

MINING PLAN

FOR SAND, BAJRI AND BOULDER
IN
SONG NADI (RIVER)
MUSSOORIE FOREST DIVISION
AREA: 64 ha.

At

RAIPUR FOREST RANGE
NEAR VILLAGE – SAURA SIROLI & RAIPUR
TEHSIL – RAIPUR
DISTRICT – DEHRADUN (UTTARAKHAND)

APPLICANT

M/s UTTARAKHAND FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ARANYA VIKAS BHAWAN, 73 NEHRU ROAD,
DEHRADUN – 248001 (UTTARAKHAND)

PREPARED BY



Harish Kainthola
RQP/DDN/141/2002-A
(Valid upto 16 Jan. 2017)

एच. एच. खडकुरी डी.डी.
मुसोरी विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड
देहरादून

रक्षक के आदेश पर प्रमाणित
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CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
Chapter- 1 GENERAL INFORMATION	1
Chapter- 2 DETAIL INFORMATION OF QUARRY LEASE	2-3
Chapter- 3 GEOLOGY AND RESERVES	4-8
Chapter- 4 MINING	9-17
Chapter- 5 USE OF MINERAL	18
Chapter- 6 MINE DRAINAGE	18
Chapter- 7 STACKING OF MINERAL REJECTS AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE	18
Chapter- 8 OTHER	19
Chapter- 9 BENEFICIATION	19
Chapter- 10 ENVIRONMENT	20-22
Chapter- 11 CLOSURE PLAN	23-24
Chapter- 12 CONCLUSION	24



LIST OF ANNEXURE

<i>Title</i>	<i>Annexure No.</i>
LOI for ML	1
Demarcated Topo/Google Map	2
Joint Inspection Report	3
RQP Certificate	4
Authorization Letter	5

LIST OF PLATES

<i>Title</i>	<i>PLATE. No.</i>
Location plan	1
Surface geological map	2
Geological sections	3
Pit layout plan at the end of I year	4
Pit layout plan at the end of II year	5
Pit layout plan at the end of III year	6
Pit layout plan at the end of IV year	7
Pit layout plan at the end of V year	8
Pit sections	9
Ultimate Pit Plan	10
Slice Plan	11



CHAPTER - 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

M/s Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC) Uttarakhand has got Letter of Intent of Song Nadi (River) Bhopalpani Compartment No.8 in Mussoorie Forest Division near village- Saura Saroli & Raipur, Tehsil- Raipur, Distt.- Dehradun (Uttarakhand) for preparation of mining plan for Mining License (ML) from Government of Uttarakhand over an area of 64 ha. for RBM (sand, *bajri* & boulder) in single block in Song Nadi (River) for the period of 05 year (Annexure No.-1). Demarcated Map (Annexure No.-2) is provided by the UKFDC. The applied area is jointly inspected by different state Govt. authorities (Annexure No. 3).

The mining plan of the area is prepared by Harish Kainthola (RQP), M/s *KainGeotech* Lane No.- 8, Indraprastha, Upper Nathanpur, Ring road, Dehradun, Regd. No.: RQP/DDN/141/2002-A, (Annexure No.4) for estimating the reserve of mineral RBM (sand *bajri* & boulder).

M/s Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation has authorised M/s *KainGeotech* to prepare the Mining Plan in respect of Song-Mussoorie over an area of 64 ha. for minor mineral falls under Forest (*Be Nap*) land near village- Saura Saroli & Raipur, Tehsil- Vikasnagar, Distt.- Dehradun, Uttarakhand (Annexure No. 5).

Mining of minerals is site specific in nature and the location of the proposed project is restricted to the geology and mineral deposition of the area. Safety, economical and technical constraints determine the mining methods to be employed.

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CHAPTER – 2

DETAIL INFORMATION OF QUARRY LEASE

Name & Address of the Applicant:

M/s Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC), Aranya Vikas Bhawan, 73 Nehru Road, Dehradun – 248001.

Status of the Applicant:

Govt. Body. Applicant has 10 year experience in mining activities.

Minerals which are occurring in the area and which the applicant intends to mine:

RBM (sand *bajri* & boulder).

Status of the area:

M/s Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC) has applied for an area of 64 ha. falls under Forest (*Be Nap*) land in Saura Saroli & Raipur, Tehsil- Raipur, Distt.- Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

Period for which the mining lease is granted / renewed / proposed to be applied:

5 years

Name, Address & Registration No. of the recognized person, who prepared the Mining Plan:

Harish Kainthola

KainGeotech

Lane No. 8, Indraprastha,

Mussoorie by pass road, Upper Nathanpur,

Dehra Dun- 248008 (Uttarakhand)

Telephone (Cell): 09412028745, 09412058990 (Office), 0135-2734986 (Resi.)

E-mail – hkainthola@gmail.com, kain_geotech2147@rediffmail.com

Registration No. - RQP/DDN/141/2002-A

Valid up to - 16 Jan 2017 (Annexure No - 4)

Infrastructure facilities –

Power & Electricity:

The lease area falls near village- Saura Saroli, Raipur, which is electrified by 220 volt supply; nearly 80% area fall 5 km periphery of the area is electrified.

Water Supply:

Water table of this area is about 15-110 ft below the ground. Water supply from tank will be arranged for drinking purpose. Dug wells and spring water can also be used for



drinking water purposes. For irrigation, small canal are made on the perennial *nalas* and water supply for drinking purpose through pipelines by Uttarakhand Jal Sasthan.

Post office & Telegraph:

Post Office is situated at Saura Saroli, which is about 2 km away from lease hold area.

Education institute:

Primary school is situated in Saura Saroli which is about 2 km away from lease hold area.

Senior Sec. School and Intermediate collage are situated in Saura Saroli, which is about 2 km away from lease hold area.

For getting higher studies, people are going to Dehradun which is about 14 km from the lease area.

Health facility:

In Raipur Primary Health Centre is available, which is about 4 km from lease area. District hospital is situated at Dehradun, which is 14 km away from the lease area.

Police station:

The nearest police station is at Raipur which is about 4 km from applied area.

Bank:

There are number of banks available at Raipur which is about 4 km from the applied area.



CHAPTER-3

GEOLOGY AND RESERVES

Physiography:

Physiographically the area is simple except a few dip slopes composed of Pleistocene and Recent deposits facing the syncline Doon valley and ridges & cliffs of the Upper Siwalik Conglomerates. The Middle Siwalik Formation develops low rounded hills with distinct marked lowering throughout northern margin of the unit as compared to southern margin. The important rivers of the area are Song, Suswa, Tons, Suarna, Nimmi and Chorkhala running approximately south to south-west directions and Asan running approximately south-east direction. Song Nadi is a tributary of river. The climate of the area is inter- continental (monsoon type). Maximum temperature reaches 36.2^oC and the minimum even to freezing points in winters. Average rainfall is about 2073.3mm and most of it flows as runoff and some percolates in sandstones and conglomerates.

Regional geology:

Situated in the annals of Garhwal Himalaya, the district of Dehradun occupies the long tectonic 'Doon Valley' of the outer Himalaya. It lies within the Pre-Tertiary ranges of Lesser Himalaya to the north, and the Siwalik ranges of Outer Himalaya to the south. The Siwalik rocks have been folded into an overturned syncline, flanked by two anticlines. The syncline shape of Siwaliks has controlled the geomorphological development of Doon Valley (Auden, 1937).

The terrain around Dehradun is full of minor ridges and valleys. A prominent ridge runs north-south. Western part is washed by the river Tons, Noon Nadi and Asan, tributaries of Yamuna, flowing towards southwest and the eastern segment is drained by the WNW-ESE flowing river Song, Suswa, a tributary of Ganga.

Lithostratigraphy of the Upper Siwalik and Post-Siwalik sediment in Song Valley is given below:

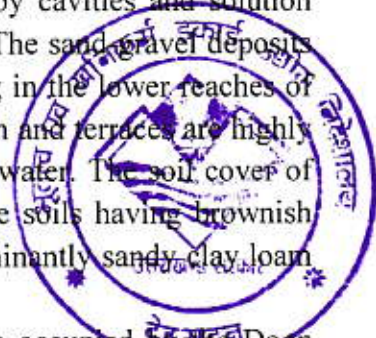
Age	Formations	Divisions	Lithology	Average Thickness
Recent (Quaternary)	Doon Gravels	Song Alluvium	Alluvium	
Sub-Recent	Post-Siwaliks	New Terrace sediments	Gravel and pebble beds with brown clay bands	20m
Upper-Pleistocene-Mid Pleistocene		Old Terrace sediments	Boulder beds, sand, yellow, and maroon clay bands	44m
Unconformity				
Lower Pleistocene	Upper Siwaliks	Boulder conglomerates ?	Alternating conglomerates. Sand and clay bands	147m



The Upper Siwalik partly ranges into Pleistocene which is probably represented by the Boulder Conglomerate Stage here. These are overlain by Post-Siwalik sediments with a pronounced unconformity. The Siwalik rocks constitute low ranges in this area, whereas the Post-Siwalik constitutes the older and newer terraces of the river Song. The Quaternary part of the Upper Siwalik consists mainly of conglomerates with alternating sand and clay beds. The conglomerates contain pebbles mainly of quartzite, slate, limestone, sandstone etc. embedded in a sandy matrix. The Old Terrace sediments contain boulder and gravel beds with smooth, but often cracked boulders mainly of quartzite, phyllite, schist, sandstone etc. embedded in coarse sandy matrix. There are some bands of yellow and maroon clay along with some sandy and sandy clay horizon. These sediments generally lie horizontally, but occasionally show gentle southerly dips. The New Terrace sediments contain pebbles and gravel horizons with unconsolidated material composed mainly of limestone, quartzite etc. There are some brown coloured clay beds, which appear to be older Alluvium. These are usually placed horizontally, unconformably overlying the Old Terrace sediments. Sometimes, these even overlap the Old Terrace, and directly overlie the Siwalik and other Formation. These Post-Siwalik sediments exhibit variable thicknesses. Tube well data shows a gradual increase in their thickness from west to east. In the western part of the area the Old Terrace is 12m and New Terrace is 36 m thick.

