

**वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड/ Western Coalfields Limited**

मिनीरल कंपनी (A Miniratna Company)

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की अनुसंगी कंपनी (A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

CIN-U10100MH1975GO1018626

**उप क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक कार्यालय,
मुरपार उप क्षेत्र, उमरेर क्षेत्र**

Email: gokulmine15@gmail.com

संदर्भ सं. वे को लि/ उमरेर क्षेत्र/ उप क्षेत्र/ मुरपार/ गोकुल/2025-26/

Office of Sub Area Manager**Murpar Sub Area, Umrer Area**

PO: Besur, Tehsil: Bhiwapur Dist: Nagpur, PIN- 441214

दिनांक 30.05.2026

To,

The Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF& CC)

Integrated Regional Office

Ground Floor, East Wing,

"New Secretariat Building",

Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440001 (M.S.)

Sub: Six Monthly Environmental Compliance Report of Murpar UG Project for the period from 01/10/2025 to 31/03/2026.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith Six Monthly Environmental Compliance Report of Murpar UG Project for the period from 01/10/2025 to 31/03/2026.

Further, it may also be submitted that, Murpar UG mine has been discontinued in August 2022 and Notice of Discontinuance has been submitted to DGMS vide dated 18-08-2022.

Further, as per the Mine closure guidelines, 3 years post closure monitoring is also completed in October 2025 and Final Mine Closure claim has been submitted to the Office of Coal Controller Ministry of Coal in March 2026.

It is requested that the same may kindly be taken on record and accepted.

Thanking you.

Your's Faithfully

Sub Area Manager

Murpar Sub Area

WCL Umrer Area

Copy to:

1. General Manager (Env.), WCL, Nagpur
2. Area General Manager, WCL, Umrer Area
3. Area Nodal Officer (Env.), WCL, Umrer Area

**WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED
(MINIRATNA COMPANY)**

**SIX MONTHLY ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE REPORT**
(From 01/10/2025 to 31/03/2026)

IN RESPECT OF

**MURPAR UNDER GROUND
PROJECT**

**MURPAR SUB AREA
UMRER AREA**

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Monitoring the Implementation of Environmental Safeguards
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Regional Office (West Central Zone), Nagpur

MONITORING REPORT

DATA SHEET

Name of the Project: Murpar U/G Project, WCL

S.No	Particulars	Details
1.	Project type: River- valley/ Mining/ Industry/ Thermal/ Nuclear/Other (specify)	Mining (Coal) Under Ground Mine
2.	Name of the project	Murpar U/G Mine, Murpar Sub Area
3.	Clearance letter (s)/OM No. & dated	MOEF OM No. J-11015/25/2001-IA.II (M) dated 23/01/2018
4.	Location: a) Village b) Tehsil c) District d) State e) Location Latitude/Longitude	Khadsangi, Chimur Chandrapur Maharashtra 20° 31'3" and 20° 33'30" N 79° 16'30" and 79° 18'30" E
5.	Address for correspondence: a) Address of the Concerned Project Chief Engineer (with Pin Code & telephone/ telex/ fax numbers) b) Address of Executive Project Engineer/ Manager (with Pin Code/fax numbers)	Dy. GM (Min)/ Sub Area Manager, Murpar Sub Area P.O.-Khadsangi, Tahsil- Chimur, Dist: Chandrapur (MS) Pin No.- 442906 Phone: 07170 -230101 Manager, C/o Sub Area Manager, Murpar Sub Area P.O.-Khadsangi, Tahsil- Chimur, Dist: Chandrapur (MS) Pin No.- 442906 Phone: 07170 -230101
6.	a) Salient features of the project	<u>Communication:</u> The project is approachable by all-weather road (SH-77) from Khadsangi to Chimur, a tahsil township, is situated about 20 Km from the project. The nearest railway station is Warora which is 53 Km. from the mine. Warora station is located on Chennai-Nagpur-New Delhi central Railway.

	<u>Geology:</u> In the present Mine boundary area, as per approved Project Report, there were three workable seams namely Seam-VII, Seam-V and Seam-II. The total recoverable reserve of coal was estimated as 6.0 MT in the thickness range of +1.2 Mtr. Later 22 Nos. of additional borehole were drilled. Based on bore hole data, the net extractable reserve is only 2.035 Mt. In seam-B very meager coal reserve in the thickness range of +1.5 Mtr. Is available. As such only Seam-VII and Seam-II have been considered for working. The reserve estimation for the extended mine boundary area has been done by CMPDIL, Nagpur and the total additional mineable reserve is 1.948 MT (0.864MT in seam VII, 0.231MT in seam V, 0.534 MT in seam III and 0.320 MT in seam II). <u>Reserve & Grade:</u> Balance mineable reserve in the existing PR mine boundary as on 01.03.2011 is 1.744 MT. Mineable reserve in the proposed extended mine boundary is 1.948MT. Thus, total mineable reserve work out to 3.689Mt. Grade of Coal is “D”. <u>Method of Mining:</u> The entire coal mining operation is carried out below ground with semi- mechanized system. In seam VII, the method of work is Board & Pillar with coal winning by blasting off the solid. Coal loading onto pony belt is done by SDLs and this coal is brought to the surface by means of a service of conveyors. In the proposed extension of boundary, the same method of mining will be done. <u>Dispatch:</u> The nearest siding is Umrer which is situated at a distance of 72 Km. from the mine. Some quantity is dispatched to siding and some quantity is dispatched by road to other consumers.
b) Salient features of the Environmental Management Plan	<u>Environmental Pollution Control Measures:</u> <i>Air, Noise Pollution Control Measures:</i> a) To reduce air pollution due to dust produced during various mining and allied activities, adequate water sparing is done by 11 Nos of fixed sprinklers from coal stock to SAM office and 03 nos. Rain Guns along coal stock yard. b) The entire length of 7.5 Kms. of Coal transportation road has been already black topped. c) Coal transportation is being done by covering tarpaulins. d) Cleaning of transportation roads are being done regularly. e) Proper maintenance of all machines etc is being undertaken so as to reduce harmful exhaust and noise. f) Personal protective gears are being given to workman exposed to dusty and noise work environment. g) Biological reclamation of subsided area, development of green belt around infrastructure, colony, along road and in vacant land against village being undertaken for arresting dust

		and noise propagation. <u>Water Pollution Control Measures:</u> a) Domestic Effluent: Residential quarters are provided with conventional soak pit system. b) Mine Discharge: Water collected in the working is being first allowed to settle in sumps. A sufficiently large sump has been provided to eliminate the undissolved suspended solid through 5 M.L.D. Mine water treatment plant. The quality of mine pumped out water is being monitored. c) The final treated discharge e.g. water spraying, watering of plant, etc. Balance quantity if any will be discharged in natural water source. <u>Remedial measure to control ground water depletion:</u> The following methodology and remedial measure will be taken to minimize the mine-induced impact on ground water levels and also adverse effect in the area. a) The water shortage in the village if any, the influence area is supplemented by supply of water by outside source or from mine water after treatment. b) Regular well water monitoring in nearby villages is being carried out quarterly as per MoEF&CC guidelines.												
7.	Breakup of the project area													
	a) Agriculture land	The surface right/all right has been obtained for 15.00 Ha. Comprising of 0.50 ha. of forest land and 14.50 ha. Of Agricultural land.												
	b) Govt. Land	All right/ surface area both under Forest & Agriculture is included in total mining right. In addition to this there was 15.00 ha. of land (non-forest) for township located 10 Km away from the U/G mine area. Thus the total land involved in the expansion proposal is 759.28 ha. (Including 15.00 ha. of AR). Breakup of as per PR/ EMP- <table> <tr> <td>Land</td><td>(A.R.)</td><td>(M.R.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td>0.50</td><td>248.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Govt.</td><td>--</td><td>5.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tenancy</td><td>14.50</td><td>57.00</td></tr> </table> Forest Clearance for the entire 680.00 ha. Including surface right area has been obtained. The present proposal is for addition of property under mining right only within the already acquired land.	Land	(A.R.)	(M.R.)	Forest	0.50	248.00	Govt.	--	5.00	Tenancy	14.50	57.00
Land	(A.R.)	(M.R.)												
Forest	0.50	248.00												
Govt.	--	5.00												
Tenancy	14.50	57.00												
8.	Breakup of the project affected population with enumeration of those losing houses/dwelling units only and agricultural land & landless laborers/artisans: a) SC, ST/Adivasi b) Others (Please indicate whether	In the acquired Agricultural land, there were 21 land losers and employment has been provided to all of them. There is no further acquisition of land under surface right.												

