

## PART-II

(To be filled by the concerned Deputy Conservator of Forests)

### 7. Location of the Project/Scheme.

(i) State/Union Territory.		Odisha.				
(ii) District.		Keonjhar.				
(iii) Forest Division.		Keonjhar Forest Division.				
(iv) Area of Forest land proposed for diversion (in ha.)	The area of the forest land proposed for diversion is 0.744 ha. The detailed pattern of utilization in respect of applied forest land is produced hereunder					
	Purpose of Utilization	Reserved Forest (R.F.) in ha	Proposed Reserved Forest (PRF) in ha	Revenue Forest in ha	DLC Forest in ha	Total Forest Land in ha
	Iron Ore Slurry Pipeline System	0.36	0.024	0.274	0.086	0.744
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.274</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.744</b>
(v) Legal status of Forest.	Reserved Forest = 0.360 ha Proposed Reserved Forest = 0.024 ha Revenue Forest = 0.274 ha DLC Forest = 0.086 ha <b>Total = 0.744 ha</b>					
(vi) Density of vegetation.	<p>The proposed site for laying of underground pipeline runs from Kitabeda of Barbil Tahasil to Taramakanta of Banspal Tahasil in Keonjhar district involves Thakurani RF, Baitarani RF, Naibaga RF, Taramakanta PRF, Revenue Forest and DLC forest. Thakurani and Baitarani RF are sub grouped under type 3C/C<sub>2e</sub> Moist Peninsular Low Level Sal and Naibuga RF is sub grouped under type 5B/C<sub>2</sub> Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest. The prevailing vegetation in the applied Revenue and DLC forest is sporadic and patchy with dominance of Sal and Sal associates. The Reserved Forests, involved in the project, are placed under <b>Eco Value Class- I</b>. The prevailing forest growth comprises the sal forests of Bhuyan &amp; JuangPirih plateau and Joda-Barbil plateau region stretching along Chamakpur-Bonai border region extending over a large area. The main associates of sal are <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>, <i>Terminalia alata</i>, <i>Emblica officinalis</i>, <i>Bridelia retusa</i>, <i>Gmelina arborea</i>, <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>, <i>Careya arborea</i>, <i>Diospyrus melanoxylon</i>, <i>Butea parviflora</i>, <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>, <i>Zyziphus spp.</i> The main climbers associated with sal in these areas are <i>Combretum decandrum</i>, <i>Butea superba</i>, <i>Bahunia vahlii</i>, <i>Smilax tetraphylla</i> etc. The important grass species are <i>Heteropogon contortus</i>, <i>Aplida mutica</i>, <i>Dicanthium carricosum</i>, <i>Cynodondactylon</i>, <i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> etc.</p> <p>The canopy density of the prevailing forest growth varies from 0.3 to 0.7 and is kept at <b>0.5</b>.</p>					
(vii) Species wise (Scientific names) and diameter class wise enumeration of trees in unbroken/broken area.	Species wise and diameter class wise abstract of trees enumerated in respect of applied forest land is enclosed as <b>Annexure- V\I\I</b>					

(viii) Brief note on vulnerability of the forest area to erosion	There are 70 nos. of trees (35 - sound trees and 35 - unsound trees) standing on the forest land proposed for diversion for laying of Iron Ore Slurry Pipeline for transportation of iron Ore in slurry form from Kitabeda village under Barbil Tahasil to Taramakanta village under Banspal Tahasil in Keonjhar Forest Division. The pipeline can be laid with minimum removal of forest growth in the proposed corridor. However, the User Agency is required, to address the impact of the project on the forest growth and forest floor, to make good the land after use and make good any loss to forest/environment. In addition, it is also suggested, keeping in view the removal of tree growth and digging of forest floor for laying underground pipeline, to take up intensive soil and moisture conservation measures along both sides of the proposed pipeline project in the forest blocks.
(ix) Approximate distance of the proposed site for diversion from boundary of forest.	The proposed underground pipeline system will be laid inside Thakurani RF, Baitarani RF, Naibaga RF, Taramakanta PRF, Revenue Forest and DLC Forest within RoW of Existing Roads.
(x) Whether forms part of National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Tiger Reserve, Elephant Corridor etc. (If so, the details of the area and comments of the Chief Wild Life Warden to be annexed.	The applied area does not form part of any National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Tiger Reserve, Elephant Corridor etc. Movement of wild elephants is often witnessed in the applied forest land and adjoining fringe area. The applied site falls under elephant habitat zone- 2 as mentioned by ORSAC, Bhubaneswar.
(xi) Whether any rare/endangered/unique species of Flora and Fauna found in the area if so, details there of	No rare or endangered species is available in the applied area for diversion but movement of wild elephants is often noticed in the applied forest land and adjoining fringe area.
(xii) Whether any protected Archeological/heritage site/ defense establishment or any other important Monument is located in the area. If so, details thereof with NOC from competent Authority, if required.	No archeological/heritage site/ defense establishment or any other important Monument is located in the area.
8. Whether the requirement of forest land as proposed by the User Agency in	The proposed alignment route i.e. Alternative - 1 is the barest minimum and unavoidable. The other two alternative alignments opted for the project involve more forest land and therefore, will require more number of trees to be removed.