In Lesser Himalayan Zone steeply sloping northern flank of the valley comprising rocks of the Lesser Himalayan Formations, such as quartzite, schist, slates, phyllites, hard sandstone, limestone and dolomite of the Chandpur, Nagthat, Blaini, Krol and Tal Formations and having secondary porosity and permeability and are characterised by springs and seepages. Though sedimentary in nature the rocks have very low intergranular porosity and are characterized by fissures, fracture and joints. The zones of lineament, faults and the Main Boundary Thrust show pockets of high secondary porosity. The groundwater/sub-surface water in this zone occurs largely as disconnected local bodies in favourably perched aquifers under both confined and unconfined conditions and also in zones of jointing, fracturing and faulting. Relatively flat areas and gently sloping grounds characterized by deep weathering, such as hill-tops, ridges, saddles, spurs and bulges of old landslide-debris, river terraces and fluvial fans from the recharge area while steeper hillslopes, 1st or 2nd order stream at slope breaks and scraps of fans are sites of discharges. The upper portions of the catchment areas are saucer-shaped. The springs in the rocks of the secondary porosity show great variability in yield even within short distances. The limestone and dolomite of the Krol Formation is characterized by cavities and solution channels oriented along WNW-ESE and NW-SE trending joints. The sand and gravel deposits of fluvial and colluvial origin in the Lesser Himalayan Zone lying in the lower reaches of the stream or near the confluence of two streams in the form of fan and terraces are highly porous and permeable and therefore, hold sufficient quantities of water. The soil cover of the study area was found to be mostly yellowish grey with some soils having brownish colour. The texture of the soil in the study area was found predominantly sandy clay loam in nature.

In Synclinal Central Zone classified under piedmont zone occupied by the Doon gravels, having primary porosity and permeability, is forming the main aquifer in the area. The groundwater is present in aquifers under unconfined and confined conditions. The



course and gravels underlain by clay beds is the main water bearing strata. The zone is characterized by high infiltration rate. In Siwalik Zone the water is present under confined conditions and the water table is relatively deeper.

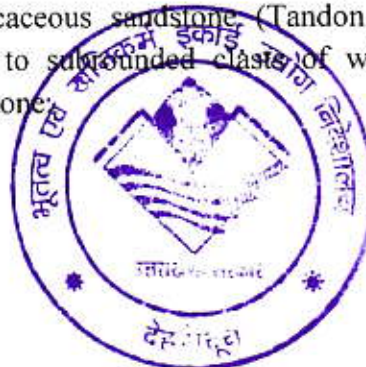
Geology of the Area:

The synclinal trough shaped Doon Valley bounded by the rocks of the Lesser Himalayan formations in north and Siwalik in south, forms a part of the sub-mountain region of the Garhwal Himalaya. Geologically the valley is divided into:

The Lesser Himalaya: Mussoorie mountain range in northwest and northeastern parts. It comprises rocks of the Jaunsar (Chandpur phyllites and Nagthat quartzites) and Mussoorie Group (shales, sandstone, greywacks, calcareous slates, dolomite and limestone of Blaini-Krol_Tal sequence) of Proterozoic-Cambrian age.

A synclinal structural depression: filled with coarse clastic/ River Borne Material (RBM) consisting fan deposits of late Pleistocene and Holocene age known as the Doon Gravels. The Doon Gravels have been further subdivided into Oldest, Younger and Youngest Doon Gravels (Nossion, 1971; Meijerink; 1974). The Oldest Doon Gravels resting over the Upper and Middle Siwalik beds and at places directly over Chandpur phyllites are consist of poorly sorted pebbles and gravels set in sandy matrix and red clays. The Oldest Doon Gravels consist partly of crushed Upper Siwaliks cobbles, angular pebbles of quartzites, slates and shales from the Nagthat, Chandpur and Tal Formations and limestone pebbles from the Krol Limestone alternating with clay beds. The Younger Doon Gravels, resting unconformably over the Oldest Doon Gravels in northern part, are characterized by very large boulders present in debris flow and braided river deposits. The unit consist of poorly sorted mixture of clay, sands, gravels and large bounders. The major part of the valley is occupied by Younger Doon Gravels occurring in the form of large fans, formed by reworking of Oldest Doon Gravels, and are called as Principal Doon fans. The Youngest Doon Gravels are braided river deposits and sub-recent terrace deposit along Asan and Song River. A number of coalesced fan have also descend down from the Siwalik range forming "Piedmont zone", are also part of youngest Doon Gravels.

The Siwalik range in the south comprises the middle and Upper Siwalik. The rocks of the middle Siwalik have the characteristic facies of continental deposits of large low land rivers and consist of friable medium grained grey coloured sandstone rich in micaceous minerals with mudstone. The rocks of the Upper Siwalik indicate a change in the region of the large braided rivers and are characterized by alternate polymictic conglomerate and subordinate grey micaceous sandstone (Tandon *et al.*, 1988). The conglomerate consists of well rounded to subrounded clasts of white, pink and grey quartzite, granite, phyllites and rare limestone.




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Exploration:

No, exploration was carried out as the minerals are abundant in the proposed lease area.

Estimation and Categories of reserve:

As much of the lease area is covered with water catchment area only the middle area is considered for reserve estimation. The sand/gravel which is exposed in all the three dimensions (9.0m on an average) is considered as proved. From the field trials conducted in the sector and information gathered from the project proponent, the bulk density is found to be 1.8.

The method of cross section has been adopted for computing the geological reserve. The mining lease boundary & mining limits are marked on the plans. The intersectional volume between two section lines has been determined by the following manner:

$$V = (S1+S2)/2 \times L, \text{ where}$$

V= volume

S1 & S2= Sectional area of the mineral body

L=Strike influence

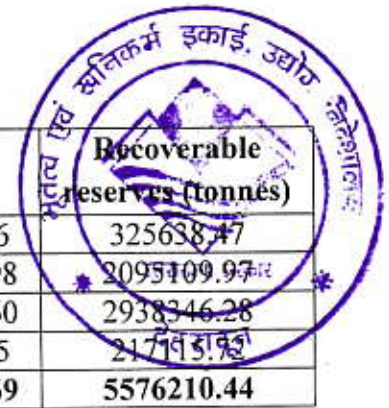
The mining lease has been applied only in river bed area. Geological reserves have been estimated through geological cross sections. The strike influence of sections is 82m to 120m. The area of each section line is calculated and sectional area is multiplied by the strike influence in between two section line to give the volume of each section line. The incidence of RBM has been taken as 90% of the total volume considering rest 10% as waste and would be used as backfilled material for reclaiming the excavated benches. From 25% area of each side on both banks from lease boundary would not be used for exploitation of mineral. While computing the geological mineral reserves the depth of mineralization is taken upto 18m in all the applied area.

There are three categories of reserve; namely measured/proved, indicated/probable, inferred/possible. The proved categories include mineral upto 9 m depth. The probable category includes 6 m after the proved depth and possible category includes 3m from the possible depth as far as this lease is concerned.