	these figures are based on any scientific and systematic survey carried out or only provisional figures, if a survey is carried out give details & year of survey)	
9.	Financial details: a) Project	a) Capital Cost Rs. 1813.56 Lakhs as per Sanctioned Project Report. b) Completion cost Rs. 1958.25 lakhs as on 31.03.2006
	b) Environmental Management Cost.	In Built in the Project Cost.
	c) IRR	12% As per approved PR and as per completion report 0.00% vide C.R. No WCL/NGP/C.I.(E)/VI/01 dated 01.01.2008.
	d) Weather © includes the cost of environmental management	Yes
	e) Actual Expenditure incurred on Environmental Management	Capital investment as on 31/03/2021: Rs. 27.46 Crores
10.	Forest land requirement	
	a) The status of approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use	Forest Clearance for 680.00 ha. area including surface right has been obtained.
	b) The status of clearing felling	Not applicable
	c) The status of Compensatory Afforestation, if any	Total tree plantation 61125 Nos. on 75.00 ha. vacant land (condition 2-c of Forest Clearance no. 8-35/2000-FC, dated 01.06.2001) (gap plantation in forest). For gap plantation and cattle proof trench, WCL, Murpar deposited the payment of Rs.77,74,068/- on 25.10.2012 to Bramhapuri Division, Bramhapuri.
	d) Comments on the viability & sustainability of CA program in the light of actual field experience so far	The work is under progress.
11.	Status of construction (Actual/ planned)	Project had completed all the criteria of completion as on 31/03/06.
12.	Reasons for delay if the project is yet to start	Not applicable.
13.	Dates of site visits: a) The dates on which the project was monitored by the Regional Office, MoEF&CC	The project was monitored by the Regional Office, MOEF Bhopal on 30/3/2005 and 15/9/2016.
14.	Details of correspondence with MoEF&CC, Regional Office	
15.	Is there any court case pending?	Nil

Compliance of Environmental Clearance conditions in respect of Murpar UG Project of WCL as on 30/09/2025

Ref: MOEF Environment Clearance Letter No. J-11015/25/2001-IA. II (M)
dated 23/01/2018 and Amendment in EC vide Letter no: J-11015/25/2001-
IA.II (M) dated 17.07.2018

A. Specific Conditions:

S.No	Compliance Condition	Status
i.	The project proponent shall obtain consent to establish from the Maharashtra pollution control board for the proposed capacity of 0.28 MTPA prior to commencement of the production.	Complied. Environmental Clearance was secured from MoEF& CC vide its letter no. J-11015/25/2001-1A. II (M) dated 23/01/2018 for capacity of 0.28 MTPA and Amendment in EC vide Letter no: J-11015/25/2001-IA.II(M) dated 17.07.2018 (Copy enclosed as Annexure: I). Consent to Establish was obtained from the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board for the enhanced capacity of 0.28 MTPA vide consent no. BO/ JD (APC)/ TB-2/UAN No-38469/R/CC-1901002000 dtd. 28.01.2019 (Copy of CTE and Minutes of 6th CC meeting enclosed as Annexure-II). Consent to Operate for the same was obtained from MPCB vide letter no BO/ JD (APC)/ TB-2UAN No-38469/ R/ CC1901001995 dated 28/01/2019 and consent was renewed on 22/07/2022 vide letter No. Format1.0/APAE Section/ UAN No.0000124453/ CO/ 2207001172 which is valid up to 31/12/2024. (Copy enclosed as Annexure: III). Presently, mining operations have been discontinued with effect from 17-08-2022 due to TATR ESZ notification and Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated 03-06-2022. Mine closure operations are under progress. As the mine closure activities are currently in progress, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate (CTO) has not been submitted. Copy of mine closure notice is enclosed.

ii.	Transportation of coal from face to surface shall be carried out through conveyor belt and then to TPP through tarpaulin covered trucks by road/rail.	Not applicable. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
iii.	Sufficient coal pillars shall be left un-extracted around the air shaft (within the subsidence influence area) to protect from any damage from subsidence, if any.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
iv.	Solid barrier shall be left below the roads falling within the block to avoid any damage to the roads and no depillaring operation shall be carried out.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
v.	Depression due to subsidence resulting in water accumulating within the low laying areas shall be filled up or drained out by cutting drains	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
vi.	Regular monitoring of subsidence movement on the surface over and around the working area and impact on natural drainage pattern, water bodies, vegetation, structure, roads and surroundings should be continued till movement ceases completely. In case of observation of any high rate of subsidence movement, appropriate effective corrective measures should be taken to avoid loss of life and materials. Cracks should be effectively plugged with ballast and	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.

	clay soil/suitable materials.																											
vii.	Garland surface drains (size, gradient and length) around the safety areas such as mine shaft and low laying areas and sump capacity should be designed keeping 50% safety margin over and above the peak sudden rain fall and maximum discharge in the area adjoining the mine sites. Sump capacity should also provide adequate retention period to allow proper setting of silt material. Sufficient number of pumps of adequate capacity shall be deployed to pump out mine water during peak rain fall.	Complied. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and dewatering also discontinued.																										
viii.	The company shall obtain approval of CGWA for use of groundwater for mining operations, if applicable	Complied. NOC from CGWA has been secured for abstracting / dewatering of Ground Water (NOC No. CGWA/ NOC/ MIN/ ORIG/2022/14563) which was valid up to 14/02/2024. Copy Enclosed as Annexure-IV. Since, mining operations have been permanently discontinued. An application for surrender of NOC has been submitted to CGWA in Feb'2025 and CGWA has approved the surrendering of NoC vide email dated 13-01-2026.																										
ix.	Mitigative measures to be undertaken to control dust and other fugitive emissions all along the roads by providing sufficient numbers of water sprinklers.	Complied. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.																										
x.	Continues monitoring of occupational safety and other health hazards, and the corrective actions need to be ensured.	Complied. For surveillance of occupational health among workers periodic medical examination were done for every employee once in three years as per statute till the closure of mine. Details of IME/PME done in last 8 working years is given below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">IME/PME</th></tr> <tr> <th>Target</th><th>Achieved</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	IME/PME		Target	Achieved																					
Year	IME/PME																											
	Target	Achieved																										

		2015	112	145
		2016	120	128
		2017	145	164
		2018	150	170
		2019	108	114
		2020	146	66
		2021	148	154
		2022	94	103
	As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS. As a part of mine closure activities, Medical camps in the neighbouring villages have been proposed.			

B. General Conditions:

Sl.No	Compliance Condition	Status
(a)	Mining	
i.	Mining shall be carried out under strict adherence to provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and subordinate legislations made there– under as applicable	Agreed.
ii.	No change in mining method i.e UG to OC, Calendar programme and scope of work shall be made without obtaining prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
iii.	Mining shall be carried out as per the approved mining plan (Including mine closure plan) abiding by mining laws related to coal mining and the relevant circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS).	Agreed. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
iv.	Underground work place environmental conditions shall be rendered ergonomic and air breathable with adequate illumination in conformance with DGMS standard.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
v.	No mining activity shall be	Complied.

	carried out in forest land without obtaining Forestry Clearance as per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and also adhering to The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 read with provisions of Indian forest act, 1927.	FC has been obtained for 680.78 ha of forest land vide F.no.8-35/2000-FC dated 01/06/2001. Total 248 ha of forest land is involved in existing Murpar UG mine. At present, Mine has been discontinued and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
(b)	Land Management and Water Conservation	
i.	Digital survey of the entire lease hold area/ core zone using satellite remote sensing survey shall be carried out at least once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report in 1:50,000 scale shall be submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Regional Office (RO).	Complied. Digital mapping of the entire coalfield based on satellite data is being done regularly once in 3 years and the same is submitted Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on regular basis. Report on Land Use/ Vegetation cover mapping of Bandar Coalfield based on Satellite data is enclosed as annexure and same is uploaded on Company's website. Copy enclosed as Annexure-VI.
ii.	The surface drainage plan including surface water conservation plan for the area of influence affected by the said mining operations shall be prepared, considering the presence of any river/ rivulet/ pond/lake etc., with impact of mining activities on it, and implemented by the project proponent. The surface drainage plan and/or any diversion of natural water courses shall be as per the provisions of the approved Mining Plan/EIA-EMP submitted to this Ministry and the same should be done with due approval of the concerned State/GoI Authority. The construction of embankment to prevent any danger against inrush of surface water into the mine should be as per the approved mining plan and as per the permission of DGMS.	Complied. All provision regarding inrush of surface water stipulated in Coal Mines Regulations 2017 were complied during the operation of mine.
iii.	Post-mining land be rendered usable for agricultural/forestry purposes and shall be handed over to the respective State	Agreed. The land after mining will be reclaimed as per the Mine Closure Plan.