column 2 of Part I is un-avoidable and barest minimum for the project. If no, recommended area item wise with details of alternatives examined.	
9. Whether any work in violation of the Act has been carried out (Yes/No). If yes, details of the same including period of work done, action taken on erring officials. Whether work in violation is still in progress.	No violation is observed in the forest land, involved in the instant diversion proposal and proposed for diversion under FC Act, 1980, in respect of laying underground Iron Ore Slurry Pipeline by M/s Jindal Steel & Power Limited.
10. Details of compensatory afforestation scheme: (i) Details of non-forest area/degraded forest area identified for compensatory afforestation, its distance from adjoining forest, number of patches, size of each patch.	<p>Non-forest Private land over 2.630 ha has been identified in village Kurumula under Pallahara Tahasil under jurisdiction of Deogarh Forest Division in lieu of the forest land proposed for diversion over 2.062 ha in respect of two divisions i.e. Keonjhar &amp; Deogarh Forest Division. This includes 0.744 ha non-forest land, in lieu of forest land proposed for diversion over 0.744 ha, under Keonjhar Division and 1.318 ha non-forest land, in lieu of forest land proposed for diversion over 1.318 ha, under Deogarh Division.</p> <p><b>Distance from adjoining forest – 0 Km</b></p> <p><b>Number of Patches – One</b></p> <p><b>Size - 2.630 ha</b></p>
(ii) Map showing non-forest/degraded forest area identified for compensatory afforestation and adjoining forest boundaries.	Map showing the Non-forest land identified for compensatory afforestation and adjoining forest boundaries is enclosed as <b>Plate No- <u>VIII</u></b> .
(iii) Detailed compensatory afforestation scheme including species to be planted, implementing agency, time schedule, cost structure, etc.	Scheme of compensatory afforestation, prepared by the DFO, Deogarh Division, is enclosed vide <b>Annexure <u>XVII</u></b>
(iv) Total financial outlay for compensatory afforestation scheme.	Rs. 17,22,611/-
(v) Certificates from competent authority regarding suitability of area identified for compensatory afforestation and from management point of	The DFO, Deogarh Division has furnished the desired certificate regarding suitability of area identified for compensatory afforestation. The said certificate is enclosed in the scheme prepared in this regard.

view. (To be signed by the concerned Deputy Conservator of Forests).	
11. Site Inspection report of the DCF (to be enclosed) especially highlighting facts asked in column 7 (xi,xii) 8 and 9 above.	Site Inspection report of the DCF is enclosed vide <b>Annexure – <u>XV</u></b> .
12. Division/District Profile.	
(i) Geographical area of the district.	830300.000 ha
(ii) Forest area of the district.	336615.6293 ha
(iii) Total Forest area diverted since 1980 with numbers.	10316.5406 ha (75 Nos.)
(iv) Total compensatory afforestation stipulated in the District/Division since 1980 on  (a) Forest land including Penal compensatory afforestation.  (b) Non-forest land.	C.A. 1669.6180 ha. P.C.A. <u>4994.8675 ha.</u>  C.A- 7247.7931ha.
(v) Progress of Compensatory afforestation as on (date) (a) Forest land  (b) Non-forest land.	C.A. 1152.58 ha. P.C.A. <u>2996.34 ha.</u>  C.A 5983.9016 ha.
13. Specific recommendation of the D.C.F. for acceptance or other wise of the proposal with reasons.	<p>The total forest land involved in the project is 0.744 ha under Keonjhar Forest Division. This includes 0.360 ha RF, 0.024 ha PRF, 0.274 ha Revenue Forest and 0.086 ha DLC Forest land. The proposed area is unavoidable and the barest minimum for the purpose of laying underground pipeline from village Kitabeda under Barbil Tahasil to Village Taramakanta under Banspal Tahasil of Keonjhar District. There is no sign of prevalence of endangered, threatened and vulnerable wild fauna in the said area except movement of wild elephant often noticed in the applied areas. The Pipeline route is aligned within the RoW of existing Roads.</p> <p>The following site specific recommendation is suggested in respect of the aforesaid diversion proposal-</p>

1. Intensive soil and moisture conservation measures along both sides of the proposed pipeline project in forest blocks.
2. Site Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan in addition to an elephant anti-depredation scheme for Barbil, Champua and BJP Range.

The said proposal, is therefore, submitted for necessary approval u/s- 2(ii) of FC Act, 1980 taking the aforesaid facts into consideration.

Date : 16-05-2017  
Place. Keonjhar

Signature.  
Name Sri Rohit Kumar Lenka, IFS  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Official Seal.  
Keonjhar Division