The proved reserve, probable reserves & possible reserves are 5576210.44 tonnes, 3717471.59 tonnes & 1858738.85 tonnes respectively. Following table shows the calculation of different categories of reserve:

Measured/Proved Reserve

Section Line	Sectional area (m ²)	Strike influence (m)	Volume (m) ³	Recoverable reserves (tonnes)
LB to 1-1'	2233.46	90	180910.26	325638.47
1-1' to 2-2'	15771.68	82	1163949.98	2095109.97
2-2' to 3-3'	15114.95	120	1632414.60	2938346.28
3-3' to END	1576.73	85	120619.85	2171931.92
Total	34696.82		3097894.69	5576210.44



Indicated/Probable reserve

Section Line	Sectional area (m ²)	Strike influence (m)	Volume (m) ³	Recoverable reserves (tonnes)
LB to 1-1'	1488.97	90	120606.57	217091.83
1-1' to 2-2'	10514.45	82	775966.41	1396739.54
2-2' to 3-3'	10076.63	120	1088276.04	1958896.87
3-3' to END	1051.15	85	80412.98	144743.36
Total	23131.20		2065262.00	3717471.59

Inferred /Possible reserved,

Section Line	Sectional area (m ²)	Strike influence (m)	Volume (m) ³	Recoverable reserves (tonnes)
LB to 1-1'	744.49	90	60303.69	108546.64
1-1' to 2-2'	5257.23	82	387983.57	698370.43
2-2' to 3-3'	5038.32	120	544138.56	979449.41
3-3' to END	525.58	85	40206.87	72372.37
Total	11565.62		1032632.69	1858738.85

Category according to UNFC classification

Reserves	UNFC code	Geological Reserves (tonnes)	Grade
Proved	131	5576210.44	Road, Bridges and building construction
Probable	232	3717471.59	Road, Bridges and building construction


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CHAPTER - 4

MINING

Mining (Past):

Applied area for mining is 64 ha. and mining has been considered after leaving safety zone of minimum 7.5m width from lease boundary or stream edge for exploitation of the mineral (RBM)). The present topography shows some mining activity during past years. Infected mining pits if any, are replenished every year during the rainy season. The lease area has gentle slope towards south. Highest point is at RL 648.5m in the north corner of the area where as lowest point RL 611m is in the south corner of the area.

Proposed Method of Mining:

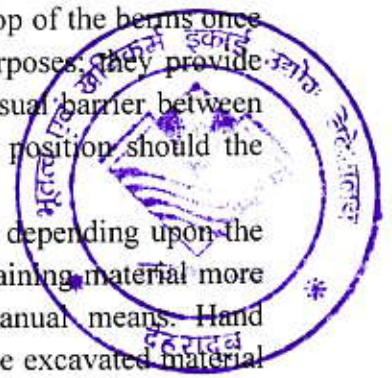
The project does not involve any processes such as drilling, blasting and beneficiation. The mining process involves collection of material by simple hand tool such as shovel, pans and sieves. This is followed by sorting and manual picking, stacking and loading into trucks/tractor-trolley for transporting. The pits from where the material is picked are not deeper than 1.5m as allowed in mining area and shall follow the normal channel direction of the river. These get replenished during monsoon. The only waste is silt/ clayey sand which are recycled back to the pits.

Mining will be carried out only during the day time. The factors such as topography, bed gradient, soils, rainfall etc will be taken into consideration for the same. The material is transported through the high velocity flow and is deposited in downstream portion where the bed slope is mild.

Applied area is a part of a river bed and mining will be done manually in open cast method in quite a systematic manner by forming benches of 1.5m high. However, there may be variation in the width which the lessee will keep on mending. About 468,000 Tonnes mineral will be exploited per year. From first year to fifth year total 2340,000 Tonnes mineral will be produced. The proposed area is within river bed and mined out area will be replenished gradually during succeeding rainy season. The sandy soil to be scrapped manually with the help of pickaxe, spade & crowbar and will be stacked separately in dump yard located near the working pit. About 10% of the total production is considered as a waste material and will be used for reclaiming the bank slope. Backfilling will be done simultaneously in each year.

Prior to any actual mining being done at the site, it is necessary to remove overburden from the top of the RBM. Overburden is sandy soil or subsoil that is mainly composed of silty sand. Sandy soil will be kept separate and used on top of the berms once they have reached their final elevation. The berms have multiple purposes. They provide storage for overburden until the mine is reclaimed, they provide a visual barrier between the active mine and roads or adjoining properties, they screen light position should the mine be operated after dark and they act as a noise barrier.

Once the overburden has been removed the sand is excavated depending upon the lithological variation, no blasting may be used to make the sand containing material more amenable to excavation. Excavation is typically performed by manual means. Hand operated tools like spade; tasla etc will be used to collect the sand. The excavated material



may be directly loaded into trucks, dumpers, tippers and tractors trolleys and send to the destination wherever it is required for construction and other purposes.

Transportation of RBM from the mine is a process to deliver mined out material to the location where it is going to be collected. Mined out sand will manually be loaded into truck and transported to its destination where it will ultimately be used. Sufficient space will be left for loading of trucks. Excavation of river bed minerals will commence from the top surface of the area and commence towards down removing the minerals manually in 1.5m slices. Ultimate depth of a bench will be 1.5m. Mining will be restricted upto a maximum depth of 1.5m only. The entire area does not require excavating at once. Per year about 468,000 tonnes production of river RBM (sand, *bajri* & boulder) have been proposed to meet the market requirement.

The mineral extraction will be done for a period of 270 days in a year. During this period the areas of mining quarry will be free from submergence. During mining operation the river flow will be away to enable dry pit mining. In the lease area the river flow being reduced and sediment load get deposited. During flood season, the area gets replenished with sediments and source of erosion at this location is comparatively less.

The guidelines of the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Directorate of Geology and Mining will be followed; the most important is as under:

- Dry pit mining will be followed which means mining an all times will be above the flowing river water level. Mining activity will be immediately stopped when water comes in the mining pits.
- RBM (sand *bajri* & boulder) will be collected in slices upto a depth of 1.5 m or river water level whichever less than prescribed.
- Stream will not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Mining at the concave side of the river channel will be avoided to prevent bank erosion.
- Mining will be restricted minimum 25% from river bank to lease boundary to minimize effect of river bank erosion and to avoid consequent channel migration. Plantation will be done on such area to isolate mining operation form the rest of the area.
- Area of mining lease will be demarcated prior to mining and Pillars will be erected on ground.
- No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of any bridge and or embankment.
- Working will be during day-time only; i.e. Sunrise to Sunset only;
- No constructions will be done at site except for construction of initial temporary shelter houses.
- No water intake from river will be done. Water will be supplied by tankers from outside sources.
- No machineries will be used.
- Mining will be completely stopped during monsoon season.

Proposed Rate of Production and Life of Mine:

Depending upon the market about 468,000 tonnes per annum of RBM is proposed to be swiped out from the mining area. Each bench will be of 1.5m high with 0.75m high sub benches. Tonnage factor of 1.8 has been considered. This material will be expected to be replenished during the next rainy season.



Year Wise Mining & Development:

Area does not show any outcrop of in-situ deposit. The production is generally in the form of sand, *bajri* and boulder. The general recovery of the RBM is about 90% has been considered as per our past experience. Thus, total saleable quantity in tonnes will be around 468,000. From I year to V year about 609m long retaining wall will be constructed along the plantation & dump area and about 260m long retaining wall will be constructed along the edge of bench.

I Year:

The mining face will be started from S to N direction from the lower level and advance towards higher levels. During this year mining is proposed from RL 611.0m to RL 645.5m to open the mining faces and transportation of mineral. The mining face will be advance towards N. Backfilling will be done upto RL 644m. Tonnage factor of 1.8 has been considered. Thus, total saleable quantity in Tonnes will be 468,000.

The sandy soil will be removed from river bank with the help of crowbar & spade and stacked separately. Each bench will be of 1.5m high with 0.75m high sub benches. In I year about 121m long retaining wall will be constructed along the edge of plantation & dump area.

The net recovery of RBM has been considered 90% of total excavation. The bench wise proposed quantity, production and closing recoverable reserves are given below:

Bench Level (m)	Quantity of the mineral (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)	Balance (Tonnes)
611.0	64213.38	40000	24213.38
612.5	59251.61	35000	24251.61
614.0	59151.84	35000	24151.84
615.5	36167.44	20000	16167.44
617.0	13984.24	10000	3984.24
618.5	20211.84	12000	8211.84
620.0	32743.33	18000	14743.33
621.5	33194.43	20000	13194.43
623.0	30081.46	16000	14081.46
624.5	39774.65	22000	17774.65
626.0	26894.90	15000	11894.90
627.5	5731.74	3000	2731.74
629.0	19035.28	10000	9035.28
630.5	31429.67	18000	13429.67
632.0	48656.98	28000	20656.98
633.5	36785.61	20000	16785.61
635.0	28298.01	20000	8298.01
636.5	35999.96	20000	15999.96
638.0	31924.66	18000	13924.66
639.5	33134.48	20000	13134.48
641.0	23621.71	15000	8621.71
642.5	24692.88	15000	9692.88
644.0	27544.85	18000	9544.85
645.5	34829.58	20000	14829.58
Total	797354.53	468000	329354.53

The position of benches in I year is shown in Plate No.4.

II Year:

As mentioned that the mined out area will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit. During this year mining is proposed from RL 611.0m to RL 645.5m to open the mining faces and transportation of mineral. The mining face will be advance towards north. Backfilling will be done upto RL 644m. Tonnage factor of 1.8 has been considered. Thus, total saleable quantity in Tonnes will be 468,000. In II year about 119m long retaining wall will be constructed along the edge of plantation & dump area.