	Government, as specified in the Guidelines for Preparations of Mine Closure Plan, issued by the Ministry of Coal dated 27 th August, 2009 and subsequent amendments.	Mine Closure Plan was approved by the WCL Board on 10/11/2017 and an Escrow account have been opened with A/c no. 08973161002614 at the Oriental Bank of Commerce, Jaripataka Branch, Nagpur. The total corpus amounts available in the account as on 31/03/2025 is Rs. 10,41,56,701.24 (Including Principal and interest).
iv.	Regular monitoring of subsidence movement on the surface over and around the working areas and its impact on natural drainage pattern, water bodies, vegetation, structure, roads, and surroundings shall be continued till movement ceases completely. In case of observation of any high rate of subsidence beyond the limit prescribed, appropriate effective mitigation measures shall be taken to avoid loss of life and materials. Cracks should be effectively plugged in with ballast and clay soil/suitable material.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
v.	A separate team for subsidence monitoring and surface mitigation measures shall be constituted and continues monitoring & implementation of mitigation measures be carried out.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
vi.	Thorough inspection of the mine lease area for any cracks developed at the surface due to mining activities below ground shall be carried out to prevent in rush of water in the mine.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
vii.	Native tree species be selected and planted over areas affected by subsidence.	Not Applicable.
(c)	Emissions, Effluents, and Waste Disposal	
i.	Transporting of coal, to the extent permitted by road, shall be carried out by covered trucks/ conveyors. Effective control measures such as regular water sprinkling/ rain gun/ mist	Complied. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS and environmental monitoring at four nos. of ambient

	sprinkling etc. shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution with higher level of particulate matter all through the coal transport roads, loading/unloading and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the ambient air quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/ State Pollution Control Board.	air quality monitoring stations. Considering meteorological data, Topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets which are as follows: Near Pit Office Near Magazine Building Colony Murpar Village Maximum and minimum concentration of parameters (SPM, PM10, NOX, SOX and PM2.5) has been done upto September 2025. As per Environmental monitoring report (from April 25 to September25) is as follows: Maximum and minimum concentration of parameters (SPM, PM10, NOX, SOX and PM2.5) as per Environmental monitoring report (from April ‘25 to September ‘25) is as follows: <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Parameters</th><th rowspan="2">Permissible limit</th><th colspan="2">Concentration (24 hourly values in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)</th></tr><tr><th>Min</th><th>Max</th></tr><tr><td>SPM</td><td>600</td><td>156</td><td>288</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">PM₁₀</td><td>300</td><td>141</td><td>187</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>65</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">PM_{2.5}</td><td>-</td><td>38</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>25</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">NO_x</td><td>120</td><td>11</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>80</td><td>07</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">SO_x</td><td>120</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>80</td><td colspan="2">BDL</td></tr></table> The monitoring of ambient air quality in the mine area is carried out fortnightly basis & reports are submitted regularly to MoEF & CC. Copy of the monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure-VII.	Parameters	Permissible limit	Concentration (24 hourly values in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Min	Max	SPM	600	156	288	PM ₁₀	300	141	187	100	65	84	PM _{2.5}	-	38	58	60	25	34	NO _x	120	11	18	80	07	14	SO _x	120	10	15	80	BDL	
Parameters	Permissible limit	Concentration (24 hourly values in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)																																						
		Min	Max																																					
SPM	600	156	288																																					
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	80	07	14																																					
SO _x	120	10	15																																					
	80	BDL																																						
ii.	Major approach roads shall be black topped and properly maintained.	Complied. The entire length of 7.5 Kms. of Coal transportation roads is black topped.																																						
iii.	Greenbelt, consisting of three-tier plantation, of width not less than 7.5m, shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner. The green belt comprising of a mix of native species shall be developed all along the major approach roads/ coal transportation roads.	Complied. WCL, Murpar project has deposited Rs. 77,74,068/- on 25.10.2012 for gap plantation and cattle proof trench to Bramhapuri Forest Division. Tree plantation 61125 Nos. on 75.00 ha. Vacant land (condition 2-c of Forest Clearance no. 8-35/2000-FC, dt. 01.06.2001) (gap plantation in forest) has been done by forest department.																																						

iv.	The transportation of coal shall be carried out as per the provisions and route proposed in the approved mining plan. Transportation of the coal through the existing road passing through any village shall be avoided. In case, it is proposed and construct a bypass road, it should be so constructed that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be appropriately mitigated.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS. .
v.	Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. All the vehicles engaged in mining and allied activities shall operate only after obtaining "PUC" certificate from the authorized pollution testing centers.	Not Applicable. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
vi.	Coal stock pile/ coal crusher/ feeder breaker, transfer points shall invariably be provide with dust suppression system. Belt-conveyors shall be fully covered to avoid air borne dust. Side cladding all along the conveyor gantry should be made to avoid air borne dust.	Not Applicable. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
vii.	Coal Handling Plant shall be operated with measures viz. bag filters/ water or mist sprinkling system etc. to control fugitive emissions from crushing operations, conveyor system, transfer points, etc.	Not Applicable. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
viii.	The project proponent shall not alter major water channels around the site. Appropriate embankment shall be provided along the side of the river/nallah flowing near or adjacent to the mine. The embankment constructed along the river/ nallah boundary shall be of suitable dimensions and critical patches shall be strengthened by stone pitching on the river front side, stabilized with plantation so as to withstand the peak water pressure preventing any change	There are no major channels around the project area.

	of mine inundation.	
ix.	Garland drains (of suitable size, gradient and length) around the critical areas i.e mine shaft and low lying areas, shall be designed keeping at least 50% safely margin over and above the peak sudden rainfall and maximum discharge in the area adjoining the mine sites. The sump capacity shall also provide adequate	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
x.	The water pumped out from the mine after siltation, shall be utilized for industrial purpose viz. watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. the drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after monsoon and maintained properly.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
xi.	Industrial waste water from coal handling plant and mine water shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made there under, and as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of workshop effluents. Sewage treatment plant of adequate capacity shall be installed for treatment of domestic waste water.	Not Applicable. Mining operations has been stopped completely from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.
xii.	Adequate groundwater recharge measures shall be taken up for augmentation of ground water. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells go dry due to dewatering of mine.	Agreed. Till date, there has been no impact on ground water level in buffer zone villages. Futher the mine has been discontinued and undergoing final closure process.
(d)	Illumination, Noise & Vibration Control	
i.	Adequate illumination shall be ensured in all mine locations (as per DGMS standards) and monitored.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from

		17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.																													
ii.	Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dB (A) in the work environment. Workers engaged in underground mining operations, operation of HEMM, etc. shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs/ muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms/ guidelines in this regard. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted.	Not applicable. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.																													
iii.	The noise level survey shall be carried out as per prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises and report on the same shall be submitted to this Ministry/ RO on six-monthly basis.	Complied.																													
(e)	Occupational Health & Safety																														
i.	The project Proponent shall undertake occupational health survey for initial and periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project and maintain records accordingly as per the provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955 and DGMS Circulars. Besides carrying out regular periodic health check-up of their workers, 20% of the workers engaged in active mining operations shall be subjected to health check up for occupational diseases and hearing impairment, if any.	Complied. As per the Statute/ DGMS guidelines, all the workers were examined once in 3 years till the closure of mine. Details of IME/PME done in last 8 working years is given below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">IME/PME</th></tr> <tr> <th>Target</th><th>Achieved</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2015</td><td>112</td><td>145</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>120</td><td>128</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>145</td><td>164</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>150</td><td>170</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>108</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>146</td><td>66</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>148</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>94</td><td>103</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	IME/PME		Target	Achieved	2015	112	145	2016	120	128	2017	145	164	2018	150	170	2019	108	114	2020	146	66	2021	148	97	2022	94	103
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ii.	Personnel (including outsourcing employees) working in dusty areas shall wear protective respiratory devices and shall also be provided with adequate	Complied. Persons exposed to dusty areas were provided with protective gears like dust masks with goggles during the operation of mine.																													

