mining should not exceed nine-meter (9 m) at any point in time.
- The permanent boundary pillars need to be erected after identification of an area of aggradations and deposition outside the bank of the river at a safe location for future surveying. The distance between boundary pillars on each side of the bank shall not be more than 100 meters.



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## 6. Use of Mineral

Minor Minerals are mainly use for construction purpose. Minor Minerals' comprise of gravel, building stones, soil, ordinary clay, ordinary sand, and murrum.

**Sand:** Sand is used to give strength, bulk and other properties to construction materials like asphalt and concrete. In landscaping, it is used as a decorative material. A particular type of sand is used for glass manufacturing. Likewise, it is used for metal casting as a moulding material.

## 7. General Profile of the District

<b>1. Geographical Position</b>	The Sidhi District is located in the north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh extend by north latitude 23°45' and 24°45' and east longitudes 81°15' and 83°00' and lies in survey of India Toposheet Nos. 63H & I respectively.
<b>2. Area and Population</b>	<p>I. Geographical Area (Sq.Km) Total Area (Sq.Km): 10526 Km<sup>2</sup></p> <p>II. CENSUS 2011</p> <p>I. Population</p> <p>a. Total Population: 1,127,033</p> <p>b. Male Population: 575,912</p> <p>c. Female Population: 551,121</p> <p>II. Literates</p> <p>a. Total Literates: 600,785</p> <p>b. Male: 353,030</p> <p>c. Female: 247,755</p> <p>III. Main Workers (Census 2011)</p> <p>a. Total Workers: 275,482</p> <p>b. Male Workers: 194,774</p> <p>c. Female Workers: 80,708</p> <p>d. Cultivators: 102,644</p> <p>e. Agricultural Labourers: 262,030</p> <p>f. Other Workers: 81,432</p> <p>V. Languages Spoken in the District</p> <p>Hindi is the most spoken language in the region with regional variations and dialects. Among the dialects spoken in Sidhi are Bagheli and Gondi.</p>



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<b>3. Temperature</b>	Mean- Maximum temperature: 32.5°C Mean- Minimum temperature: 18.6°C
<b>4. Rainfall (In mm)</b>	Normal – South West Monsoon: 1041.5 mm Annual Rainfall: 1132.7 mm
<b>5. Agriculture</b>	a. Total Cultivable Area (Ha): 425.5 b. Net Area Sown (Ha): 353.6 c. Area Sown more than once (Ha): 127.9
<b>6. Rivers, etc.</b>	Son River, Gopad River, Banas nadi, Rihand River.
<b>7. Revenue Administrative Divisions</b>	Revenue Divisions: a. Revenue Blocks: 5 b. Revenue Tehsils: 7
<b>8. Local Bodies</b>	a. Corporations: nil b. Municipalities: 4 c. Village Panchayats: 411

### 7.1 Census Data 2011

**Table 7 Census Data for year 2011**

Description	2011
Actual Population	11,27,033
Male	5,75,912
Female	5,51,121
Population Growth	23.72%
Area Sq. km.	4,851
Density/KM <sup>2</sup>	232
Proportion to population of Madhya Pradesh	1.55%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	957
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	914
Average Literacy	64.43
Male Literacy	74.44
Female Literacy	54.07
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,94,528
Male Population (0-6 Age)	1,01,633
Female Population (0-6 Age)	92,895
Literates	6,00,785

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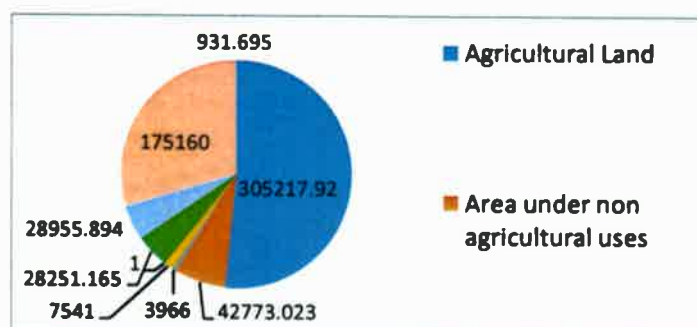
Male Literates	3,53,030
Female Literates	2,47,755
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.26%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.65%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	16.86%

### 8. Land utilization Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Mining, etc.,

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 useful in mapping land use/land cover decorations and changes with time. Quantification of such changes 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 happenings in space and time. Land use refers to man's activities.

**Table 8 Land Use Pattern of the Study Area**

Sr. No.	Class	Area in Ha.	Percentage of coverage
1	Agricultural Land	305217.92	64.68
2	Area under non agricultural uses	42773.023	9.06
3	Barren rocky	3966	0.84
4	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	7541	1.60
5	Land under misc tree crops and groves not included in net area	1	0.00
6	Cultivable waste land	28251.165	5.99
7	Fallow Land	28955.894	6.14
8	Forest land	175160	37.12
9	Mining / Quarry	931.695	0.20



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Figure 6 Land Use and Land Cover Breakup of the District

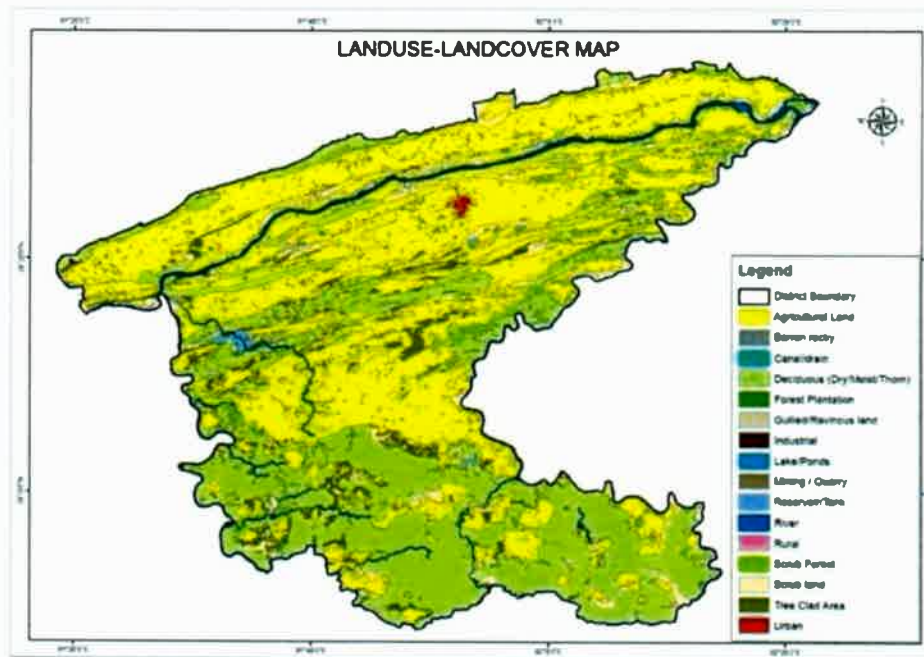


Figure 7 Land Use and Land Cover Map of the District

## 9. Physiography of the District

The district as a whole constitutes a hilly terrain with restricted plains along the course of rivers. The district can be divided into three physiographic divisions:

- (1) Kaimur, hilly range elevation rises up to 609mamsl.
- (2) The Central Part hilly ranges rises up to 548m. amsl. and
- (3) Southern hilly ranges vary between 365 and 488mamsl.

There are four main rivers in the district along with several nallahs and rivulutes. The major rivers are the Son, Banas, Gopal and the Richard River.