The sandy soil will be removed from river bank with the help of crowbar & spade and stacked separately. Each bench will be of 1.5m high. The net recovery of RBM has been considered 90% of total excavation.

The bench wise proposed quantity, production and closing recoverable reserves are given below:

Bench Level (m)	Quantity of the mineral (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)	Balance (Tonnes)
611.0	64213.38	42000	22213.38
612.5	59251.61	33000	26251.61
614.0	59151.84	36000	23151.84
615.5	36167.44	18000	18167.44
617.0	13984.24	12000	1984.24
618.5	20211.84	10000	10211.84
620.0	32743.33	15000	17743.33
621.5	33194.43	24000	9194.43
623.0	30081.46	17000	13081.46
624.5	39774.65	20000	19774.65
626.0	26894.90	16000	10894.90
627.5	5731.74	4000	1731.74
629.0	19035.28	12000	7035.28
630.5	31429.67	20000	11429.67
632.0	48656.98	30000	18656.98
633.5	36785.61	22000	14785.61
635.0	28298.01	15000	13298.01
636.5	35999.96	18000	17999.96
638.0	31924.66	15000	16924.66
639.5	33134.48	18000	15134.48
641.0	23621.71	15000	8621.71
642.5	24692.88	16000	8692.88
644.0	27544.85	18000	9544.85
645.5	34829.58	22000	12829.58
Total	797354.53	468000	329354.53

The position of benches in II year is shown in Plate No.



KK
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ROP/DDN/141/2002-A

III Year:

As mentioned that the mined out area will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit.

The mining face will be advance towards north. During this year mining is proposed RL 611.0m to RL 645.5m to open the mining faces and transportation of mineral. Backfilling will be done upto RL 644m. In this year about 123m long retaining wall will be constructed along the plantation & dump area.

The sandy soil will be removed from river bank with the help of crowbar & spade and stacked separately. Each bench will be of 1.5m high. The net recovery of RBM has been considered 90% of total excavation. The net saleable production of RBM will be 468,000 Tonnes.

The bench wise proposed quantity, production and balance reserves are given below:

Bench Level (m)	Quantity of the mineral (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)	Balance (Tonnes)
611.0	64213.38	38000	26213.38
612.5	59251.61	36000	23251.61
614.0	59151.84	38000	21151.84
615.5	36167.44	22000	14167.44
617.0	13984.24	8000	5984.24
618.5	20211.84	11000	9211.84
620.0	32743.33	16000	16743.33
621.5	33194.43	18000	15194.43
623.0	30081.46	18000	12081.46
624.5	39774.65	24000	15774.65
626.0	26894.90	12000	14894.90
627.5	5731.74	5000	731.74
629.0	19035.28	12000	7035.28
630.5	31429.67	22000	9429.67
632.0	48656.98	26000	22656.98
633.5	36785.61	18000	18785.61
635.0	28298.01	16000	12298.01
636.5	35999.96	22000	13999.96
638.0	31924.66	16000	15924.66
639.5	33134.48	22000	11134.48
641.0	23621.71	16000	7621.71
642.5	24692.88	18000	6692.88
644.0	27544.85	16000	11544.85
645.5	34829.58	18000	16829.58
Total	797354.53	468000	329354.53

The position of benches in III year is shown in Plate No. 6.



Harish Kainthola
ROP/DDN/141/2002-A

IV Year:

As mentioned that the mined out area of III year will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit. The mining face will be advance towards north. During this year mining is proposed from RL 611.0m to RL 645.5m to open the mining faces and transportation of mineral. Backfilling will be done upto RL 644m. In IV year about 124m long retaining wall will be constructed along the edge of plantation & dump area.

The sandy soil will be removed from river bank with the help of crowbar & spade and stacked separately. Each bench will be of 1.5m high. The net recovery of RBM has been considered 90% of total excavation. The net saleable production of RBM will be 468,000 Tonnes.

The bench wise proposed quantity, production and closing recoverable reserves are given below:

Bench Level (m)	Quantity of the mineral (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)	Balance (Tonnes)
611.0	64213.38	40000	24213.38
612.5	59251.61	35000	24251.61
614.0	59151.84	35000	24151.84
615.5	36167.44	20000	16167.44
617.0	13984.24	10000	3984.24
618.5	20211.84	12000	8211.84
620.0	32743.33	18000	14743.33
621.5	33194.43	20000	13194.43
623.0	30081.46	16000	14081.46
624.5	39774.65	22000	17774.65
626.0	26894.90	15000	11894.90
627.5	5731.74	3000	2731.74
629.0	19035.28	10000	9035.28
630.5	31429.67	18000	13429.67
632.0	48656.98	28000	20656.98
633.5	36785.61	20000	16785.61
635.0	28298.01	20000	8298.01
636.5	35999.96	20000	15999.96
638.0	31924.66	18000	13924.66
639.5	33134.48	20000	13134.48
641.0	23621.71	15000	8621.71
642.5	24692.88	15000	9692.88
644.0	27544.85	18000	9544.85
645.5	34829.58	20000	14829.58
Total	797354.53	468000	329354.53

The position of benches in IV year is shown in Plate No. 7




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ROP/DDN/141/2002-A

V Year:

As mentioned that the mined out area of IV year will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit. The mining face will be advance towards north. During this year mining is proposed from RL 611.0m to RL 645.5m to open the mining faces and transportation of mineral. Backfilling will be done upto RL 644m. In V year about 122m long retaining wall will be constructed along the edge of plantation & dump area.

The sandy soil will be removed from river bank with the help of crowbar & spade and stacked separately. Each bench will be of 1.5m high. The net recovery of RBM has been considered 90% of total excavation. The net saleable production of RBM will be 468,000 Tonnes.

The bench wise proposed quantity, production and balance reserves are given below:

Bench Level (m)	Quantity of the mineral (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)	Balance (Tonnes)
611.0	64213.38	42000	22213.38
612.5	59251.61	33000	26251.61
614.0	59151.84	36000	23151.84
615.5	36167.44	18000	18167.44
617.0	13984.24	12000	1984.24
618.5	20211.84	10000	10211.84
620.0	32743.33	15000	17743.33
621.5	33194.43	24000	9194.43
623.0	30081.46	17000	13081.46
624.5	39774.65	20000	19774.65
626.0	26894.90	16000	10894.90
627.5	5731.74	4000	1731.74
629.0	19035.28	12000	7035.28
630.5	31429.67	20000	11429.67
632.0	48656.98	30000	18656.98
633.5	36785.61	22000	14785.61
635.0	28298.01	15000	13298.01
636.5	35999.96	18000	17999.96
638.0	31924.66	15000	16924.66
639.5	33134.48	18000	15134.48
641.0	23621.71	15000	8621.71
642.5	24692.88	16000	8692.88
644.0	27544.85	18000	9544.85
645.5	34829.58	22000	12829.58
Total	797354.53	468000	329354.53

The position of benches in V year is shown in Plate No.8.




Harish Kainthola
ROP/DDN/141/2002-A

Ultimate pit limit and life of the mine:

About 64 ha. area will be available for the production of RBM up to the life of the mine. The proposed area is within river bed and mined out area will be replenished gradually during succeeding rainy season. Hence there will be no change in land use, land cover or topography of the area. Mining will be undertaken through manually. The height and width of the mining faces will be kept 1.5m each and ultimate pit slope will be 45°. The existing track will be used for the opening of the faces and transportation of mineral. The waste material will stack separately and will be kept in the earmarked stack site. Mineable reserve of the area is calculated with the help of slices (Plate-11) and is tabulated below:

Mineable reserve:

Bench Level (m)	Area of Bench (m) ²	Depth (m)	Volume (m) ³	Recoverable Reserves (m) ³	Recoverable Reserves (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
611	26425.26	1.5	39637.89	35674.10	64213.38
612.5	24383.38	1.5	36575.07	32917.56	59251.61
614	24342.32	1.5	36513.48	32862.13	59151.84
615.5	14883.72	1.5	22325.58	20093.02	36167.44
617	5754.83	1.5	8632.25	7769.02	13984.24
618.5	8317.63	1.5	12476.45	11228.80	20211.84
620	13474.62	1.5	20211.93	18190.74	32743.33
621.5	13660.26	1.5	20490.39	18441.35	33194.43
623	12379.20	1.5	18568.80	16711.92	30081.46
624.5	16368.17	1.5	24552.26	22097.03	39774.65
626	11067.86	1.5	16601.79	14941.61	26894.90
627.5	2358.74	1.5	3538.11	3184.30	5731.74
629	7833.45	1.5	11750.18	10575.16	19035.28
630.5	12934.02	1.5	19401.03	17460.93	31429.67
632	20023.45	1.5	30035.18	27031.66	48656.98
633.5	15138.11	1.5	22707.17	20436.45	36785.61
635	11645.27	1.5	17467.91	15721.11	28298.01
636.5	14814.80	1.5	22222.20	19999.98	35999.96
638	13137.72	1.5	19706.58	17735.92	31924.66
639.5	13635.59	1.5	20453.39	18408.05	33134.48
641	9720.87	1.5	14581.31	13123.17	23621.71
642.5	10161.68	1.5	15242.52	13718.82	24692.88
644	11335.33	1.5	17003.00	15302.70	27544.85
645.5	14333.16	1.5	21499.74	19349.77	34829.58
647	4247.69	1.5	6371.54	5734.38	10321.89
Total	332377.13			448709.13	807676.43



Conceptual Mine Plan and Life of Mine:

The lease is moderate in size. Minimum 7.5m wide strip has been left from both bank and also leaving a margin of 25% on both sides from river banks which will help in proper channelization of the river as a statutory condition. No RBM will be collected from the proximity of any bridge/embankment. Collection of sand is restricted up to a maximum depth of 1.5m. River/stream will not be diverted in any case. No mining is proposed during rainy season. A quantity of material about 1733m tonnes per day ROM has been proposed to collect during the course of mining. This will be replenished during the next rainy season. Area has sufficient material for the next coming 5 years. The ultimate plan is shown in Plate No. 10.