	training and information on safety and health aspects.	Numbers of dust masks with goggles issued in last 8 working years are given below: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dust Mask issued</th><th>Safety Goggles issued</th></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>34</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>27</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>750</td><td>06</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>50</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>150</td><td>04</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>50</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>25</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>40</td><td>-</td></tr></table> As per statute all personnel working in mines were training for safety and health aspects till the closure of mine. Number of persons given training in last 8 working years are given below: (VTR: Vocational Training Rule) <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Refresher</th><th>VTR-12</th><th>VTR-13</th><th>VTR-17</th><th>Special Training</th></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>83</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>91</td><td>8</td><td>5</td><td>11</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>86</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>11</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>85</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>6</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>114</td><td>8</td><td>11</td><td>11</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>63</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>11</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>78</td><td>08</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>58</td><td>09</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>07</td></tr></table> At present, mining operations have been discontinued and the final mine closure activities are under progress.	Year	Dust Mask issued	Safety Goggles issued	2022	34	12	2021	27	12	2020	750	06	2019	50	10	2018	150	04	2017	50	10	2016	25	-	2015	40	-	Year	Refresher	VTR-12	VTR-13	VTR-17	Special Training	2015	83	6	7	10	37	2016	91	8	5	11	10	2017	86	6	5	11	15	2018	85	15	15	6	11	2019	114	8	11	11	35	2020	63	7	6	11	8	2021	78	08	12	18	17	2022	58	09	12	16	07
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iii.	Skill training as per safety norms specified by DGMS shall be provided to all workmen including the outsourcing employees to ensure high safety standards in mines.	Complied. Skill training as per safety norms specified by DGMS were given to all workmen to ensure high safety standards in mines till the closure of mine. Number of persons given training in last 8 working years are given below: At present, mining operations have been discontinued and the final mine closure activities are under progress. As a part of final mine closure activities, skill development/entrepreneurship development programs for the neighbouring villages have been proposed. (VTR: Vocational Training Rule) <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Refresher Training</th><th>VTR-12</th><th>VTR-13</th><th>VTR-17</th><th>Special Training</th></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>83</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>37</td></tr></table>	Year	Refresher Training	VTR-12	VTR-13	VTR-17	Special Training	2015	83	6	7	10	37																																																																					
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		2022	58	09	12	16	07
iv.	Effective arrangement shall be made to provide and maintain at suitable points conveniently situated, a sufficient supply of drinking water for all the persons employed.	Not Applicable. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.					
A	Ecosystem and Biodiversity conservation						
i.	The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered flora/fauna, if any, spotted/reported in the study area. Action plan, in this regard, if any shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department.	Agreed. As per gazette notification No: 2973 dated 11/09/2019 Murpar UG mine comes within the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Mine has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.					
(g)	Public Hearing, R&R & CSR						
i.	Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing shall be ensured. The Project Proponent shall undertake all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing. Land oustees shall be compensated as per the norms laid out R&R Policy of the Company/ or the National R&R Policy/R&R Policy of the State Government, as applicable.	Complied. All the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted during the Public Hearing are complied with. 21 Nos. of land oustees have been fully compensated as per the norms laid out R&R Policy of the Company/ or the National R&R Policy/R&R Policy of the State Government. No. of Jobs given to 21 persons and Rs. 8,97,043.25 paid to land losers.					
ii.	The project proponent shall ensure that the expenditure towards, the socio-economic development in and around the mine, in every financial year is incurred in pursuance of the Corporate Social Responsibility as provisioned under Section 135 of the Components Act,2013.	Being complied. The activities undertaken for the specific villages adopted under CSR are displayed on the company website and are updated accordingly. In every year area-wise detailed CSR plan is prepared after due consultation with local beneficiaries. Umrer Area has spent the following under CSR in last 14 years:					

		<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Rs. in lakhs</th></tr><tr><td>2025-26</td><td>136.36</td></tr><tr><td>2024-25</td><td>71.58</td></tr><tr><td>2023-24</td><td>59.50</td></tr><tr><td>2022-23</td><td>54.79</td></tr><tr><td>2021-22</td><td>46.84</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>53.17</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>64.80</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>12.01</td></tr><tr><td>2017-18</td><td>15.84</td></tr><tr><td>2016-17</td><td>6.09</td></tr><tr><td>2015-16</td><td>8.46</td></tr><tr><td>2014-15</td><td>39.98</td></tr><tr><td>2013-14</td><td>216.88</td></tr><tr><td>2012-13</td><td>152.98</td></tr><tr><td>2011-12</td><td>85.80</td></tr><tr><td>2010-11</td><td>49.59</td></tr></table> *CSR funds for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 were diverted to Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan. The activities broadly include: • Construction of WBM and CC road at nearby villages • Construction of Well and Storage arrangement and pipe line for providing drinking water • Installation of RO plant at nearby villages and ZP schools. • Construction of Green Haat at village • Construction of Compound wall at ZP Schools. • Skill development training for nearby villagers. *CSR funds for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 were diverted to Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan. Details Enclosed as Annexure-VIII.	Year	Rs. in lakhs	2025-26	136.36	2024-25	71.58	2023-24	59.50	2022-23	54.79	2021-22	46.84	2020-21	53.17	2019-20	64.80	2018-19	12.01	2017-18	15.84	2016-17	6.09	2015-16	8.46	2014-15	39.98	2013-14	216.88	2012-13	152.98	2011-12	85.80	2010-11	49.59
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iii.	The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in the Ministries OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area".	Not applicable. There is no village in the mine lease area or surrounded by the mine lease area. Nearest village i.e. Murpar village is approx. 1600 m away from the mine boundary.																																		
iv.	The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative	Not applicable.																																		

	arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State Government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, Project Proponent shall implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.	There is no grazing land in the core zone of the project. So, there is no necessity of making alternate arrangement for livestock grazing.
(h)	Corporate Environment Responsibility	
i.	The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The Environment Policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks & balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions. The company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.	Complied. Coal India Limited has framed an Environment Policy which is being complied with in all the mines. To deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with environmental clearance conditions, At corporate level (at HQ), there is a fully fledged Environment Department which is headed by General Manager (Env.) with a multi-disciplinary team of qualified and experienced engineers. The head of Corporate Environment department reports directly the Director (Tech), who is nominated owner of the company. At Area level, the Environmental management cell is headed by Area General Manager, Umrer Area, assisted by Area Nodal Officer (Environment) Umrer Area, Project Officer/Sub Area Manager, Murpar Sub Area, Staff Officer (Civil), Umrer Area. At Project level, it is headed by Sub-Area Manager, Murpar Sub Area and assisted by Mine Manager/Safety Officer, Murpar Sub Area, Survey Officer, Murpar Sub Area and Nodal Officer (Environment) of the project
ii.	The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions should be displayed on website of the Company.	Complied. The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions is displayed on company website www.westerncoal.in.
iii.	A separate environmental management cell, both at the project level and company headquarter level, with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the	Complied. The Environmental Management cell at corporate level is headed by GM (Env) and assisted by a multidisciplinary team of qualified and trained engineers under the control of Director (Tech.) At Area level, the cell is headed by Area General Manager,

	Organization.	Umrer Area, assisted by Area Nodal Officer (Environment) Umrer Area, Project Officer/Sub Area Manager, Murpar Sub Area, Staff Officer (Civil), Umrer Area. At Project level, it is headed by Sub-Area Manager, Murpar Sub Area and assisted by Mine Manager/Safety Officer, Murpar Sub Area, Survey Officer, Murpar Sub Area and Nodal Officer (Environment) of the project.												
iv.	Action plan for implementing the EMP and environmental clearance conditions shall be prepared and duly approved by the competent authority. Year-wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry / Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.	Complied. The funds earmarked for environment was not diverted for other works. Expenditure incurred for major environmental management works are given below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Name of work</th><th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016-17</td><td>Construction of 02 nos of sedimentation tanks for Murpar ug project</td><td>7,50,206.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td><td>Providing and fixing 03 nos of rain guns at Coal Stock Yard of Murpar area</td><td>1,70,742.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td><td>Dust suppression system (Fixed sprinklers) for coal transportation road from weigh bridge to sub area office</td><td>2,91,166.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Name of work	Expenditure (Rs.)	2016-17	Construction of 02 nos of sedimentation tanks for Murpar ug project	7,50,206.00	2014-15	Providing and fixing 03 nos of rain guns at Coal Stock Yard of Murpar area	1,70,742.00	2013-14	Dust suppression system (Fixed sprinklers) for coal transportation road from weigh bridge to sub area office	2,91,166.00
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v.	Self Environmental Audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years, a third party environmental audit shall be carried out for assessing the environmental performance.	Complied. As per the EC condition, every three years the third party assessment of EC compliance has to be carried out. Third part assessment of EC compliance has been undertaken through CSIR-NEERI (Expert Agency identified by Ministry). The inspection has been carried out by CSIR-NEERI for assessment of EC compliance on 16.01.2021. At present mining operations have been discontinued with effect from August'2022 and final mine closure activities are under progress.												
(i)	Statutory Obligations													
i.	Environmental clearance shall be subject to orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, NGT and any other Court of Law, from time to time, and as applicable to this project.	Noted												
ii.	This Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining wildlife Clearance, if applicable from the	Agreed. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since												

	Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, as applicable to the project.	mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS.														
iii.	The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the Air (Prevention & Control Of Pollution) Act, 1981 and water (Prevention & Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974.	Complied. Presently, mining operations have been discontinued with effect from 17-08-2022 due to TATR ESZ notification and Hon’ble Supreme Court judgement dated 03-06-2022. Mine closure operations are under progress. As the mine closure activities are currently in progress, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate (CTO) has not been submitted. Copy of mine closure notice is enclosed.														
iv.	The project proponent shall obtain necessary permission of the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).	Complied. NOC from CGWA has been secured for abstracting / dewatering of Ground Water (NOC No. CGWA/ NOC/ MIN/ ORIG/2022/14563) which was valid up to 14/02/2024. Since, mining operations have been discontinued Permanently. An application for surrender of NOC has been submitted to CGWA in Feb 2025 and CGWA has approved the surrendering of NoC vide email dated 13-01-2026.														
(j)	Monitoring of Project															
i.	Adequate ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely particulates, SO ₂ , and NO _x . Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmental and ecologically sensitive receptors in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc. to be carried out at least once in six months. Online ambient air quality monitoring station/stations may also be installed in addition to the regular air monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB.	Being complied. Production has been discontinued from 17/08/2022 since mine comes under the eco sensitive zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and notice of closure has been submitted to DGMS. However, Monitoring is being carried out at four nos. of ambient air quality monitoring stations. Considering meteorological data, Topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets which are as follows: • Near Pit Office • Near Magazine Building • Colony • Murpar Village Maximum and minimum concentration of parameters (SPM, PM₁₀, NOX, SOX and PM_{2.5}) as per Environmental monitoring report (from April ‘25 to September ‘25) is as follows: <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Parameters</th><th rowspan="2">Permissible limit</th><th colspan="2">Concentration (24 hourly values in µg/m³)</th></tr><tr><th>Min</th><th>Max</th></tr><tr><td>SPM</td><td>600</td><td>156</td><td>288</td></tr><tr><td>PM₁₀</td><td>300</td><td>141</td><td>187</td></tr></table>	Parameters	Permissible limit	Concentration (24 hourly values in µg/m ³)		Min	Max	SPM	600	156	288	PM ₁₀	300	141	187
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SO _x	120	10	15																								
	80	BDL																									
ii.	The Air Quality Monitoring in the core zone shall be carried out to ensure compliance of the coal industry standards noted vide GSR 742(E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr and other monitoring data shall be regularly reported to the Ministry/ Regional Office and to CPCB/SPCB	Complied. Ambient air quality and mine pumped out water quality were monitored as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rule 2000 & quarterly reports are submitted to MOEF & CC Nagpur & Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. Reports enclosed as Annexure-VII and Annexure – IX.																									
iii.	Effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Coal Industry Standard notified vide GSR 742(E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.	Since it is an underground mine, there is no workshop and no discharge of effluent.																									
iv.	The monitoring data shall be updated on the company's website and displayed at the project site. The circular No: J-20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in	Being complied. Monitoring data is being regularly uploaded at WCL official website www.westerncoal.in. Monitoring reports are sent to MoEF&CC on regular basis. Reports enclosed as Annexure-VII.																									

	this regard for its compliance.	
v.	Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells/constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The monitoring of groundwater shall be carried out four times in a year i.e, pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter and the ground water quality shall be monitored once in a year and data thus collected shall be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Regional Office.	Complied. Presently, mining operations have been discontinued with effect from 17-08-2022 due to TATR ESZ notification and Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated 03-06-2022. Mine closure operations are under progress. NOC has been surrendered to CGWA in February 2025. Prior to Surrender, regular Groundwater level monitoring and quality analysis has been carried out and reports are enclosed as Annexure.
vi.	Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring date shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Regional Office.	Complied. Water quality analysis of Uma River is being carried out on regular basis. A copy of the Analysis report is enclosed as Annexure.
vii.	The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental conditions to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Regional Office. For half yearly monitoring reports, the data should be monitored for the period of April to September and October to march of the financial years.	Complied. Six monthly reports are submitted regularly to Regional office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The six monthly report for the period from April 2024 to Sep 2024 is submitted to MoEF&CC vide email dated 30/11/2024.
viii.	The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities shall extend full co-operation to the officer(s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports.	Noted and agreed.

(k)	Miscellaneous	
i.	Efforts should be made to reduce energy consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.	Complied. Efforts are being made for the uses of Solar energy and bulbs are replaced by LEDs to reduce energy consumption. 01 no of 40 KWp On-Grid-Connected Roof Top Mounted solar power plant is installed at AGM Office of Umrer area and 01 no of 12 KWp On-Grid-Connected Roof Top Mounted solar power plant is installed at Area Hospital, Umrer Area. Copy of the commissioning report of solar plant is enclosed as Annexure – XI.
ii.	The project authorities shall inform to the Regional Office regarding commencement of mining operations	Noted and complied.
iii.	A copy of Environment Clearance shall be marked to concern Panchayat. A copy of the same shall also be sent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board, Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar Office for information in public domain within 30 days.	Complied. A copy of Environmental Clearance letter has marked to concerned Panchayat vide letter no. WCL/ SAM/ MUR/ ENVT/ 2018/ 5103, dated 08/02/18. Copy of letter is enclosed as Annexure: XII.
iv.	The Environmental Clearance shall be uploaded on the company's website. The, compliance status of the stipulated EC conditions shall also be uploaded by the project authorities on their website and updated at least once every six months so as to bring the same in public domain.	Complied. The clearance letter had been uploaded on the company's website to bring the same in the public domain.
v.	The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board	Complied. Advertisements regarding the issue of Environmental Clearance (Amendment) were given in the following News Papers: • Chandrapur Samachar (Marathi daily, Nagpur) dated 22/07/18 • 'The Hitvada (English daily, Nagpur) dated 22/07/18 Copy enclosed as Annexure: XIII.

	and also at web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at www.environmentclearance.nic.in and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office.	
vi.	The Environmental Statement for each financial year ending 31 March in Form-V is mandated to be submitted by the PP for the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be uploaded on the Company's website along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall be sent to the respective Regional Offices of the MoEF&CC by e-mail.	Complied. The environmental statement for each financial year is submitted regularly to the MOEF's Regional Office, Nagpur along with the status of compliance of EC conditions as being practiced in all operating mines. Mining operations have been discontinued due to TATR ESZ notification and Supreme Court Judgement. Mine closure activities are under progress.
vii.	The project proponent shall be abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also that during their presentations to the EAC and in Public Hearing.	Noted & agreed.
viii.	The ministry may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.	Noted & agreed.
ix.	Concealing factual data or submission of false/ fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in revocation of this Environmental Clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.	Noted & agreed.
x.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Preventions & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with	Noted & agreed.

	their amendments and Rules and any orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/Hon'ble High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.	
xi.	Any appeal against EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.	Noted & agreed.

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Phone : 4010437/4020781
/4037124/4035273
Fax : 24044532/4024068 /4023516
Email : jdair@mpcb.gov.in
Visit At : <http://mpcb.gov.in>



Kalpataru Point, 3rd & 4th floor, Sion- Matunga
Scheme Road No. 8, Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Near
Sion Circle, Sion (E),
Mumbai - 400 022

Consent order No :- BO/JD(APC)/TB-2/UAN No. 38469/R/CC-

Date-28/01/2019

To,

1901002000

M/s. Western Coal Fields Ltd.,

Murpar Underground Mine Project,

WCL Umrer Area, Topo Sheet No.55-P/4, Near Murpar village,

Tq. Chimur, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra.

Subject: Consent to Establish for expansion of existing mine under- RED category.

Ref : 1. Earlier Consent granted vide no. BO/JD(APC)/EIC No.CH-1799-16/R/CC-4922 dtd.13/04/2016 valid upto 31/12/2017.

2. Minutes of 6th CC meeting of 2018-2019 held on 17/12/2018.18/12/2018

Your application: UAN No.MPCB-CONSENT-038381 Dated: 21/12/2017.