## 10. Rainfall of the District and Climate Conditions

### 10.1 Rainfall

The normal annual rainfall of Sidhi district is 1132.7 mm. Sidhi district received maximum rainfall received during south west monsoon period i.e. June to September. About 89.7% of the annual rainfall received during monsoon season. Only 10.9% of the annual

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rainfall takes place between October to May period. Thus surplus water for ground water recharge is available only during the south west monsoon period.

## 10.2 Climatic Conditions

The climate of Sidhi 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. The cool season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is the south west monsoon season. October and November form the post monsoon or transition period.


The normal maximum temperature received during the month of May is 42°C and minimum during the month of January is 8.1°C. The normal annual means maximum and minimum temperature of Sidhi district is 32.5°C & 18.6°C respectively.

During the south west monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 85% (August month). The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 35%. May 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 is 6.5 km/hr. observed during the month of June and minimum 1.6 km/hr. during the month of November. The average normal annual wind velocity of Sidhi district is 3.6 km/hr.

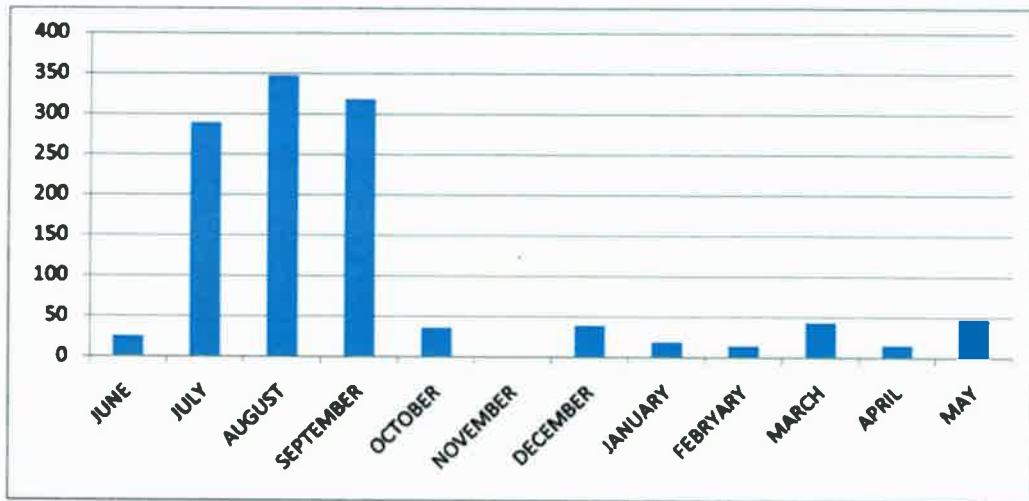
### RAINFALL DATA YEAR 2019-20

S.no.	Month	Precipitation Quantity till Month (in m.m.)	Monthly Average Precipitation
1	JUNE	25.20	25.20
2	JULY	314.80	289.60
3	AUGUST	662.90	348.10
4	SEPTEMBER	981.60	318.70
5	OCTOBER	1017.50	35.90
6	NOVEMBER	1017.50	Nil
7	DECEMBER	1056.70	39.20
8	JANUARY	1075.60	18.90
9	FEBRUARY	1089.60	14.00
10	MARCH	1132.40	42.80
11	APRIL	1147.20	14.80
12	MAY	1194.10	46.90

  
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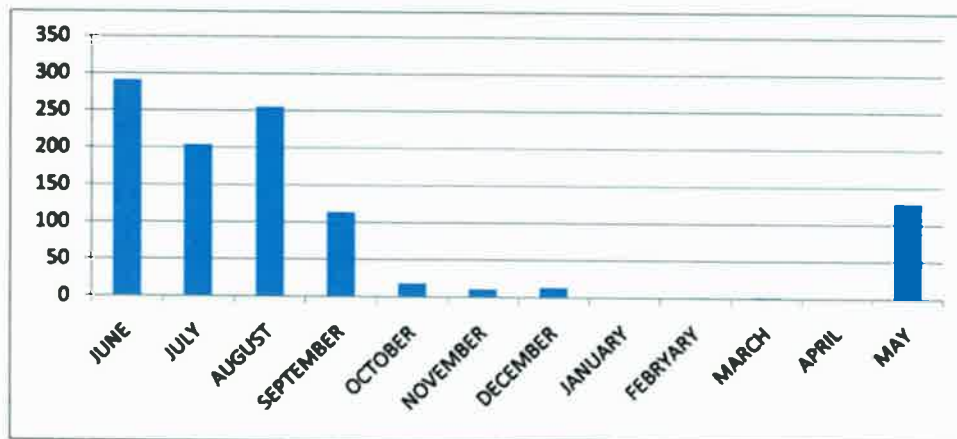
**Chart Showing Rainfall Data in 2019-20**



**YEAR 2020-21**

S.no.	Month	Precipitation Quantity till Month (in m.m.)	Monthly Average Precipitation
1	JUNE	291.20	291.20
2	JULY	495.20	204.00
3	AUGUST	750.40	255.20
4	SEPTEMBER	864.30	113.90
5	OCTOBER	882.70	18.40
6	NOVEMBER	893.30	10.60
7	DECEMBER	906.50	13.20
8	JANUARY	906.50	Nil
9	FEBRYARY	907.60	1.10
10	MARCH	909.40	1.80
11	APRIL	909.60	0.20
12	MAY	1038.20	128.60

**Chart Showing Rainfall Data in 2020-21**



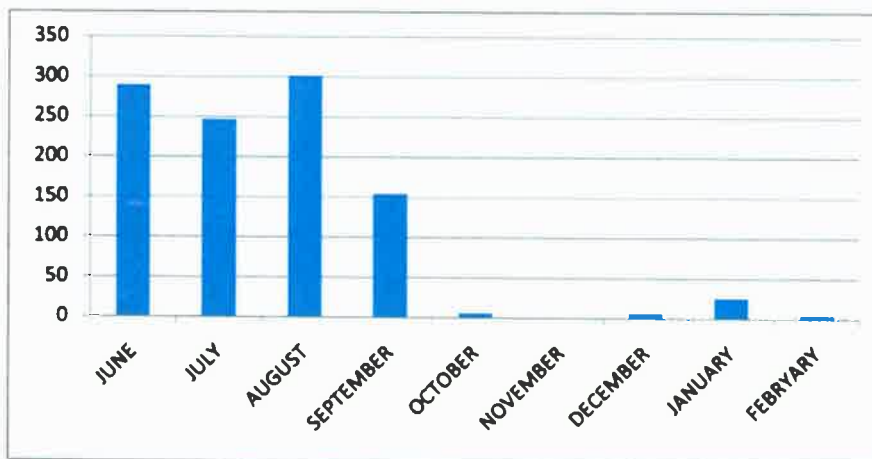


# District Survey Report: Sidhi

YEAR 2021-22

S.no.	Month	Precipitation Quantity till Month (in m.m.)	Monthly Average Precipitation
1	JUNE	290.00	290.00
2	JULY	537.00	247.00
3	AUGUST	838.70	301.70
4	SEPTEMBER	993.20	154.50
5	OCTOBER	999.40	6.20
6	NOVEMBER	999.40	Nil
7	DECEMBER	1006.30	6.90
8	JANUARY	1031.91	25.60
9	FEBRYARY	1036.90	5.00