Afforestation:

The entire mining lease area being a part of river bed, there is no vegetation in the leased out area. Hence there would be no clearance of existing land and vegetation. Plantation will be done on both side of river bank for stabilising the slope.

Infrastructure:

Track having width 3.0m and gradient varies 1:20 to 1:50 will be made for different working pits and up to sandy soil stack. The entire mining lease area being a part of river bed, there is no buildings in the leased out area. Hence there would be no clearance of existing land.

Backfilling:

The mining will be undertaken on the river bed. The mined out pit will be restored by backfilling of waste material (sandy soil). The final backfilling can be started once the ultimate benches are formed and mineral is completely excavated. However the mined out area will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit itself. During extraction of RBM (sand, *bajri* & boulder) from Song river bed near Saura Saroli village; silty sand will also be removed in form of waste materials. The excavated silty sand will be used for backfilling of the pits. Therefore there is no risk associated with failure of waste dump.



CHAPTER – 5

USE OF MINERAL

The RBM containing sand, *bajri* & boulder is an important material for construction. The RBM will be used in road, bridge and building constructions.

CHAPTER – 6

MINE DRAINAGE

The deposit is situated in the river bed and area has a moderate to heavy rainfall. The maximum highest RL is about 648.5 m on the north part of the area, while the lowest RL recorded on the south part of the area is about 611m and general slope is towards south direction. Provision of garland drainage is given along the lease boundary with proper gradient towards south direction.

CHAPTER – 7

STACKING OF MINERAL REJECTS AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE

The top RBM containing sandy soil will be removed with the help of pickaxe, spade & crowbar and stacked separately. Part of these rejects will be utilized in construction and maintenance of retaining walls.

KK

Harish Kainthola
ROP/DDN/141/2002-A



CHAPTER - 8

OTHER

Site Services:

The following site services will be provided:

- (i) Office
- (ii) Store
- (iii) First Aid Centre
- (iv) Drinking water shed
- (v) Rest shelter

The site services like rest room shelter, first aid box and drinking water facilities will be provided to workers at the mine site.

Employment Potential:

The mine manager should be a graduate engineer holding at least second class manager's certificate.

The category-wise employments are given as below:

Manager/Foreman	:	10
Skilled:		
Supervisor	:	20
Time Keeper	:	10
Office Assistant/Dispatch Supervisor	:	5
Un-skilled:		
Daily wages/mining workers	:	580
Total	:	625

The services of following persons/agencies may be retained on part time basis.

- (i) Environment consultancy agency
- (ii) Consultant Mining Engineer (Part-time) degree in Mining
- (iii) Mining Geologist
- (iv) Mines Surveyor

CHAPTER - 9

BENEFICIATION

No beneficiation of mineral processing will required for sand. There for no such investigations have been conducted.



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Harish Kaintholia
ROP/DDN/141/ 2002-A

CHAPTER - 10

ENVIRONMENT

Land use:

Land degradation and ecological disturbances generally occurs in open cast mining. In preparation of mining plan of River Darer, for sand, *bajri* & boulder mining to M/s Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC), emphasis on environmental protection has been given to minimize the adverse impact on the present environmental status. Opencast method of mining causes some land degradation and disturbs the ecology of the area. While preparing the Environment Management Plan (EMP) emphasis has been laid on restoring the ecology of the area as much as is possible. Applied area is almost barren but at places covered with thin grasses. This has been made possible by planning the mine workings in the most systematic, safe and scientific manner with due regard to conservation of mineral.

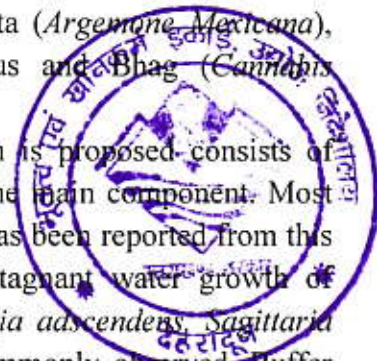
Water regime:

The ground water table in this region is at shallow depth below ground surface and hence ground water may interfere in opencast mining below 1.5m depth. The ground water conditions in alluvial parts of Doon valley district are considerably influenced by the varying lithology of the subsurface formations. The main source of water, which sustains groundwater in the district, is rainfall. Alluvium is the main water bearing formation in the area, which consists of coarse sand, fine sand and silt. Ground water in Dehradun district occurs under unconfined, confined and semi-confined conditions. The aquifers are separated with thick clay with considerable thickness, which act as confining layers. The water level data suggests the presence of multilayer aquifer system.

Flora and fauna:

Area supports moderately healthy vegetation, the main forest species are along the Shiwalik foothills. These plains support the species of Sisam, Arjuna, Kanji, Khair, Sagaun, Neem, Eucalyptus, Babul etc. Ground vegetation mainly consists of grasses and small shrubs. Useful fodder grasses, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Eleusine indica*, *Trifolium alexandrinum* etc. can be seen growing in the area. The large weeds which infest uncultivated tracts are Aak (*Calotropis procera*), Castor (*Ricinus communis*), Datura (*Datura metel*) and thorn (*Opuntia stricta*). Other noxious weeds and those which appear in crops are Pohli or Thistle (*Carthamus oxyacantha*), Shial Kanta (*Argemone Mexicana*), Kandyari (*Solanum xanthocarpum*), Parthenium hysterophorus and Bhag (*Cannabis sativa*).

The core Zone of Darer River where mining operation is proposed consists of riparian vegetation in which aquatic and marshland plants are the main component. Most among them are weeds. No ecologically sensitive plant species has been reported from this area. Riparian vegetation is found along the river side. In stagnant water growth of hydrophytes like *Hydrolea zeylanica*, *Ipomoea carnea*, *Ludwigia adscendens*, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Spilanthus paniculata*, *Typha latifoli*, etc can be commonly observed. Buffer



zone of the applied area has tree species like Aam, Jamun, Bail, Bakain, Bargad, Neem, Peepal, Popular, Safeda and Sisam etc.

Shrubs: *Calotropis procera*, with a few *Datura innoxia* and *Ipomoea carnea* etc. occurs in the depressions.

Herbs: *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Amaranthus spinosus*, *Cannabis savita* and *Hydrolea zeylanica*.

Quality of air, ambient noise level and water:

Mining activities includes excavation and lifting of minerals. The proposed mining activity is manual in nature. No drilling and blasting is envisaged for the mining activity. Hence the only impact anticipated is due to movement of vehicles deployment for transportation of minerals. The location of the monitoring stations will be selected based on predominant wind direction and sensitive locations within the study area.

Water quality:

The surface drainage system in the area is almost seasonal. The flow in the natural drain is observed only immediately after the rainfall and then these nala become entirely dry. Drinking water quality will not deteriorate by mining and allied activities.

Climatic condition:

Rainfall: Dehradun is characterized by humid climate with moderate temperature, rainfall and luxuriant vegetation. The annual rainfall in the area remains 2073.3mm. Maximum rainfall seems during July and August. On an average there are about 48 rainy days in a year.

Temperature: Mean Maximum temperature reaches 36.2⁰C and the mean minimum temperature remains 6.1⁰C. In association with the cold waves arising in the wake of the western disturbance which travels East wards, the minimum temperature goes down to about 3⁰ and at times leads to frosts. Humidity recorded maximum during July (87%).

Socio-Economics:

Social and demographic profile:

The scale of operation is medium. It is expected that 90% employment will be local. Therefore there will be positive impact on socio-economic status of people.

Historical monuments etc:

There is no historical building in and around the lease area.



HK

Harish Kainthola
ROP/DDN/141/2002-A

Programme of afforestation:

Plantation is proposed along the slope on both bank of the river. Plantation will be carried out on approach roads and nearby vicinity of river bank.