For: Consent to establish for expansion of existing mine under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Authorization under Rule 6 of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (M & T M) Rules 2016 is considered and the consent is hereby granted subject to the following terms and conditions and as detailed in the schedule I, II, III & IV annexed to this order:

1. The consent to establish is granted for a period upto commissioning of unit or five years whichever is earlier.
2. The proposed and/or actual capital investment of the industry is Rs.25.38 Crs. (existing Unit CI Rs. 23.32 Crs + proposed expansion Ci Rs.2.06 Crs.) (As per undertaking submitted by Sub Area Manager, Murpar U/G Mine, WCL, Umrer Area dtd.28/11/2017 along with consent application).

3. The Consent is valid for the manufacture of -

Sr. No.	Product / By-Product Name	Maximum Quantity
1.	Coal mining on mining lease area of 310.0 Hector	0.01 Million ton per annum

4. Conditions under Water (P&CP), 1974 Act for discharge of effluent:

Sr. no.	Description	Permitted quantity of discharge (CMD)	Standards to be achieved	Disposal
1.	Trade effluent	5000.00	As per Schedule -I	Recycle/On land for irrigation
2.	Domestic effluent	70.00	As per Schedule -I	On land for gardening

5. Conditions under Air (P& CP) Act, 1981 for air emissions:

Sr. no.	Description of stack / source	Number of Stack	Standards to be achieved
-	Nil	N.A	As per Schedule-II

6. Conditions about Non Hazardous Wastes:

Sr. no.	Type Of Waste	Quantity & UoM	Treatment	Disposal
The waste i.e. Over burden shall be disposed for by means of backfilling				

7. Conditions under Hazardous & Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste:

Sr. No.	Type Of Waste	Quantity	Treatment	Disposal
1.	5.1 used/waste Oil	– Liter/day	–	Sale to authorized reprocessor
2.	5.2 Waste/residue Containing Oil	– Kg/day	–	CHWTSDF
3.	34.3 ETP Sludge	– Kg/day	–	CHWTSDF

8. The Board reserves the right to review, amend, suspend, revoke etc. this consent and the same shall be binding on the industry.
9. The applicant shall comply with the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance granted by MoEF, GoI vide No. dtd.15/11/2002 and as amended vide No.J-11015/25/2001-IA.II(M) dtd.23/01/2018.
10. This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/permission from any other Government authorities.
11. PP shall install 4 CAAQM stations before consent to operate.
12. PP shall install STP before consent to operate.
13. PP shall convert existing water sprinkling arrangement into chemical fogging arrangement (MgCl₂) before consent to operate.
14. PP shall install real-time coal ash analyser on pilot basis before consent to operate.
15. PP shall provide tar road in remaining area within before consent to operate.
16. PP shall carry out over burden dump management as per CPCB guidelines.
17. PP shall carry out plantation as per EC condition before ensuing monsoon.
18. PP shall provide treatment plant for mine water discharge and submit sedimentation tank design details.
19. PP shall obtain NOC/clarification from CGWA before consent to operate.
20. The applicant shall submit the bank guarantees as per BG Regime of coal mine approved in Boards CAC Meeting dt: 03/11/2015 drawn in favour of RO-MPCB, Chandrapur within 15-days valid upto 30/04/2020.

For and on behalf of the
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

(E. Ravendiran, I.A.S)
Member Secretary

Received Consent fee of –

Sr. No.	Amount(Rs.)	DR. No.	Date	Drawn On
1	Rs.75000/-	7603216	29/12/2017	State Bank of India

Copy to:

1. Regional Officer, MPCB Chandrapur and Sub-Regional Officer- MPCB, Chandrapur.
They are directed to ensure the compliance of consent conditions report.
2. Chief Accounts Officer, MPCB, Mumbai.
3. CC/CAC desk- for record & website updation purposes

Schedule-I

Terms & conditions for compliance of Water Pollution Control:

- 1) A] As per your application, you have proposed to provide sedimentation tank of capacity is 5000 CMD for mine discharge treatment.

B] The Applicant shall operate the sedimentation system to treat the trade effluent so as to achieve the following standards prescribed by the Board or under EP Act, 1986 and Rules made there under from time to time, whichever is stringent.

Sr No.	Parameters	Standards prescribed by Board (If any)
	I. Compulsory Parameters	Limiting Concentration in mg/l, except for pH
01	pH	5.5-9.0
02	Oil & Grease	10
03	BOD (3 days 27oC)	30
04	Total Dissolved Solids	2100
05	Phenolics (C6H5OH)	1.0
06	Suspended Solids	100
07	COD	250
08	Chloride	600
09	Sulphate	1000
10	Nitrate Nitrogen	10

C) The treated effluent shall be used for spraying mine pit to the maximum extent & excess shall be used on land for gardening/irrigation.

- 2) A.] You shall provide Sewage Treatment Plant for the domestic effluent- 70.0 CMD treatment.

B] The Applicant shall operate the sewage treatment system to treat the sewage so as to achieve the following standards/ prescribed under EP Act, 1986 and Rules made there under from time to time, whichever is stringent.

- (1) Suspended Solids. Not to exceed 100 mg/l.
(2) BOD 3 days 27oC. Not to exceed 30 mg/l.

C] The treated sewage shall be soaked in a soak pit, which shall be got cleaned periodically.

D] In case the treatment system is combined for trade effluent and sewage then the standards and disposal path prescribed at sr. no.1 B & C of schedule I shall be applicable.

- 3) The Board reserves its rights to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plant setup for the treatment of waterworks for the purification thereof & the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluent or in connection with the grant of any consent conditions. The Applicant shall obtain prior consent of the Board to take steps to establish the unit or establish any treatment and disposal system or and extension or addition thereto.

- 4) The industry shall ensure replacement of pollution control system or its parts after expiry of its expected life as defined by manufacturer so as to ensure the compliance of standards and safety of the operation thereof.
- 5) The Applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and as amended, by installing water meters, filing water cess returns in Form-I and other provisions as contained in the said act.

Sr. no.	Purpose for water consumed	Water consumption quantity (CMD)
1.	Industrial Cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed	50.0
2.	Domestic purpose	130.0
3.	Mine Discharge	5000.0
4.	Processing whereby water gets polluted & pollutants are not easily biodegradable and are toxic	—

- 6) The Applicant shall provide Specific Water Pollution control system as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time/ Environmental Clearance / CREP guidelines.

Schedule-II

Terms & conditions for compliance of Air Pollution Control:

1. As per your application, you have provided the Air pollution control (APC) system and also erected following stack (s) to observe the following fuel pattern-

Sr. No.	Stack Attached To	APC System	Height in Mtrs.	Type of Fuel	Quantity & UoM	S %	SO ₂ Kg/Day
Nil.							

2. The Applicant shall provide Specific Air Pollution control equipments as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time / Environmental Clearance / CREP guidelines. (Concern section shall mention specific control equipments).

3. The applicant shall operate and maintain above mentioned air pollution control system, so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards:

Particulate matter	Not to exceed	150 mg/Nm ³ .

4. The Applicant shall obtain necessary prior permission for providing additional control equipment with necessary specifications and operation thereof or alteration or replacement/alteration well before its life come to an end or erection of new pollution control equipment.

5. The Board reserves its rights to vary all or any of the condition in the consent, if due to any technological improvement or otherwise such variation (including the change of any control equipment, other in whole or in part is necessary).

6. Control Equipments

- Coal handling plant provided with dust collector & automatic water sprinkler shall be operated
- Scientific spraying of water on all working area, dump area, stock piles with the help of appropriate dust suppression system.
- Coal shall be properly covered during transportation.
- The applicant shall carry out tree plantation along road side, around dumps or compulsory afforestation as per proposal approved by Forest Department. The tree plantation programme shall be taken up well in advance of the actual mining activity, so that green belt of sufficient width & height is developed between mining area/road and surrounding environment.
- Black topped metal roads provided shall be well maintained to prevent dust formation.
- Overloading of dumpers shall be avoided to prevent spillages.
- Correct type & quantity of explosive shall be used to avoid excess dust formation & vibration in the surrounding area.
- The slope of the over burden shall have slope not more than 28 degree to the horizontal. The overburden shall be properly covered by vegetation for stabilization.
- Coal transportation shall be done by installing conveyors wherever possible & mechanically covered closed trucks shall be used for transportation.

7. Standards for Ambient Air Pollutants:

(i)	Suspended Particulate Matter [SPM]	Not to exceed	500 ug/m ³
(ii)	Respirable Particulate Matter [RSPM] [Size less than 10 micrometer]	Not to exceed	250 ug/m ³
(iii)	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Not to exceed	120 ug/m ³
(iv)	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	Not to exceed	120 ug/m ³ .