Chart Showing Rainfall Data in 2021-22

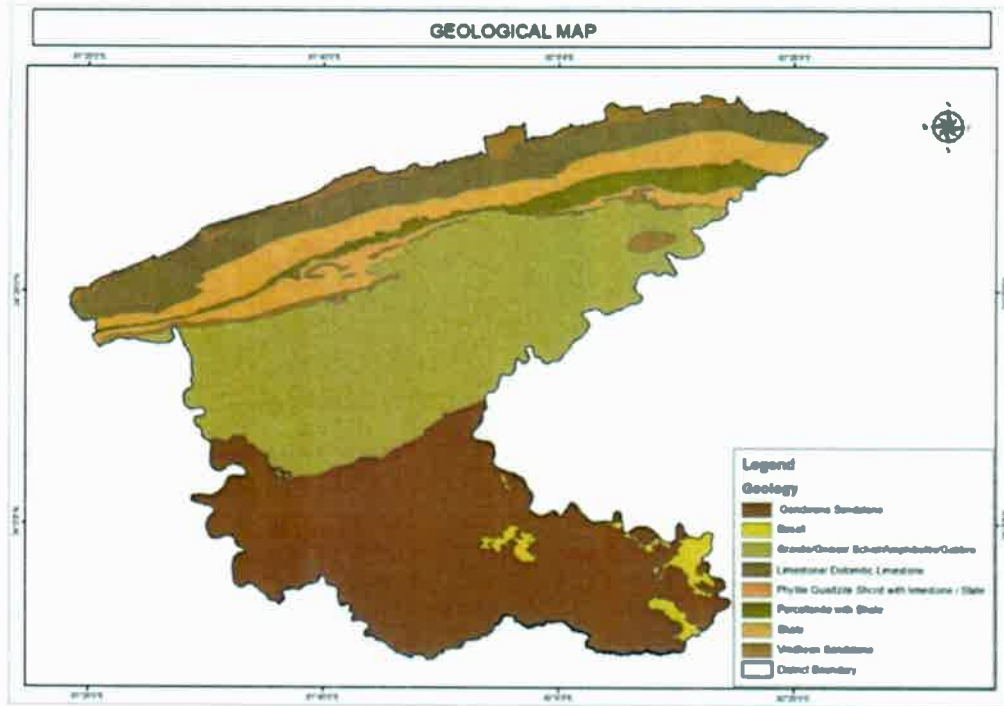


## 11. Geology and Mineral Health

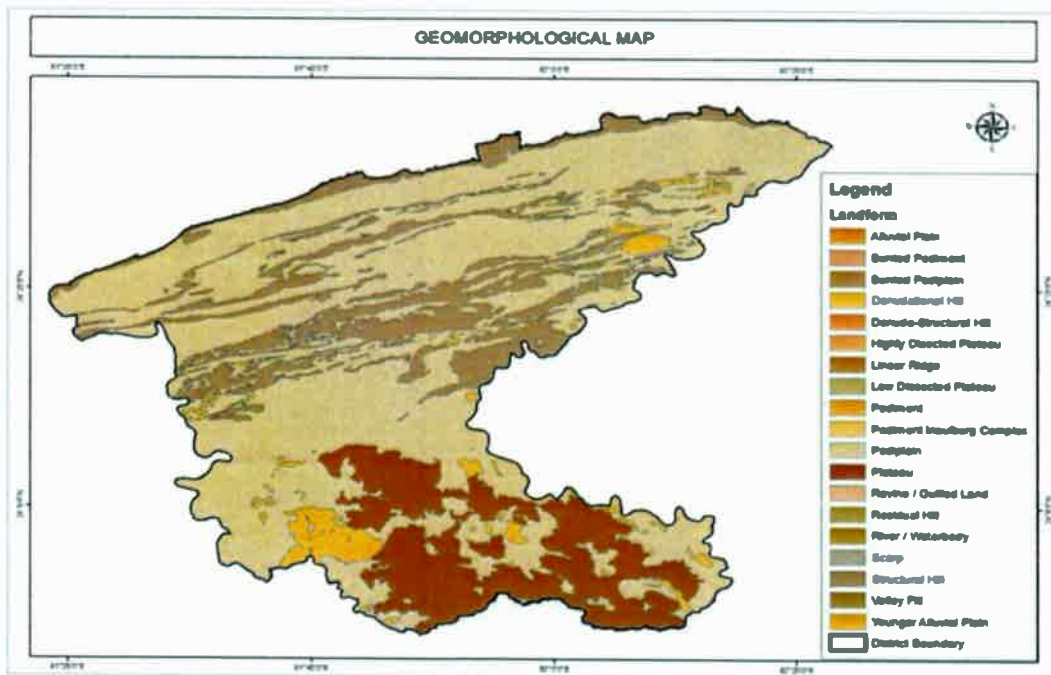
**Archaeans:** This group is generally comprises of granite, gneisses, schist phyllites and quartzites, where ground water occurs under phreatic conditions. **Vindhyan:** The limestone, sandstone and shales, covers large part in Son basin Sidhi district. **Lower Gondwana:** Talchir and Barakar occur in south central part of the district. Talchir sandstone and shales along with Barakar formations are also found. **Upper Gondwana:** The upper Gondwana formation mainly consists of sandstone and clay and appears as hilly terrain in the southern part of the district. **Alluvium:** The alluvium cover of 2.0 to 30 m thickness occupy in the Son sub basin.

  
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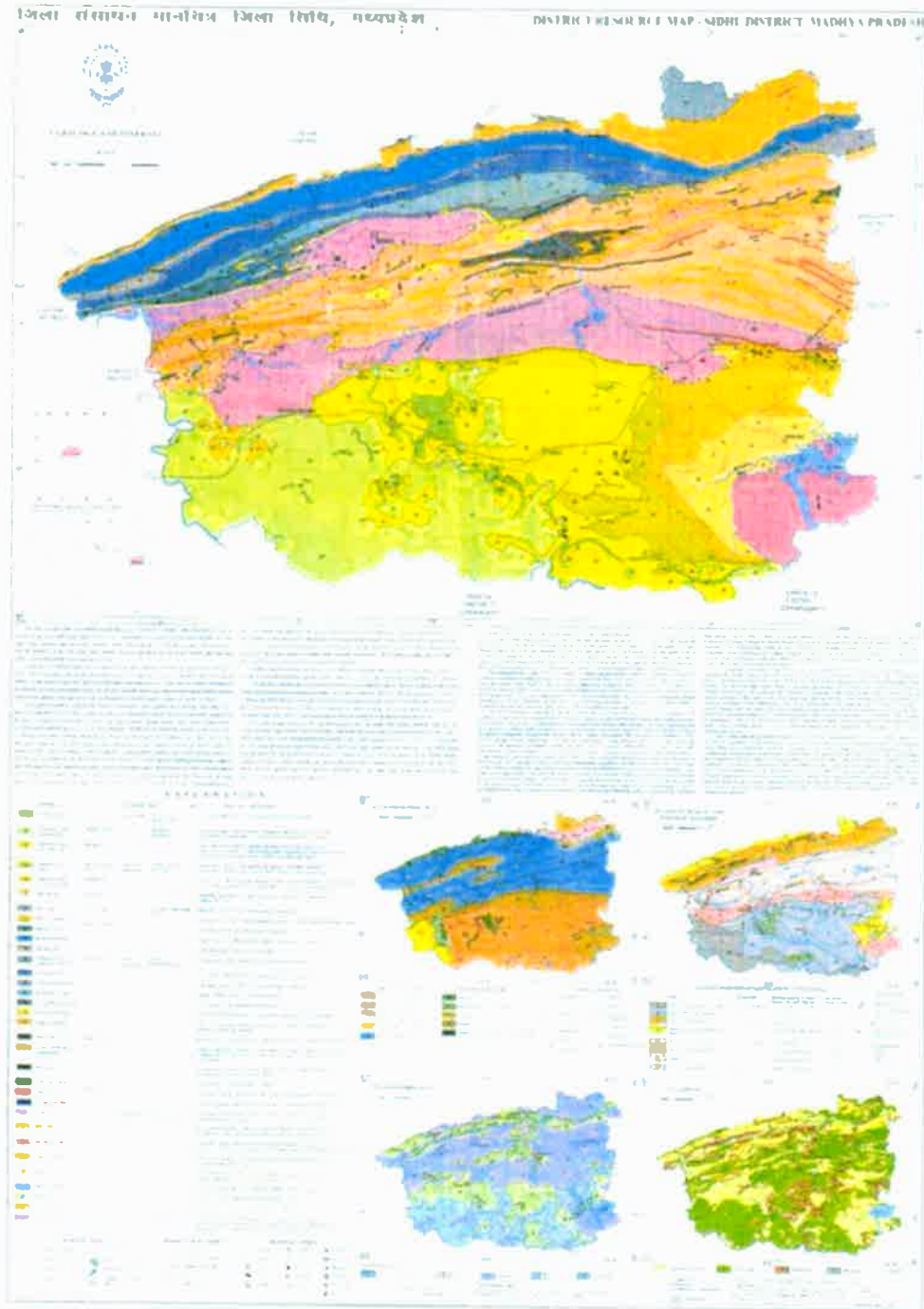
**Figure 8 Geological Map of the District**