Rehabilitation of extracted land has to be designed skilfully in order to restore it to its formal use, or to an alternative use that is compatible with the surroundings. Plantation with grasses, herbs, shrubs and trees is an important means for restoring such areas. Stabilizing and re-vegetate the de-vegetated areas viz. debris, dumps and slopes which get degraded due to vehicle movement, rolling stones, etc are important for conservation of soil, regulation of surface and underground water and for rehabilitation of wild life habitat. These generally are extracting operations and need planting in various phases by select species. Protective engineering measures, in conjunction, become necessary.

Top layer of RBM having some sandy soil is considered as an overburden and will be stacked separately and nature of this dump will be temporary. Mining pits will be backfilled from first year onwards in the proposed pit. Soil will be spread over the benches.

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ROP/DDN/141/ 2002-A



CHAPTER - 11

CLOSURE PLAN

Mined Out land:

Plantation is proposed along the slope on both bank of the river. The mining will commence from the lower levels and will advance towards higher levels. Intermittent backfilling will commence from the lower levels and subsequently advance, towards the higher elevations. The year wise proposal for reclamation is shown in Plate No. - 4 to 8.

Water Quality Management:

The mineral as well as soil are non-toxic and mining is also proposed at medium to small scale. Hence no proposal has been provided for the surface and ground water bodies. The expected depth of water table in applied area likely to be more than the exploitation depth.

Air Quality Management:

The lease area is situated in the river bed. The manual mining without drilling and blasting has been proposed. Therefore the impact on air environment will be negligible. Mining and allied activities are going on a comparatively small scale; the existing air is absolutely clean.

Waste Management:

The RBM containing sandy soil will be stacked separately and these dumps are temporary in nature. The dumping will be undertaken manually. The toe wall having width 1.5m and height 1.0m will be made along the side and slope of the soil and width & height 1.5m each retaining wall for protecting RBM dump to avoid the wash off material during intermittent rains.

Infrastructure:

In river bed RBM (sand, *bajri* & boulder) is excavated by manual open cast mining method. No mechanization is required. The tracks having width of 3.0m and gradient 1:20 to 1:50 will be made for the advancement of mining faces and for the transportation of RBM and waste material. There will not be any changed in existing infrastructure.

Disposal of Mining Machinery:

The RBM (sand, *bajri* & boulder) mine is manual open cast. Hence disposal of mining machineries are not required.

Safety and Security:

Each worker employed in the mine will be provided helmets and shoes. Safety belts will be used for working in the top of the benches. Protective works like parapet walls, garland drains shall be provided before the mine/pit is abandoned.



A worker in a mine should be able to work under adequately safe and healthy condition. Safety of the mine and the employees is taken care of by the Mining Rules & Regulations. The minerals will be mined out in a uniform wash so that the river flow/course shall not get disturbed. Mining is to be done leaving safety barrier on both sides and maximum barrier should be on concave side of the river, preferably the flow channel (excavation void) created should be kept straight so as to help avoid erosion. River banks will not be excavated to form access ramps. Only excavated river gravel should be used to deposit against the river bank to form access ramps.

Disaster management and risk assessment:

The possible risks in the case of river bed mining project are bank erosion, floods, accidents due to transportation etc. At present the mining is proposed in a mild sloping forest (*Be nap*) land in river bed. Pits will be created of limited depth of 1.5 m only, thus the chance of failure of pit slope does not exist.

When the mining will reach up to the optimum economical depth then backfilling will commence to restore the topography of the area. The mining faces shall be dressed properly because any hanging boulders/loose material may create fatal accidents to the labourers while working in the pit. The mine shall be critically examined for its proneness to any natural hazard and assessment regarding danger of hazard and precautions to be taken and should be reviewed so that chances of slope failures will be minimized.

CHAPTER - 12

CONCLUSION

This applied area is suitable for producing material for making road, bridge, buildings and other constructional work. This is a part of Govt. of India's policy to develop maximum infrastructure facility in India. This making of road or bridge will generate direct & indirect employment to the local people. Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC) will undertake mining activity as per the plan indicated in the above chapters with proper taking care of environmental aspects i.e. without disturbing the ambient condition. Pits will be created of limited depth of 1.5 m only, thus the chance of failure of pit slope seems to be least. The proposed river bed mining is unlikely to change any characteristic of the river bed as the permitted mining volume is based upon annual replenishment.




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भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई,
उद्योग निदेशालय उत्तराखण्ड, भोपालपानी देहरादून।

संख्या /खनन/आशयपत्र/व0वि0नि0/भू0खनि0ई0/2014-15

दिनांक 15 अप्रैल 2015

कार्यालय ज्ञाप
आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent)

उत्तराखण्ड खनिज नीति 2011 के विन्दु-2 के प्रस्तर-1 के अनुसार राज्य के वन नदी उपखनिज क्षेत्रों में उपखनिज के चुगान के खनन पट्टे वन क्षेत्र में उत्तराखण्ड वन विकास निगम को उत्तराखण्ड उपखनिज परिहार नियमावली 2001 के नियमानुसार निर्धारित प्रपत्र-एम0एम0-1 में आवेदन करने के उपरान्त 05 वर्ष हेतु स्वीकृत किये जाने का प्राविधान के दृष्टिगत वन क्षेत्र के वन नदी उपखनिज क्षेत्रों में उपखनिजों के चुगान का खनन पट्टा चाहने हेतु प्रस्तुत आवेदन पत्र के सम्बन्ध में इस आशय पत्र (Letter of Intent) के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार आवेदक प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड वन विकास निगम के पक्ष में उनके द्वारा जनपद देहरादून के सोंग नदी, भोपालपानी कक्ष संख्या-08 उपखनिज लॉटा जिसका विवरण तालिका-1 में निम्नवत उल्लिखित है, को 05 वर्ष (पाँच वर्ष) की अवधि हेतु उपखनिज चुगान हेतु खनन पट्टा पर स्वीकृत करने की मंशा रखती है:-

तालिका:-1

क्र0सं0	क्षेत्र का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (हे0 में)
1.	सोंग नदी, भोपालपानी कक्ष संख्या-08	64.00

आवेदक प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड वन विकास निगम यदि उपरोक्त तालिका में उल्लिखित लॉट में उपखनिज चुगान का खनन पट्टा लेने हेतु सहमत हो तो शासनादेश सं0 922/VII-1/11-रिट/2012, दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 2012 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार E.I.A Notification, 2006 के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति एवं अन्य वांछित स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त कर, सम्बन्धित जिलाधिकारी के माध्यम से इस कार्यालय को प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करें, ताकि नियमानुसार खनन पट्टा स्वीकृति हेतु अग्रोत्तर कार्यवाही की जा सकें।

