

## SITE INSPECTION REPORT

1.	Name of the Project.	Dalki Iron & Mn Mines of M/s OMC Ltd.
2.	Name of District/ Division.	Keonjhar/ Keonjhar Forest Division.
3.	Date of Inspection.	29.05.2015 and 08.07.2017
4.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer.	Sri Rohita Kumar Lenka, I.F.S. Divisional Forest Officer, Keonjhar Division.
5.	Name and designation of the Officers who attended the Inspection including representative of user agency.	Shri P.N. Rout, Range Officer, Barbil Range.  Representative of the User Agency. Sri Arun Balabant Ray, Manager, Dalki Iron & Mn Mines.
6.	Legal Status of the Forest land with area Proposed for diversion	Reserve Forest, Revenue Forest and Non-forest land recorded as Forest as on 25.10.1980- 7.94 ha.
7.	If area required for diversion has been demarcated on the ground.	Yes

## 8. Item wise break up of forest land proposed for diversion.

Sl. No	Pattern of Utilization	Number/ Dimension	Forest land (ha)
1	Drilling of Bore Hole	59 Nos./ 4" dia @0.02 ha/ bore hole	1.18
2	Construction of proposed road/ path	Length= 4131.313 Mtr Width= 5.00 Mtr	2.065
3	Existing Road	Length= 9388.00 Mtr Width= 5.00 Mtr	4.694
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7.939 or 7.94</b>

9.	Condition of Vegetation and type of forest in the applied area	<p>Thakurani Reserved Forest and adjoining Revenue Forests are placed under the forest type- 3C/C2e(iii) Moist Peninsular Valley Sal. The prevailing vegetation in the virgin forest land located within the mining lease includes Sal and Sal associates. The geological formation of this area is quite suitable for growth of sal. Sal constitutes around 70 to 75% of the top canopy. The middle storey is unobscured. The quality of Sal varies from all India Quality II to IV. Quality II sal is mainly confined to the valleys while Q III occurs on the hill slopes of moderate gradient. Q IV sal mainly confined in the ridges. Q I sal is completely absent.</p> <p>The principal associates of sal includes <i>Terminalia alata</i>, <i>Lagerstroemia perviflora</i>, <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>, <i>Terminalia belerica</i>, <i>Syzygium cumini</i>, <i>Mangifera indica</i>, <i>Schleichera oleosa</i>, <i>Adina cordifolia</i>, <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>, <i>Bombax ceiba</i>, <i>Bridelia retusa</i>, <i>Madhuca indica</i>. The middle story is represented by <i>Syzygium cumini</i>, <i>Ougeinia ougenensis</i>, <i>Careya arborea</i>, <i>Treema orientalis</i>, <i>Embllica officinalis</i>, <i>Cassia fistula</i> etc. The shrubs and undergrowth are characterized by <i>Indigofera pulchella</i>, <i>Ardisia solenacea</i>, <i>Flemingia chhappar</i>, <i>Helicteres ixora</i> and <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> etc. The prevailing climbers include <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>, <i>Combretum decandrum</i> and <i>Beutia parviflora</i>. The grasses over the forest floor include <i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>, <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>, <i>Dicanthium cariccosum</i>, <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> etc.</p>
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		<p>The canopy density of the prevailing forest growth varies from 0.2 to 0.8. Pure patches of sal occur mainly in Thakurani, Uliburu, Baitarani, Karo and with miscellaneous crop, in small patches in Sidhamath. Regeneration of sal is profuse in Baitarani A and Baitarani B, Western part of Uliburu, part of Karo R.F. adjoining to Saranda of Jharkhand, Thakurani R.F. adjoining to Jharkhand, Sidhamath near Karo River. The best sal forests in these divisions are seen on the plateau around Barbil and Joda, which is an extension of the best sal forest of Saranda of Jharkhand. The prevalence of pole crop to middle aged sal crop in this area indicates the shifting cultivation in the past and the crop can therefore be considered to be secondary origin. But the secondary moist deciduous forest replacing primary forest of the same type is not differentiated as almost all the primary forests have been practically influenced by human interference.</p> <p>Part of forest land (Thakurani RF), involved in the mining lease, is moderately densed with canopy density varying from 0.6 to 0.7. The balance forest land (Revenue, Sabik Forest), involved in the mining lease, is predominantly characterised with growth of sal and sal associates with canopy density varying from 0.5 to 0.6.</p>
10.	Position of Wildlife	The area does not form part of any National Park / Sanctuary / Biosphere reserve. It does not come under any wild life corridor. The area is coming under Elephant habitat zone-2 as per report of ORSAC. Movement of wild elephants is often noticed.
11.	Whether the applied area involves any Eco-Sensitive Zone / National Park / Sanctuary.	No
12.	No. of trees to be felled and its impact on the eco-system.	There are 545 nos. of sound, 300 Nos. of unsound trees and 6022 Nos. of poles below 30 cm girth enumerated over 7.94 ha forest land, located within the mining lease, proposed for prospecting operation. The species wise and diameter class wise abstract of enumerated trees in respect of the applied forest land in separate sheets is enclosed as <b>Annexure- _____</b> . Felling of trees will bring temporary change in land use in the mining lease.
13.	Details of broken up land and reclamation done if any.	N/A
14.	Position of displacement of people and adequacy of rehabilitation, if any.	N/A
15.	Position of rare and endangered species available and importance of the applied area from archeological point of view.	No rare or endangered species available in the applied diversion area, but movement of elephant is often noticed. There is no archaeologically important monument situated in the area.
16.	Non-forest land selected for Compensatory afforestation has been included in the D.L.C. report or not.	N/A
17.	Suitability of the identified non-forest land/ degraded Forestland for Compensatory afforestation.	N/A
18.	Violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 if any and action taken thereon.	No violation is committed under FC Act, 1980 in respect of the proposed prospecting operation in the mining lease.

  
**Divisional Forest Officer,**  
**Keonjhar Division**