**Figure 9 Geomorphologic Map of the District**

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## 12. Mineral Map of District –



  
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### 13. List of Tables

#### 14.1. Drainage System with description of main Rivers

S. NO.	Name of the River	Area Drained	Area Drained in the District	Percentage Area Drained in the District
1	Gopad River	6,046 sq. km	1,633 sq. km	27.00%
2	Banas River	3,570 sq. km	1,347 sq. km	37.73%
3	Sone River	21,108 sq. km	3,102 sq. km	14.69%
4	Mahan River	422 sq. km	422 sq. km	100.00%
5	Mavai River	1296 sq. km	600 sq. km	46.29%

#### 14.2. Salient 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	Gopad River	84 km	Garnai Village, Korias District, Chhattishgarh	557 m
2	Banas River	109 km	Dandwajhar protectd Forest, Chhattishgarh	526 m
3	Sone River	47 km	Amarkantak Hill, Anuppur	551 m
4	Mahan River	20 km	Karwahi, Gopadbanas	356 m
5	Mavai River	55 km	Koria Chhattishgarh	659 m

#### 14.3. Details of the Concession area in the District

S.No	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometres)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in sq. m) (rounded)	Depth	Total Sand Potential in Tonne  Area x Depth= volume	Mineable mineral potential (in Tonne (60 % of total mineral potential)	Annual Production (In Tonne)		
								2019-20	2020-21	2021-22

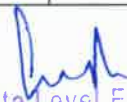
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### 14.3. Details of the Concession area in the District


S.No	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometres)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in sq. m) (rounded)	Depth	Total Sand Potential in Tonne  Area x Depth = volume	Mineable mineral potential (in Tonne (60 % of total mineral potential))	Annual Production (In Tonne)		
								2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Gopad River Village-Gotara Khasara No. 1936 Area 12.000	0.71	168.00	120000	2.4	403200	241920	0	252.168	226136
2	Gopad River Village-Gotara Khasara No. 571 Area 3.700	0.24	154.10	37000	2.50	129500	77700	0	102	41931
3	Gopad River Village-Gotara Khasara No. 1, 571 Area 35.440	2.23	158.78	354400	2.50	1240400	744240	0	51.755	468920
4	Gopad River Village-Pondi Khasara No. 46 Area 4.900	0.69	70.91	49000	2.00	137200	82320	0	41.723	41936
5	Gopad River Village-Guduadhar Khasara No. 1 Area 7.180	0.70	102.00	71800	2.00	201040	120624	0	20.086	64103
6	Gopad River Village-Guduadhar Khasara No. 173 Area 12.100	0.89	136.00	121000	2.00	338800	203280	0	0	161458
7	Gopad River Village- Kusmi Khasara No. 1 Area 10.000	0.50	200.00	100000	2.50	350000	210000	0	0	0
8	Mawai River Village-Naagpokhar Khasara No. 801 Area 3.200	0.80	40.00	32000	1.00	44800	26880	0	0	0

  
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9	Gopad River Village- Bhumka Khasara No. 1229 Area 23.000	1.94	118.55	230000	2.50	805000	483000	0	243.849	466036
10	Gopad River Village- Nidhipuri 1 Khasara No. 176 Area 5.000	0.46	108.00	50000	2.50	175000	105000	42	102.200	107810
11	Gopad River Village- Nidhipuri 2 Khasara No. 176 Area 1.450	0.155	93.54	14500	1.70	34510	20706	0	12,778	4010
12	Gopad River Village- Tikri 1 Khasara No. 2152 Area 2.000	0.19	105.00	20000	1.80	50400	30240	0	0	0
13	Gopad River Village- Tikri 2 Khasara No. 2152 Area 3.200	0.30	106.00	32000	2.00	89600	53760	0	39.091	39283
14	Gopad River Village- Dalapipar Khasara No. 1351 Area 2.000	0.24	82.00	20000	1.00	28000	16800	0	16.692	16797
15	Mahan River Village- Bajranggarh Khasara No. 1215. 404 Area 4.680	0.91	51.40	46800	1.50	98280	58968	127.4	58.691	113014
16	Gopad River Village- Barpan Khasara No. 199 Area 18.060	0.97	185.00	180600	1.9	480396	288238	0	145.390	157144
17	Gopad River Village-Dol Khasara No. 619 Area 4.300	0.38	113.00	43000	1	60200	36120	18977	4.715	23671
18	Gopad River Village-Dol Khasara No. 21 Area 4.250	0.37	113.00	42500	2.6	154700	92820	13755	119.475	100010
19	Gopad River Village-Bharuhi 1 Khasara No. 199 Area 4.800	0.31	154.00	48000	3.00	201600	120960	99821.4	106.221	54312
20	Gopad River Village-Bharuhi 2 Khasara No. 199	0.07	154.00	12000	2.5	42000	25200	0	0	0

  
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	Area 1 200									
21	Gopad River Village-Pondi 1 Khasara No. 1667 Area 8.000	0.95	84.21	80000	2.5	280000	168000	0	74.448	85254
22	Gopad River Village-Pondi 2 Khasara No. 1667 Area 7.000	0.73	95.90	70000	1.5	147000	88200	0	51,625	68498
23	Gopad River Village-Pondi 3 Khasara No. 1667 Area 7.000	0.82	85.36	70000	1.5	147000	88200	0	59,454	61081
24	Gopad River Village-Padri Khasara No. 95 Area 4.680	0.70	71.00	49800	2.00	139440	83664	0	71,560	71735
<b>Total for the District</b>		<b>16.255</b>	<b>2749.75</b>	<b>1892400</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>5778066</b>	<b>3466840</b>	<b>132722</b>	<b>1,472,022</b>	<b>2373139</b>

Note :- 1. This assessed mineral quantity is for financial year 2019-2020. This assessed/mineable mineral can be varied depending upon sand replenishment and rainfall received in the catchment area of the river.