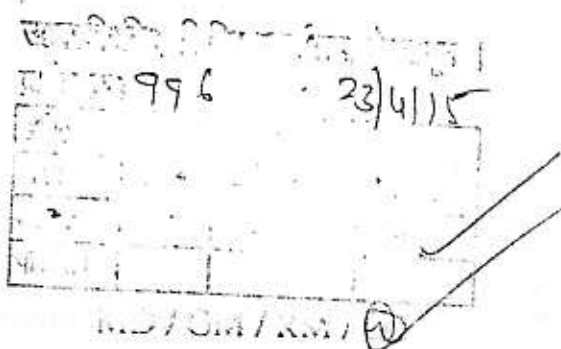
भवदीय,

(श्रीधर वावू अददांकी)
निदेशक

संख्या 100 /खनन/आशयपत्र/व0वि0नि0/भू0खनि0ई0/2014-15 तददिनांकित।

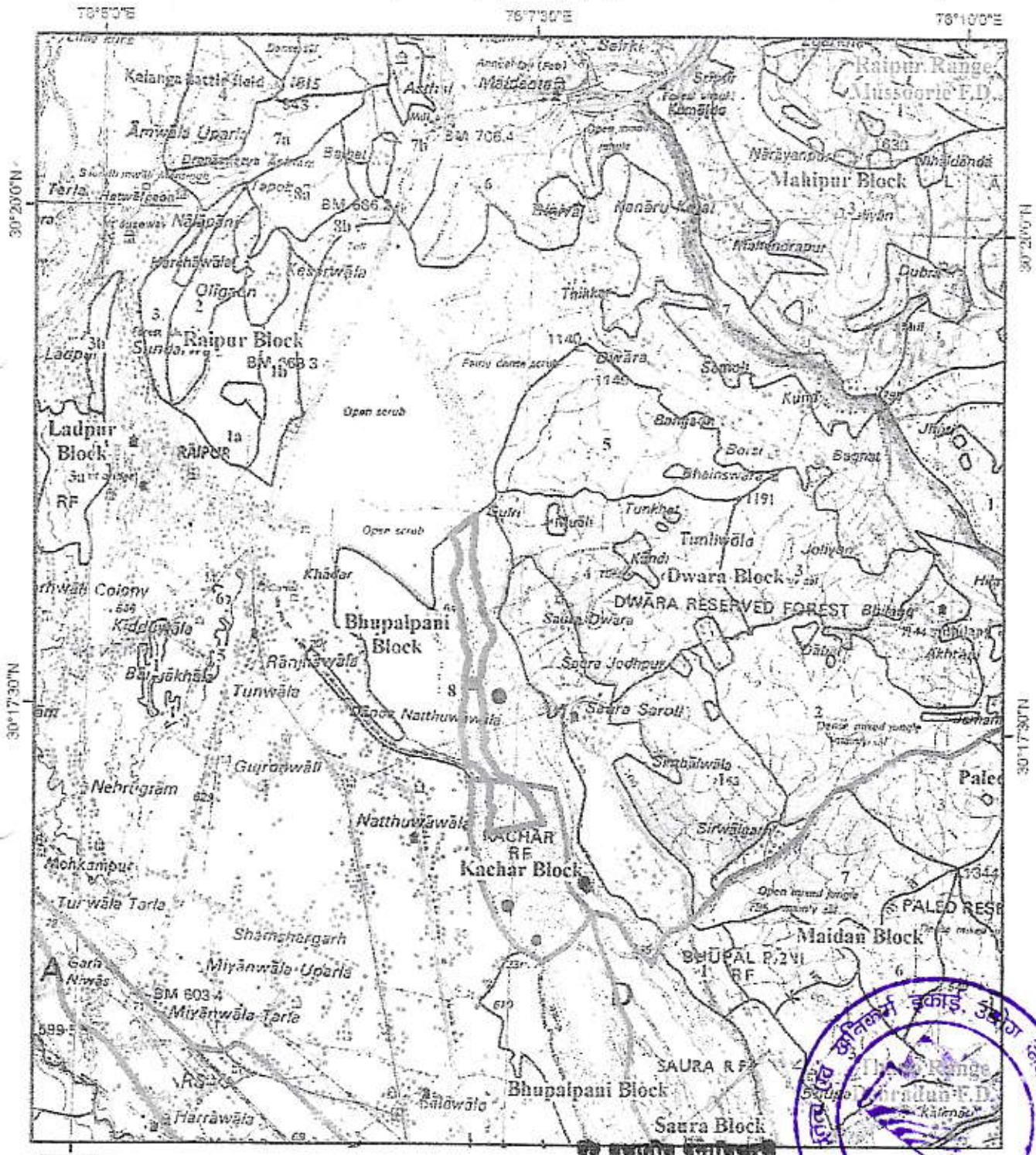
प्रतिलिपि: निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. अपर मुख्य सचिव, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
2. जिलाधिकारी, देहरादून।
3. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड वन विकास निगम देहरादून को इस आशय से प्रेषित कि E.I.A Notification, 2006 के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित करें।



डिजिटल मैप - जिला देहरादून के अन्तर्गत रायपुर रेंज, वन प्रभाग मसूरी में प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र - साँग नदी क्षेत्रफल 64 है०

0 0.5 1 2 Km (भीमाल पानी कक्षस०४)



Legend

	प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र
	वन प्रभाग सीमा
	रेंज सीमा
	कक्षा सीमा

प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक
उत्तराखण्ड वन विकास निगम
खनन प्रभाग, देहरादून

श्रीतृप्ति कृष्ण-स्मित (शिमला) 3-12-2011

MS 7068 वन क्षेत्राधिकारी रायपुर रेंज मसूरी वन प्रभाग



प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
मसूरी वन प्रभाग, मसूरी

संयुक्त निरीक्षण आख्या

18

भारत सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिये मसूरी वन प्रभाग की रायपुर रेंज के भोपालपानी कक्ष स0 8 के अन्तर्गत सौंग नदी (आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र) से उपखनिज चुगान हेतु संयुक्त निरीक्षण आख्या।

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मसूरी वन प्रभाग की पत्र संख्या दिनांक..... के क्रम में निर्धारित तिथि दिनांक 08-07-2013 से 09-07-2013 तक मसूरी वन प्रभाग की रायपुर रेंज की सौंग नदी (भोपालपानी कक्ष स0 8) का संयुक्त निरीक्षण उप प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मसूरी, प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक, खनन् देहरादून, तहसीलदार, देहरादून व उप जिलाधिकारी, देहरादून द्वारा किया गया।

निरीक्षण के दौरान उक्त क्षेत्र में उपखनिज (रेंता, बजरी, पत्थर, आर0बी0एम0) मिलीजुली अवस्था में विद्यमान है। जिसका वर्तमान में चुगान/खनन् कार्य भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाना है। वर्षाकाल में सौंग नदी से भारी मात्रा में उपखनिज (रेंता, बजरी, पत्थर) एकत्र होने से पानी का बहाव मुख्य धारा में न जाकर नदी के दोनों तटों पर कटाव कर रहा है। जिससे रायपुर रेंज के भोपालपानी कक्ष स0 8 के अन्तर्गत सौंग नदी से सटे गाँव की आबादी प्रभावित हो रही है व सौंग नदी का क्षरण हो रहा है, सौंग नदी से उपखनिज चुगान कार्य में बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिक कार्य करेंगे और इससे रोजगार का सृजन होगा, यदि खनन् चुगान नहीं किया जाता है तो इस क्षेत्र में रोजगार का स्रोत कम हो जायेगा। साथ ही स्थानीय आपूर्ति सहज/नियमानुसार ढग से होगी। इससे नदियों में आये मलबे के चुगान से नदियों की अविरलता प्रभावित नहीं होगी।

उपरोक्त नदी से उपखनिज चुगान कार्य उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के हित में है। इससे राज्य को भारी राजस्व की प्राप्ति होगी।

अतः संयुक्त निरीक्षण के दौरान संयुक्त रूप से यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि रायपुर रेंज के भोपालपानी कक्ष स0 8 के अन्तर्गत सौंग नदी से 64 है0 क्षेत्र में उपखनिज चुगान की अनुमति हेतु भारत सरकार को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

उपरोक्त 64 है0 में उपखनिज चुगान की अनुमति भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने की दशा में नियमानुसार चुगान कार्य किये जाने पर पर्यावरण की दृष्टिकोण से क्षेत्र में विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

चुगान कार्य हेतु वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 की धारा-2 एवं EIA Act 2006 के प्राविधानों के अनुरूप भारत सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त किये जाने की संस्तुति की जाती है।

प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक
उत्तराखण्ड वन विकास निगम
देहरादून

प्रभागीय
वनाधिकारी (देहरादून)
मसूरी वन प्रभाग

तहसीलदार
देहरादून



(राजकुमार)
30/07/13

MS
(महेश शर्मा)
20/07/13

वन क्षेत्राधिकारी
रायपुर रेंज
मसूरी वन प्रभाग

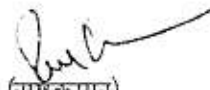
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
मसूरी वन प्रभाग, मसूरी

जनपद देहरादून साँग मसूरी (भोपाल पानी कक्ष-8) क्षेत्र में स्थित साँग नदी में
उपलब्ध उपखनिज के चुगान के सम्बन्ध में भूगर्भीय / तकनीकी आख्या

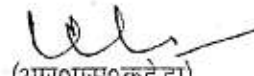
कार्यालय प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक(खनन), देहरादून के पत्रांक 375 दिनांक 10.7.2013 के क्रम में जनपद देहरादून के साँग मसूरी (भोपाल पानी कक्ष-8) उपखनिज युक्त क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण दिनांक 08.08.13 को श्री आर0एस0कहेड़ा, प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक एवं श्री रामकुमार, उप लौगिंग अधिकारी खनन प्रभाग, देहरादून की उपस्थिति में उपलब्ध कराये गये मानचित्रानुसार विभागीय सर्वेक्षण के सहयोग से किया गया। क्षेत्र की भूगर्भीय / तकनीकी आख्या निम्नवत् है:-

उक्त प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र देहरादून से 12 कि०मी० दूरी पर देहरादून - थानों मार्ग के मध्य वन भूमि में स्थित है। साँग मसूरी क्षेत्र देहरादून-थानों मार्ग पर बने पुल से उत्तर दिशा में लगभग 0.5 कि०मी० एवं दक्षिण दिशा में लगभग 1.3 कि०मी० में है। साँग मसूरी के पूरब एवं पश्चिम दिशा में आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र में उपखनिज रेत, बजरी, पत्थर मिली जुली अवस्था में है जिसका चुगान किया जा सकता है। इस क्षेत्र में उपखनिज का अनुमानित अनुपात लगभग 40:40:20 है। यह उपखनिज विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। इस क्षेत्र के मध्य भाग से चुगान करते हुए प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 2.60 लाख घ०मी० उपखनिज निकाला जा सकता है। उपखनिज निकाले जाने से साँग मसूरी नदी द्वारा किनारों पर किये जा रहे कटाव को कम किया जा सकता है।


सुव्यवस्थित चुगान कार्य किये जाने से भूगर्भीय / तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण के प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना प्रतीत नहीं होती है। विगत वर्षों में खनन अनुमति प्राप्त हुई है जिसकी अवधि समाप्त हो गई है। खनन अनुमति प्राप्त होने पर राजस्व प्राप्ति की जा सकती है। क्षेत्र में उपखनिज की उपलब्धता को दृष्टि गोचर रखते हुए नियमानुसार प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जाने से सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना चाहें।


(रामकुमार)

उप लौगिंग अधिकारी
उ०वन विकास निगम देहरादून


(आर०एस०कहेड़ा)

प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक(खनन)
उ०वन विकास निगम देहरादून


(राजेन्द्र शुक्ला)

भू वैज्ञानिक
भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म इकाई,
जिला टास्क फोर्स, देहरादून





10/05/12
Controller of Mines (North)
भारतीय खान ब्यूरो
Indian Bureau of Mines

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION AS QUALIFIED PERSON TO PREPARE MINING PLANS (Under Rule 22 (c) of Mineral Concession Rules 1960)

Shri HARISH KAINTHOLA resident
of 54, ANARWALA, DEHRADUN, UA , son
of SHRI MADAN MOHAN SHARMA , having given satisfactory
evidence of his qualifications and experience is hereby granted recognition
under Rule 22 (c) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 as a Qualified
Person to prepare Mining Plans.