8. The applicant shall provide minimum three ambient air quality monitoring stations within mining area which should be monitored for SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x, HC, CO etc. The Annual Arithmetic Mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval shall conform to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The records of results of continuous monitoring done shall be made available for inspection to the officers of the Board.

9. The applicant shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources as follows:

Sr. No	Location	Permissible Norms [in dB (a)]	Desired minimum thickness of green belt (m)
1	Along Road side	65 (Commercial Area)	20
2	In colonies	55 (Residential Area)	20
3	Near Opencast Mines	75 (Industrial Area)	10 (*40)
4	Near CHPs	75	30
5	Near Shaft	75	20
6	Near Mine exhaust fan	75	>50

10. Other conditions:

- (i) Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or even, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith reported to Board, concerned Police station, office of Directorate of Health services, Dept. of explosives, Inspectorate of Factories & Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipments, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.
- (ii) If Coal washeries are installed, then follow the condition of the MoEF, GoI, Notification No. Q.15017/13/9 CWP, dtd. 27/01/1999.

Schedule-III

Details of Bank Guarantees

Sr. No.	Consent	Amt of BG Imposed	Submission Period	Purpose of BG	Compliance Period	Validity Date
Water Pollution Aspect:						
1	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of sedimentation tanks of appropriate size for the mine discharge treatment with stone pitching lining / lined sedimentation tank.	2-months	Upto commissioning of the unit
2		10.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for the treatment of domestic effluent and reuse of water in gardening.	4-months	
3		2.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality should be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during mine operations.	6-monthly	
4		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Catch drain and situation ponds of appropriate size should be constructed to arrest silt and sediment flow from soil, OB and mineral dumps. Water so collected should be utilized for watering of the mine area, roads green belt developments etc.	Regular Activity	

5		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for effluent generated from workshops / vehicle washing activity & reuse of effluent in the process.	2-months	
Air Pollution aspects:						
6	C to R	25.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Mine shall install and commission coal washery / coal beneficiary Plant of adequate capacity within their own premises so as to comply with conditions laid down in MoEF notification, dt: 02/01/2014.	6-months	Upto commissioning of the unit
7		25.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Coal transportation shall be done by mechanically closed trucks. Overloading shall be avoided to prevent spillages. 10% of total fleet available to be replaced every six month.	6-months	
8		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Coal Handling Plant (CHP) & loading / unloading area will be provided with Dust Collector and Automatic Water Sprinkler	2-months	
9		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Scientific spraying of water (Fixed & movable sprayers) on all working area, dump area, stock piles with the help of appropriate dust suppression system.	2-months	
10		10.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Black topped metalled roads shall be provided and well maintained to prevent dust formation	6-months	

11	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Deploying mechanised sweepers which are automated suction sweeper for cleaning the coal dust from road.	2-months
12		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Adoption of Boswell / Bios wale technology on the road sides. Boswell is a land scape element of construction design, primarily a run off conveyance system by the sides of road, to remove dust and emissions.	2-months
13		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Adoption and installation of tyre wash system to mining transportation trucks at the entry / exit points of mining area.	3-months
14		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Use of toppers/ binders / surfactants on the top surface of coal pile on trucks carrying coal on roads to minimize spillage during transportation.	3-months
15		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) within mining area for AAQM monitoring as per MOEF notification dt: 16/11/2009.	4-months

Non Hazardous Waste (Solid Waste) aspect:

16	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15 days	Over burden (OB) should be stacked at earmarked dumpsites only and should not be kept active for long period. Proper terracing of OB	Regular Activity	Upto commissioning of the unit

				should be carried out so that the overall slope will come down to 28 degrees. Over burden shall be disposed by way of backfilling.		
<u>Hazardous Waste Aspect:</u>						
17	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15 days	Hazardous Waste (Used / Waste Oil/ cotton waste, non ferrous metal waste shall be disposed at CHWTSDF / authorized reprocess or and shall submit annual returns every year as per provisions of HW (MH & TM) Rules, 2008.	Regular Activity	Upto commissioning of the unit
<u>Operation & Maintenance (O&M) :</u>						
18	C to R	25.0 Lakhs	15 days	O & M of pollution control system so as to maintain consented standards prescribed as per Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 act & HW (MH&TM) Rules, 2008 and also adhering to compliance of specific / general condition of Environment Clearance.	Regular Activity	Upto commissioning of the unit

Schedule-IV

General Conditions:

- 1) The applicant shall provide facility for collection of environmental samples and samples of trade and sewage effluents, air emissions and hazardous waste to the Board staff at the terminal or designated points and shall pay to the Board for the services rendered in this behalf.
- 2) If the MIDC pipeline is broken/ overflowing chamber, in such cases industry shall not discharge their treated effluent into MIDC drain, it shall be sent to CETP by tanker.
- 3) Industry should monitor effluent quality, stack emissions and ambient air quality monthly/quarterly.
- 4) The applicant shall provide ports in the chimney/(s) and facilities such as ladder, platform etc. for monitoring the air emissions and the same shall be open for inspection to/and for use of the Board's Staff. The chimney(s) vents attached to various sources of emission shall be designated by numbers such as S-1, S-2, etc. and these shall be painted/ displayed to facilitate identification.
- 5) Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or even, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith Reported to Board, concerned Police Station, office of Directorate of Health Services, Department of Explosives, Inspectorate of Factories and Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipments, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.
- 6) The applicant shall provide an alternate electric power source sufficient to operate all pollution control facilities installed to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of the consent. In the absence, the applicant shall stop, reduce or otherwise, control production to abide by terms and conditions of this consent.
- 7) The firm shall submit to this office, the 30th day of September every year , the Environmental Statement Report for the financial year ending 31st March in the prescribed Form-V as per the provisions of rule 14 of the Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1992.
- 8) The industry shall recycle/reprocess/reuse/recover Hazardous Waste as per the provision contain in the H & OW(M&TM) Rules 2016, which can be recycled
- 9) /processed/reused/recovered and only waste which has to be incinerated shall go to incineration and waste which can be used for land filling and cannot be recycled/reprocessed etc should go for that purpose, in order to reduce load on incineration and landfill site/environment.
- 10) The industry should comply with the Hazardous & Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 and submit the Annual Returns as per Rule 6(5) & 20(2) of Hazardous & Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 for the preceding year April to March in Form-IV by 30th June of every year.
- 11) An inspection book shall be opened and made available to the Board's officers during their visit to the applicant.
- 12) **The applicant shall make an application for renewal of the consent at least 60 days before the date of the expiry of the consent (in case of Renewal of consent).**
- 13) The industry shall constitute an Environmental cell with qualified staff/personnel/agency to see the day to day compliance of consent condition towards Environment Protection.
- 14) Separate drainage system shall be provided for collection of trade and sewage effluents. Terminal manholes shall be provided at the end of the collection system with arrangement for measuring the flow. No effluent shall be admitted in the pipes/sewers downstream of the terminal manholes. No effluent shall find its way other than in designed and provided collection system.
- 15) Neither storm water nor discharge from other premises shall be allowed to mix with the effluents from the factory.

16) The applicant shall install a separate meter showing the consumption of energy for operation of domestic and industrial effluent treatment plants and air pollution control system. A register showing consumption of chemicals used for treatment shall be maintained.

17) Conditions for D.G. Set

- a) Noise from the D.G. Set should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure or by treating the room acoustically.
- b) Industry should provide acoustic enclosure for control of noise. The acoustic enclosure/ acoustic treatment of the room should be designed for minimum 25 dB (A) insertion loss or for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on higher side. A suitable exhaust muffler with insertion loss of 25 dB (A) shall also be provided. The measurement of insertion loss will be done at different points at 0.5 meters from acoustic enclosure/room and then average.
- c) Industry should make efforts to bring down noise level due to DG set, outside industrial premises, within ambient noise requirements by proper siting and control measures.
- d) Installation of DG Set must be strictly in compliance with recommendations of DG Set manufacturer.
- e) A proper routine and preventive maintenance procedure for DG set should be set and followed in consultation with the DG manufacturer which would help to prevent noise levels of DG set from deteriorating with use.
- f) D.G. Set shall be operated only in case of power failure.
- g) The applicant should not cause any nuisance in the surrounding area due to operation of D.G. Set.
- h) The applicant shall comply with the notification of MoEF dated 17.05.2002 regarding noise limit for generator sets run with diesel.

18) The industry should not cause any nuisance in surrounding area.

19) The industry shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources within the premises so as to maintain ambient air quality standard in respect of noise to less than 75 dB (A) during day time and 70 dB (A) during night time. Day time is reckoned in between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. and night time is reckoned between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

20) The applicant shall maintain good housekeeping.