2. Due to lack of EC & CTO the mines of S.no. 7, 8, 12, 20 are Non-Working

3. Due to lack of EC & CTO the mines in Financial Year 2019-20 were Non-Working. Only 5 Mines had been in Working Condition.

4. Digitised (Google earth compatible) map of the mines are enclosed with this report in CD.

4. According to Mineral Resource Department's Letter No. 286/R-2723/2019/2/1, Bhopal Dated 07/01/2020 Conversion Factor of Sand is 1 Cum = 1.4 Tonne.

### 14.4. Mineral Potential

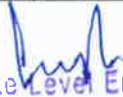
Boulder (Cum)	Bajari (Cum)	Sand (Tonne)	Total Mineable Mineral Potential (Tonne)
Nil	Nil	5778066	3466840

  
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### 14.5. Annual Deposition

Sr. No.	Name of Mines	Total Area in sq. m	Standard Depth in meters	Sand Mines Quantity in Tonnes
1.	Gotra-1	120000	2.4	403200
2.	Gotra-2	37000	2.50	129500
3.	Gotra-3	354400	2.50	1240400
4.	Pondi	49000	2.00	137200
5.	Guduadhar-1	71800	2.00	201040
6.	Guduadhar-2	121000	2.00	338800
7.	Kusmi	100000	2.50	350000
8.	Nagpokhar	32000	1.00	44800
9.	Bhumka	230000	2.50	805000
10.	Nidhipuri-1	50000	2.50	175000
11.	Nidhipuri-2	14500	1.70	34510
12.	Tikri-1	20000	1.80	50400
13.	Tikri-2	32000	2.00	89600
14.	Dalapipar	20000	1.00	28000
15.	Bajrang garh	46800	1.50	98280
16.	Barpan	180600	1.9	480396
17.	Dol-1	43000	1	60200
18.	Dol-2	42500	2.6	154700
19.	Bharuhi	48000	3.00	201600
20.	Bharuhi	12000	2.5	42000
21.	Pondi-1	80000	2.5	280000
22.	Pondi-2	70000	1.5	147000
23.	Pondi-3	70000	1.5	147000
24.	Padhri	49800	2.00	139440
<b>Total</b>		<b>1894400</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>5778066</b>

  
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### 14. Drainage and Irrigation Pattern

#### 14.1 Drainage Pattern

In the district, there are four major rivers and numerous streams, nalas originating from central and southern high lands and discharging their water to either one of these four major rivers. In the district some river flowing from west to east in the northern part of the district, The Banas River flow from south of north in the western area. The Gopad River flows in the central part of the area from south to north and the Rihand River in the south eastern part of the district flowing from south west to north east district.

#### 14.2 Irrigation Practices

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil for normal growth of plants. Water is an important determinant factor for production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depends mainly on the availability of water. Medium and minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the state for augmenting the water supply for agriculture. The various sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells, ordinary wells, springs and channels.

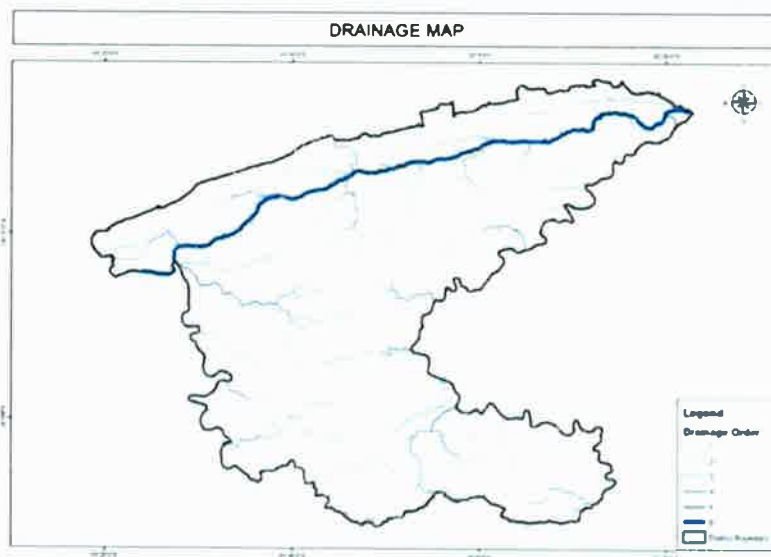


Figure 10 Drainage map of district Sidhi

### 15. Surface Water and Ground water scenario of the District

#### 15.1 Ground Water

Ground Water is found beneath the earth's surface and is an important source of water in most of the Districts in the State. Ground Water is withdrawn for Agriculture, Municipal and industrial use. The depth at which the ground water occurs is called Ground water Table.

Ground water levels forms a very important parameter of the ground water system as these are its physical reflection. The ground water balance express itself is the change in the

## District Survey Report: Sidhi

water level; hence a continuous record is important and useful. CGWB, NCR, has 22 monitoring stations and 5 peizometers in Sidhi district. In general water level trend indicate the present stage of ground water development in the district and the intensity of surface irrigation in the command area is low. During May 2012 the depth to water level in Sidhi district ranges between 2.60 & 23.66 mbgl. However in major part the depth to water level is between 4 and 12 mbgl. In post monsoon period water level in the district varies from 1.05 to 15.17 mbgl. However in major part the depth to water level is less than 10 mbgl. The water levels trend for the last 10 years during study indicates declining trend in the range of 0.02 to 0.21 m/yr.

### 15.2 Surface Water

In the district there are four major rivers and numerous streams, nalas originating from central and southern high lands and discharging their water to either one of these four major rivers. In the district some river flowing from west to east in the northern part of the district, The Banas river flow from south of north in the western area. The Gopad River flows in the central part of the area from south to north and the Rihand River in the south eastern part of the district flowing from south west to north east district.

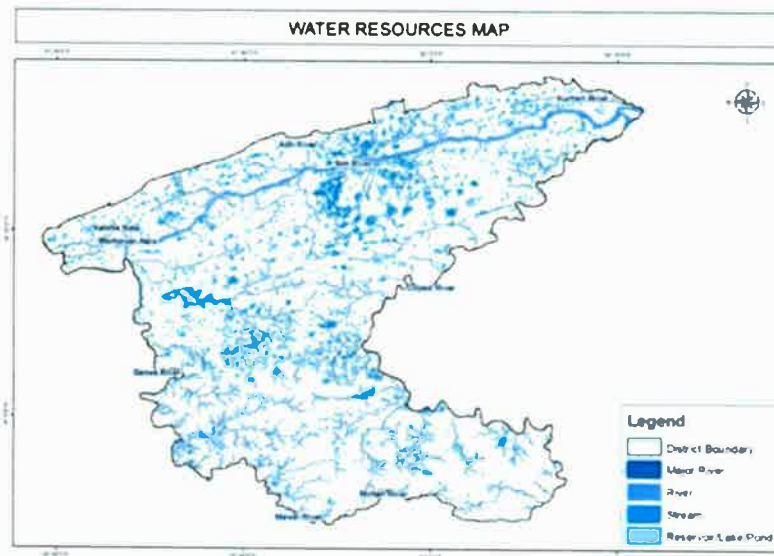


Figure 11 Water Resources Map of the District

## 16. Details of Eco – Sensitive Area, if any, in the District

Sanjay-Dubri National Park and Tiger Reserve was established in 1975 to conserve the biodiversity rich forest area of the district. Comprising an Evergreen Sal forest, it is home to about 152 species of bird 32 species of mammals, 11 species of reptiles, 03 species of amphibian and many more, 34 species of fresh water fishes. The major species found are tiger, Sloth bear, Chital, Nilgai, Chinkara, Sambar (limited to hilly terrain and in very small number), leopard, Dhole (wild dog), Jungle Cat, Hyena, Porcupine, Jackal, Fox, Indian Wolf, Indian Python Four-horned Antelope and Barking deer. Sanjay National Park which is a part of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger

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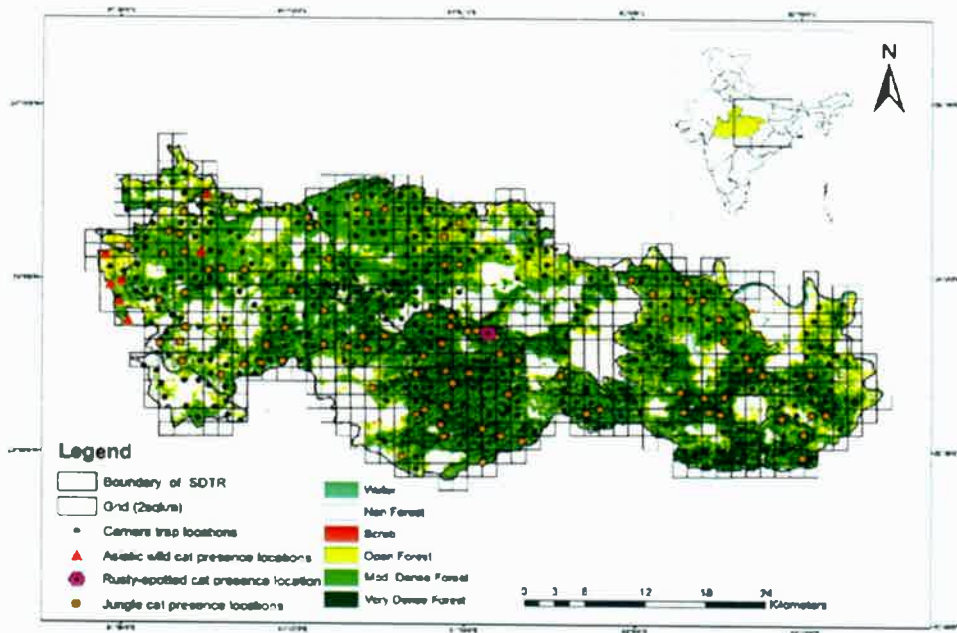
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Reserve covers more than 831 sq.km and are located in Sidhi District. The area with its large size and rich biodiversity is well-known. It has Sal, Bamboo and mixed forests.

Another one in Sidhi district is Son Gharial Sanctuary, which was established under Project Crocodile for Gharial conservation and population growth. An altogether length of 210 km encompassing lengths of 161 km of Son River, 23 km of Banas River, and 26 km of Gopad River was declared as a sanctuary in 1981.

Sandy habitats (such as Sand banks, riverine islands etc) are major habitats for many endangered species like Gharial, Indian Soft Shell Turtle (*Chitra Indica*), Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*) etc. About 101 species of birds registered in the sanctuary make it rich in aquatic and avifaunal biodiversity.

### Map Showing Eco Sensitive Zone boundary of Sanjay Tiger Reserve



## 17. Impact on the Environment due to Mining Activity

Generally, the Environmental impacts can be categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary impacts are those, which are attributed directly by the project, secondary impacts are those, which are indirectly induced and typically include the associated investment and changed pattern of social and economic activities by the proposed action.

The impact has been ascertained for the project assuming that the pollution due to mining activity has been completely spelled out under the baseline environmental status for the entire ROM which is proposed to exploit from the mines.

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## 17.1 Air

Mining Operations are carried out by opencast semi mechanized/ Mechanized method, dust particles are generated due to various activities like, Excavation, Loading, handling of mineral and transportation. The air quality in the mining area depends upon the nature and concentration of emissions and meteorological conditions.

The major air pollutants due to mining activity includes: -  
Particulate Matter (Dust) of various sizes.

- Gases, such as, Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide etc., from vehicular exhaust.
- Dust is the single Air pollutant observed in the open cast mines. Diesel operating drilling machines, small amount of blasting and movement of machinery/ vehicles produce gaseous ( $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{SO}_x$ ) emissions, usually at low levels. Dust can be of significant nuisance surrounding land users and potential health risk in some circumstances.

## 17.2 Water Impact

The mining operation leads to intersection of the water table which causes ground water depletion. Due to the interruption surface water sources like River, Nallah, Odai etc., surface water system, Drainage pattern of the area is altered.

## 17.3 Noise

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation of Machineries and occasional plying of machineries. These activities will create Noise pollution in the surrounding area.

## 17.4 Land Environment

The topography of the area will change; due to the Topographical changes the entire Eco system will be altered.

## 17.5 Flora and Fauna

The impact on biodiversity is difficult to quantify because of its diverse and dynamic characteristics.

Mining activities generally result in the deforestation, land degradation, water, air and noise pollution which directly or indirectly affect the faunal and floral status of the project area.

However, occurrence and magnitude of these impacts are entirely dependent upon the project location, mode of operation and technology involved.

## 18. Remedial Measure to mitigate the impact of Mining on the Environment:

### 18.1 Air

Mitigated measures suggested for air pollution controls are based on the baseline ambient air quality of the area

The following measures are proposed to be adopted in the mines such as,

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- Dust generation shall be reduced by using sharp teeth of shovels.
- Wet drilling shall be carried out to contain the dust.
- Controlled blasting techniques shall be adopted.
- Water spraying on haul roads, service roads and overburden dumps will help in reducing considerable dust pollution.
- Proper and regular maintenance of mining equipment's have to be considered.
- Transport of material in trucks covered with tarpaulin.
- The mine pit water can be utilized for dust suppression in and around mine areas.
- Information on wind direction and meteorology will be considered while planning, so that pollutants, which cannot be fully suppressed by engineering technique, will be prevented from reaching the nearby agriculture area.
- Comprehensive green belt around overburden dumps has to be carried out to reduce to fugitive dust emissions in order to create clean and healthy environment.

## 18.2 Water

- Construction of garland drains to divert surface run-off into the mining area.
- Construction of check dams / gully plugs at strategic places to arrest silt wash off from broken up area.
- Retaining walls with weep hole will be constructed around the mine boundaries to arrest silt wash off.
- The mined out pits shall be converted into the water reservoir at the end of mine life. This will help in recharging ground water table by acting as a water harvesting structure.
- Periodic analysis of mine pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.

## 18.3 Noise

- Periodic maintenance of machinery, equipment shall be ensured to keep the noise generated at minimum.
- Development of thick green belt around mining area and haul roads to reduce the noise.
- Provision of earplugs to workers exposed to high noise generating activities. Workers and operators at work site will be provided with earmuffs.
- Conducting periodical medical check-up of all workers for any noise related health problems.
- Proper training to personnel to create awareness about adverse noise level effects.