His registration number is R&P/DDN/141/2002 - A

This recognition is valid for a period of ten years
ending 16.1.2012

Place: Dehradun

Date: 17.1.2012

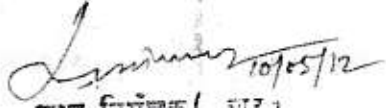
Signature
of R.Q.P. HK
14/10/2011



Shri
Regional Controller of Mines
Indian Bureau of Mines

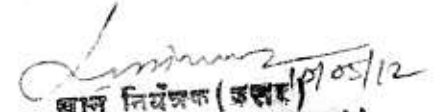
दि. 10.05.2012 से पते में परिवर्तन

श्री हरीश बेचौला
प्लॉट नं. 8, इन्द्रप्रस्थ मसूरी लॉस पास
अपर तख्तपुर, पोस्ट ग्रेडिंग काल-248008
देहरादून (उत्तराखण्ड)।



खान नियंत्रक (उत्तर)
Controller of Mines (North)
भारतीय खान ब्यूरो
Indian Bureau of Mines

16 जनवरी 2017 तक के लिए नवीनीकृत
Renewed up to 16th January 2017



खान नियंत्रक (उत्तर)
Controller of Mines (North)
भारतीय खान ब्यूरो
Indian Bureau of Mines

AUTHORISATION LETTER

M/s Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC) has made an agreement regarding the preparation of mining plans of 21 lots at different districts in Uttarakhand with M/s *KainGeotech* (Prop. Shri Harish Kainthola, RQP) and here by authorize M/s *KainGeotech*- Prop. Shri Harish Kainthola, (RQP/DDN/141/2002-A) to prepare the Mining Plan in respect of Song Nadi (River) Bhopalpani Compartment No. 8 in Mussoorie Forest Division over an area of 64 ha. for minor mineral, falls under forest land near village – Saura Siroli & Raipur, Tehsil- Raipur, Distt. – Drhradun (Uttarakhand).

UKFDC request the Director, Geology and Mining Unit, Directorate of Industry, Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun to make further correspondence regarding modification and collection of the aforesaid Mining Plan with the said recognized person on his following address:

Name of RQP : Shri Harish Kainthola C/o M/s *KainGeotech*
Registration No. : RQP/DDN/141/2002-A
Validity : (Valid upto 16th Jan, 2017)

Address of RQP

Lane No. 8,
 Indraprastha, Mussoorie Bye pass road,
 Upper Nathanpur, P.O. Nehrugram- 248008,
 Dehra Dun (Uttarakhand)
 Telephone: 09412028745(Office),
 7895217990 (Cell)
 E- mail: hkainthola@gmail.com

प्रभागीय वन विकास प्रबन्धक
 उत्तरांचल वन विकास निगम
 कनन प्रभाष, देहरादून



UTTRAKHAND

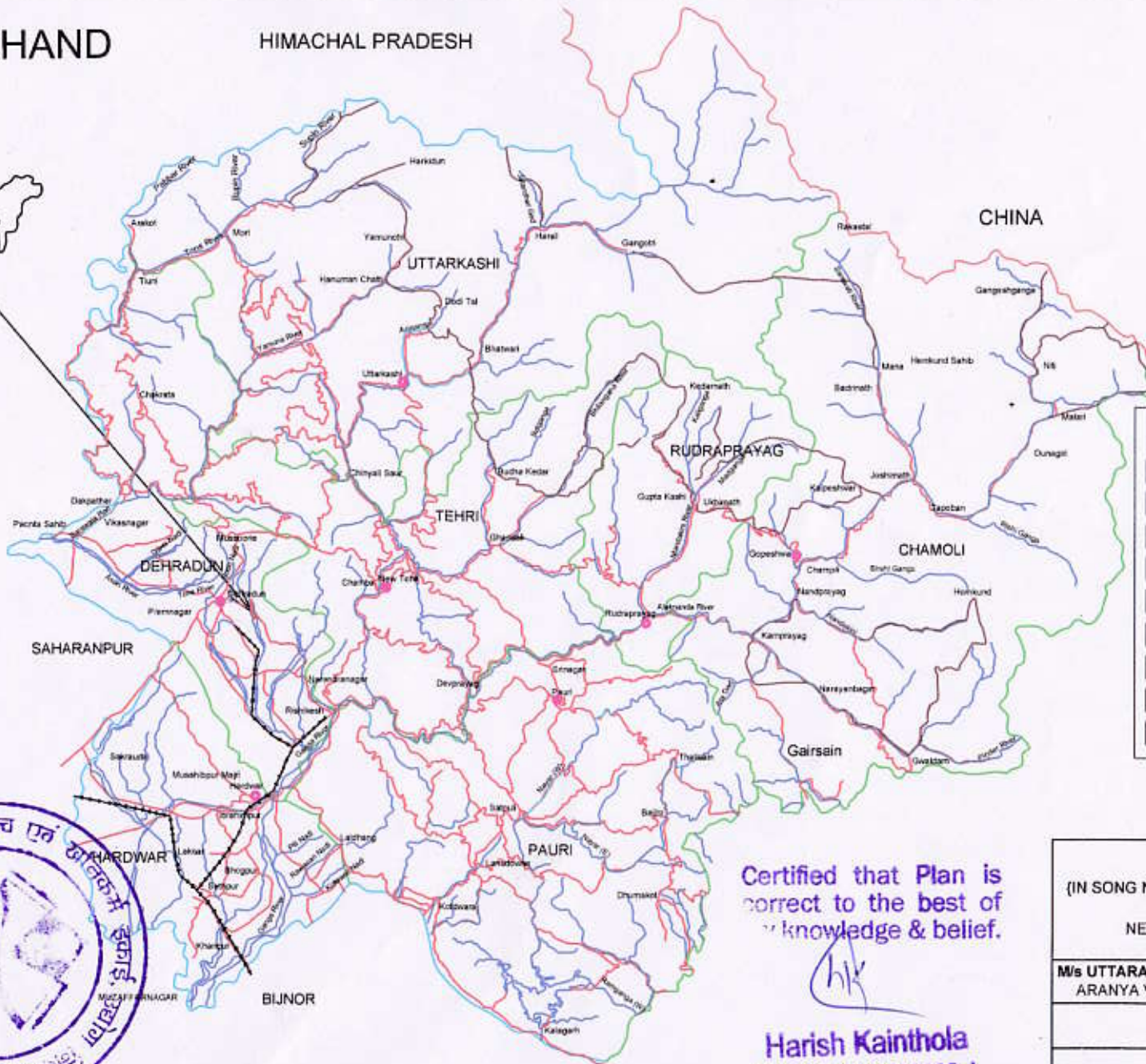
HIMACHAL PRADESH

N



INDIA

CHINA



LEGEND

- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT HEAD QUATER
- RAILWAY LINE
- RIVER
- ROAD
- FOOT TRACK
- LEASE AREA

PLATE - 1



UTTAR PRADESH

Certified that Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge & belief.

Harish Kainthola
ROP/DDN/141/ 2002-A

LOCATION PLAN

(IN SONG NADI (RIVER), RAIPUR RANGE, AREA- 64.0 ha.)
MUSSOORIE FOREST DIVISION
NEAR VILLAGE:- SAURA SAROLI, RAIPUR
TEHSIL & DISTT:- DEHRADUN (UK)

Ms UTTARAKHAND FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ARANYA VIKAS BHAWAN, 73 NEHRU ROAD, DEHRADUN

PREPARED BY- SATYAPRAKASH
CHECKED BY- HARISH KAINTHOLA

KainGeotech

LANE NO. 8, INDRAPRASTHA, UPPER
NATHANPUR, RING ROAD,
DEHRADUN-248008 (UTTARAKHAND)

SCALE 1:1000,000