## District Survey Report: Sidhi

- Periodic noise monitoring at suitable locations in the mining area and nearby habitations to assess efficacy of adopted control measures.
- During the blasting, optimum spacing, burden and charging of holes will be made under the supervision of competent qualified mines foreman, mate as approved by Director of Mines safety.

### **18.4 Land Environment**

- Riparian vegetation should be developed that doesn't stress with changes over short period of time.
- Safety barrier zone should be left out in order to prevent quick sand condition or rapid erosion of river banks.
- Development of suitable greenbelt in safety and barrier zone
- Waste dumps should be stabilized taking proper measures
- Degradation of land environment should be checked by briefing the worker about routine works regarding cleanliness and proper mining measures.
- No such infrastructure or any construction should be done that might hinder the natural flow of the river.

### **18.5 Biological Environment**

- Development of gap filling saplings in the safety barrier left around the quarry area.
- Carrying out thick greenbelt with local flora species predominantly with long canopy leaves on the inactive mined out upper benches.
- Development of dense poly-culture plantation using local flora species in the mining area at conceptual stage.
- Adoption of suitable air pollution control measures as suggested above.
- Transport of materials in trucks covered with tarpaulin.
- Construction of garland drains and settling tank to arrest silt wash off from lease area.
- Construction of retention walls around lower boundary of mining area to arrest silt wash off and roll down boulders.
- Retaining walls with weep hole will be constructed around the mine boundaries to arrest silt wash off.

## **19. Reclamation of Mined out area**

There is no proposal for backfilling, reclamation and rehabilitation. The quarry pit should be fenced by barbed wire to prevent inherent entry of public and cattle. The quarried out pit will be allowed to collect rain and seepage water which act as a reservoir for storage. The Quarried

## District Survey Report: Sidhi

pit may be used as water reservoir for both Domestic and Agriculture purpose, in case of stone mining and inland sand mining. For Rover sand mining, the quarry should be demarcated using pillars and left for replenishment during monsoon season. No mining should be undertaken during monsoon period to avoid accidents and mishaps.

### 20. Sand Replenishment Plan and Projections

#### 20.1 Sand Replenishment Assessment

The process of sand replenishment is highly dependent upon the rainfall received in the catchment areas of rivers and their tributaries and velocity of river. It is a dynamic process. Thus it is difficult to predict, what quantity of sand may be reclaimed/ replenished by river. Because, in case of less rain, less water in the river, there may be less erosion and transportation may also be minimal and as a result deposition too will be less. Moreover, in case of floods, the sudden gush of water may force the change in river course, thus old sites of sand deposition may not be relevant. Thus, the above figures may just be a mere prediction, based on the production in the preceding years. More so, practically, it is not possible that in such a short period, single person can visit each spot within the district and determine how much quantity of sand may be replenished every year. The data narrated in the report, regarding annual deposition of sand and associated aggregates and minable mineral potential is concerned, is only an estimation based on the production data provided by the district mining office. Thus, the figures may vary from area to area and year on year basis. Therefore, this document is not a static one but have to be a dynamic one, the figures of which may vary with respect to the area under question for which the prior environmental clearance will be sought.

In order to establish a safe extraction limit, such that the extracted sand gets replenished annually, a replenishment study is to be carried out. For this purpose, the river bed RL at selected points in the dry portion of riverbed will be measured during pre-monsoon period and again during post-monsoon period in order to assess the annual quantum of sand deposition. If it is observed that, there is an average increase in riverbed RL, it shows that it is due to deposition of sand during the monsoon flow of the river and by multiplying it with the area of lease one can measure the quantity of sand replenished every year.

Sand quarrying from the river bed will have both positive and negative impacts.

#### NEGATIVE IMPACTS

It includes destruction of natural river course, sand erosion, bank erosion, bank cutting and widening and deepening of river bed, change in hydrological status and recharging conditions and destruction to closely linked flora, fauna and aquatic life.

#### POSITIVE IMPACTS

Employment and socio-economic status of the habitats living besides the river depends on sand mining industries. Construction of concrete infrastructure, roads and some other related activities depends on the river bed sand. Continuous accumulation of sand ultimately leads to the reduction in water carrying capacity of the river leading excessive flood in the river. Sustainable extraction of sand from river will lead to overcoming the problem.

Initially replenishment study requires four surveys. The first survey needs to be carried out in the month of April for recording the level of mining lease before the monsoon. The second



# District Survey Report: Sidhi

survey is at the time of closing of mines for monsoon season. This survey will provide the quantity of the material excavated before the offset of monsoon. The third survey needs to be carried out after the monsoon to know the quantum of material deposited/replenished in the mining lease. The fourth survey at the end of March to know the quantity of material excavated during the financial year. For the subsequent years, there will be a requirement of only three surveys. The results of year-wise surveys help the state government to establish the replenishment rate of the river. Based on the replenishment rate future auction may be planned. The replenishment period may vary on nature of the channel and season of deposition arising due to variation in the flow. Such period and season may vary on the geographical and precipitation characteristic of the region and requires to be defined by the local agencies preferable with the help of the Central Water Commission and Indian Meteorological Department. The excavation will, therefore, be limited to estimated replenishment estimated with consideration of other regulatory provisions.

## 21. Need for Sand Replenishment Study and Factors to be considered

Environmental status of the mined out area may be affected badly if proper care is not taken to ensure sustainable extraction of sand from river bed. Proper study of the following factors must be taken into consideration to reveal the actual potential of sand deposition in river course after completion of periodical excavation annually. The main factors to be considered for the study of the replenishment potential of particular river course are:

Formation of sand comprises of the following:

- Catchment area and geographical strata
- Erosion, weathering and transportation of load
- Climatic conditions, precipitation
- Geomorphology, physiographic manmade structures and activity details

Deposition/sedimentation of material or sediment yield depends upon several factors like:

- Catchment area
- Span of river/ flood plain
- Travelling distance of suspended particles
- Slope/gradient/ depth of water channel;/meandering of river
- Geology traversed
- Climatic conditions
- Tributaries/ confluence
- Type/ stage of river and flow velocity
- Flow during lean period

## 22. Risk Assessment & Disaster Management Plan:

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) is supposed to be a dynamic, changing, document focusing on continual improvement of emergency response planning and arrangements.

# District Survey Report: Sidhi

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/induction conducted by the respective department from time to time.

## **22.1 General Responsibilities during an Emergency**

During an emergency, it becomes more enhanced and pronounced when an emergency warning is raised, the workers in-charge, should adopt safe and emergency shut down and attend any prescribed duty as essential employee. If no such responsibility is assigned, he should adopt a safe course to assembly point and await instructions. He should not resort to spread panic. On the other hand, he must assist emergency personnel towards objectives of DMP.

## **22.2 Co-ordination with Local Authorities**

The mine manager who is responsible for emergency will always keep a jeep ready at site. In case any eventualities the victim will be taken to the nearby hospitals after carrying out the first aid at site. A certified first aid certificate holder will be responsible to carry out the first aid at site. The mine manager should collect and have adequate information of the nearby hospitals, fire station, police station, village Panchayat heads, taxi stands, medical shop, district revenue authorities etc., and use them efficiently during the case of emergency.



  
State Level Environment Impact  
Assessment Authority, M.P.  
E-5, Anand Bhawan, (Bhopal)



# 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: 15857SEIAA/2022

Date: 9/9/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर

जिला - सीधी (म.प्र.)

विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट - सीधी (रेत खनिज)

संदर्भ: आपका पत्र क्र. 353, दिनांक 17.08.2022 ।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला सीधी की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

".....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी 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 द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सीधी 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 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए सीधी जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, सीधी को पुनरीक्षित 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।

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

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)  
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  
भोपाल-462016 (म.प्र.)

वेबसाइट- <http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in>

दूरभाष नं. - 0755-2466970, 2466859

फैक्स नं. - 0755-2462136

No: /SEIAA/2022

Date:

क्र. 1586 /SEIAA/2022 भोपाल  
प्रतिलिपि :-

दिनांक 9/9/22

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

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. की 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022  
का कार्यवाही विवरण

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ भोपाल 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 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए भोपाल जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

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

17. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला - सीधी (रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वीं बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला सीधी की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।


समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिसूचीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा से अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये।

समिति की यह भी 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 द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सीधी 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 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए सीधी जिले की

  
(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)  
सदस्य सचिव

  
(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)  
अध्यक्ष



अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

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

18. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला - बड़वानी

अ. रेत खनिज

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वीं बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 591वीं बैठक दिनांक 27/08/2022 में जिला बड़वानी की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।


".....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये।


समिति की यह भी 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 द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बड़वानी 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 591वीं बैठक दिनांक 27/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए बड़वानी जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, बड़वानी को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भूमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

  
(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)  
सदस्य सचिव

  
(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)  
अध्यक्ष

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(रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। मिनरल पोटेन्शियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। समिति की यह भी 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 द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ भोपाल 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।

**16.जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – सीधी (रेत खनिज)**

<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Sand</b>
<b>Earlier DSR Discussed</b>	SEAC 587 <sup>th</sup> , 589 <sup>th</sup> Meeting dated 02.08.22, 17.08.2022
<b>Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)</b>	Recommended for DSR Updation ( Sand)
<b>Deliberation in the SEAC 587<sup>th</sup>, 589<sup>th</sup> Meeting dated 02.08.22, 17.08.2022.</b>	<p>राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587वीं बैठक दिनांक 02.08.22</p> <p>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – सीधी, म.प्र.– (रेत खनिज)</p> <p>कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला सीधी के पत्र क्रमांक 220 दिनांक 14/07/22 के माध्यम से सीधी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रेत एवं अन्य गौण खनिज हेतु अलग-अलग 02 वॉल्यूम में राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण एवं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु ई-मेल के माध्यम से (सॉफ्टकापी) भेजी गई है जो राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति को दिनांक 22/07/22 को प्राप्त हुई है। उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 24/07/22 (सॉफ्टकापी) को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा हेतु राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/2022 को प्रस्तावित है।</p> <p>कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला सीधी म.प्र. के पत्र क्रमांक 220 दिनांक 14/07/2022 द्वारा प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया गया कि इस रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन जिला स्तर पर गठित समिति द्वारा दिनांक 30/06/22 को किया गया तथा अनुमोदन उपरांत जिले की वेबसाइट पर दिनांक 01/06/22 को अपलोड किया गया, जिसमें कोई आपत्ति/सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए।</p> <p>राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/2022 को सीधी जिले की उक्त नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट-2022 (रेत खनिज), पर चर्चा की गई। चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, सीधी की ओर से सुश्री दीपमाला तिवारी, खनिज अधिकारी ऑनलाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि :-</p>

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	<p><b>रेत खनिज</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में कुछ जानकारियों पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 द्वारा निर्धारित फार्मेट / तालिका में नहीं दी गई है। जैसे टेबिल क्रमांक 15 एवं 16 में खनिज रेत हेतु लीजवार 'माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल (घनमीटर में) 60% टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल) लीजवार लम्बाई एवं चौड़ाई के साथ नहीं दिया गया है जो दिया जाना आवश्यक है।</li> <li>2. प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में विगत 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई जाये, जिससे यह ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोर्टेशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा है।</li> <li>3. इसी प्रकार एनुअल डिपोजिशन तथा मिनरल पोर्टेशियल की जानकारी भी अधिसूचना में निहित प्रपत्र अनुसार दी जाना चाहिए।</li> <li>4. इसी प्रकार जिले में स्वीकृत/प्रस्तावित खदानों को को-आर्डिनेट के अनुसार डिजिटाइज मैप (आर्क यू / गूगल अर्थ कम्पेरेबल - सी.डी.में) भी संलग्न किया जाये ताकि पर्यावरण अभिसूचना के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने में तथा 500 मीटर के अंदर स्थित अन्य स्वीकृत खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो।</li> <li>5. समिति ने संबंधित जिलों के खनिज अधिकारियों को निर्देशित करती है कि इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि नदियों में किसी स्थान पर मछलियों/कछुआ /घड़ियाल/मगरमच्छ आदि जलचरों का ब्रीडिंग ग्राउण्ड तो नहीं है यदि ऐसा कोई स्थानीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र दृष्टिगत होता है तो खनन क्षेत्र की सीमा को 60 प्रतिशत से कम कर 50 प्रतिशत तक भी सीमित किया जा सकता है।</li> </ol> <p>चर्चा उपरान्त समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला सीधी को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये। ऑन लाईन उपस्थित सुश्री दीपमाला तिवारी, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत) को अद्यतन कर लें। तदनुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समारोहों निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 589 वीं बैठक दिनांक 17/08/22</b></p> <p>खनिज अधिकारियों से चर्चा के दौरान जिला रायसेन, भोपाल एवं सीधी के खनिज अधिकारी (जिनकी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुतीकरण में सूचीबद्ध नहीं थी) भी चर्चा में आमंत्रित किये गये थे ताकि लिये गये निर्णयों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में वे अपनी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट अद्यतन कर सकें। इस दौरान खनिज अधिकारियों द्वारा बैठक के दौरान उठाये गये प्रश्नों पर भी चर्चा की गयी एवं उनका शंका समाधान भी किया गया। जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचालनालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, खनिज अधिकारी को भी समिति ने निर्देशित किया कि वे अपने स्तर पर भी जिले के सभी खनिज अधिकारियों को नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की सस्टेनेबल सेंड माईनिंग मैनेजमेंट गाईडलाइन, 2016, इफोसमेंट मॉनिटरिंग फॉर सेंड माईनिंग गाईडलाइन, 2020 तथा अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित प्रपत्र अनुसार प्रस्तुत करें ताकि बार-बार संशोधनों की आवश्यकता न पड़े।</p>
<b>Revised DSR received from District Collectorate ( Mining)</b>	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate ( Mining) Office, Sidhi , No. 353dated 17.08.2022
<b>Hard Copy Soft Copy or both</b>	Hard copy & Soft copy
<b>SEAC meeting dated 26/08/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, सीधी के तालिका 14.3, पेज न0. 24-27 में दर्शित तालिका में मिनरल पोर्टेशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल (रेत</li> </ul>



**590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक**  
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	<p>खनन हेतु) प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल में विगत 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई गयी है।</li><li>• मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली तालिका तालिका 14.3, पेज न0. 24-27 में आवश्यक रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।</li></ul>
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आज दिनांक 26/8/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं सुश्री दीपमाला तिवारी, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति ने पाया कि सीधी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर आमजन के सुझाव आमंत्रित कर इनका अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति द्वारा किया जा चुका है तथा खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला- सीधी पत्र 353 दिनांक 17/08/22 के माध्यम से मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी 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 द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सीधी 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 ।