21) The applicant shall bring minimum 33% of the available open land under green coverage/ plantation. The applicant shall submit a statement on available open plot area, number of trees surviving as on 31st March of the year and number of trees planted by September end, with the Environment Statement.

22) The non-hazardous solid waste arising in the factory premises, sweepings, etc. be disposed of scientifically so as not to cause any nuisance / pollution. The applicant shall take necessary permissions from civic authorities for disposal of solid waste.

23) The applicant shall not change or alter the quantity, quality, the rate of discharge, temperature or the mode of the effluent/emissions or hazardous wastes or control equipments provided for without previous written permission of the Board. The industry will not carry out any activity, for which this consent has not been granted/without prior consent of the Board.

24) The industry shall ensure that fugitive emissions from the activity are controlled so as to maintain clean and safe environment in and around the factory premises.

25) The industry shall submit quarterly statement in respect of industries' obligation towards consent and pollution control compliance's duly supported with documentary evidences (format can be downloaded from MPCB official site).

26) The industry shall submit official e-mail address and any change will be duly informed to the MPCB.

Specific Conditions-

- 1) **Transportation of coal shall be by closed system, Conveyor system wherever possible.**

—0000—

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Phone : 4010437/4020781
/4037124/4035273
Fax : 24044532/4024068 /4023516
Email : jdair@mpcb.gov.in
Visit At : <http://mpcb.gov.in>



Kalpataru Point, 3rd & 4th floor, Sion- Matunga
Scheme Road No. 8, Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Near
Sion Circle, Sion (E),
Mumbai - 400 022

Consent order No :- BO/JD(APC)/TB-2UAN No. 82233/R/CC- 791 Date-24/08/2020

To,
M/s. Western Coal Fields Ltd.,
Murpar Underground Mine Project,
WCL Umrer Area, Post. Khadasangi,
Tq. Chimur, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra.

Subject: Renewal of consent to operate of existing mine under- RED category.

- Ref : 1. Earlier Consent granted vide no. BO/JD(APC)/TB-2/UAN
No.38469/R/CC-1901001995 dtd. 28/01/2019 valid upto 31/12/2019.
2. Consent to establish for expansion granted vide No. BO/JD(APC)/TB-
2/ UAN No. 38469/R/CC-1901002000 dtd. 28/01/2019.
3. Minutes of 6th CC meeting of 2020-2021 held on 02/07/2020.

Your application: UAN No.MPCB-CONSENT-082233 Dated: 04/11/2019.

For: Renewal of Consent to operate under Section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Authorization under Rule 6 of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (M & T M) Rules 2016 is considered and the consent is hereby granted subject to the following terms and conditions and as detailed in the schedule I, II, III & IV annexed to this order:

- The consent is granted for a period from 31/12/2019 to 31/12/2021.
- The proposed and/or actual capital investment of the industry is Rs.25.38 Crs. (As per undertaking submitted by Sub Area Manager, Murpar U/G Mine, WCL, Umrer Area dtd.28/11/2017 along with consent application).

- The Consent is valid for the manufacture of -

Sr. No.	Product / By-Product Name	Maximum Quantity
1.	Coal mining on mining lease area of 310.0 Hecter	0.27 Million ton per annum

- Conditions under Water (P&CP), 1974 Act for discharge of effluent:

Sr. no.	Description	Permitted quantity of discharge (CMD)	Standards to be achieved	Disposal
1.	Trade effluent	9064.00	As per Schedule -I	Recycle/On land for irrigation
2.	Domestic effluent	63.00	As per Schedule -I	On land for gardening

- Conditions under Air (P& CP) Act, 1981 for air emissions:

Sr. no.	Description of stack / source	Number of Stack	Standards to be achieved
-	Nil	N.A	As per Schedule-II

6. Conditions about Non Hazardous Wastes:

Sr. no.	Type Of Waste	Quantity & UoM	Treatment	Disposal
The waste i.e. Over burden shall be disposed for by means of backfilling				

7. Conditions under Hazardous & Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste:

Sr. No.	Type Of Waste	Quantity	Treatment	Disposal
1.	5.1 used/waste Oil	- Liter/day	Reprocessing	Sale to authorized reprocessor

- The Board reserves the right to review, amend, suspend, revoke etc. this consent and the same shall be binding on the industry.
- The applicant shall comply with the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance granted by MoEF, GoI vide No. dtd.15/11/2002 and as amended vide No.J-11015/25/2001-IA.II(M) dtd.23/01/2018.
- This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/permission from any other Government authorities.
- PP shall install CAAQMS arrangement within three month.
- PP shall convert existing water sprinkling arrangement into chemical fogging arrangement (MgCl₂) within 03 months period.
- PP shall install real-time coal ash analyser on pilot basis within 1 month.
- PP shall provide tar road in remaining area within three month.
- PP shall carry out over burden dump management as per CPCB guidelines.
- PP shall carry out plantation as per EC condition before ensuing monsoon.
- PP shall provide treatment plant for mine water discharge and submit sedimentation tank design details.
- PP shall obtain NOC/clarification from CGWA within 03 months.
- The applicant shall submit the bank guarantees as per BG Regime of coal mine approved in Boards CAC Meeting dt: 03/11/2015 drawn in favour of RO-MPCB, Chandrapur within 15-days valid upto 30/04/2022.
- This consent is granted only plain renewal of consent as applicant has not obtained CGWA NOC as per condition of consent to establish for expansion obtained on 28/01/2019.

For and on behalf of the
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

(E. Ravendiran, I.A.S)
Member Secretary

Received Consent fee of -

Sr. No.	Amount(Rs.)	DR. No:	Date	Drawn On
1	Rs.1,87,000/-	5457274	07/11/2019	State Bank of India

Copy to:

- Regional Officer, MPCB Chandrapur and Sub-Regional Officer- MPCB, Chandrapur.

They are directed to ensure the compliance of consent conditions report.

- Chief Accounts Officer, MPCB, Mumbai.
- CC/CAC desk- for record & website updation purposes

Schedule-I

Terms & conditions for compliance of Water Pollution Control:

- 1) A] As per your application, you have provided 2 Nos of sedimentation tank of capacity is 250 m³ each and 5 MLD mine discharge treatment plant for mine discharge treatment.

B] The Applicant shall operate the effluent treatment plant (ETP) to treat the trade effluent so as to achieve the following standards prescribed by the Board or under EP Act, 1986 and Rules made there under from time to time, whichever is stringent.

Sr No.	Parameters	Standards prescribed by Board (If any)
	I. Compulsory Parameters	Limiting Concentration in mg/l, except for pH
01	pH	5.5-9.0
02	Oil & Grease	10
03	BOD (3 days 27oC)	30
04	Total Dissolved Solids	2100
05	Phenolics (C6H5OH)	1.0
06	Suspended Solids	100
07	COD	250
08	Chloride	600
09	Sulphate	1000
10	Nitrate Nitrogen	10

- C) The treated effluent shall be used for spraying mine pit to the maximum extent & excess shall be used on land for gardening/irrigation.

- 2) A.] As per your consent application, you have provided 0.3 MLD sewage treatment plant using Phytorid technology and 3 Nos of septic tank & soak pit Size 14.6 m x 3.9 m x 1.95 m for the domestic effluent- 90.0 CMD.

B] The Applicant shall operate the sewage treatment system to treat the sewage so as to achieve the following standards/ prescribed under EP Act, 1986 and Rules made there under from time to time, whichever is stringent.

(1)	Suspended Solids. Not to exceed	100 mg/l.
(2)	BOD 3 days 27oC. Not to exceed	30 mg/l.

- C] The treated sewage shall be soaked in a soak pit, which shall be got cleaned periodically.

- D] In case the treatment system is combined for trade effluent and sewage then the standards and disposal path prescribed at sr. no.1 B & C of schedule I shall be applicable.

- 3) The Board reserves its rights to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plant setup for the treatment of waterworks for the purification thereof & the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluent or in connection with the grant of any consent conditions. The Applicant shall obtain prior consent of the Board to take steps to establish the unit or establish any treatment and disposal system or and extension or addition thereto.



Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

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4) The industry shall ensure replacement of pollution control system or its parts after expiry of its expected life as defined by manufacturer so as to ensure the compliance of standards and safety of the operation thereof.

5) The Applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and as amended, by installing water meters, filing water cess returns in Form-I and other provisions as contained in the said act.

Sr. no.	Purpose for water consumed	Water consumption quantity (CMD)
1.	Industrial Cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed	60.0
2.	Domestic purpose	90.0
3.	Mine Discharge	9214.0
4.	Processing whereby water gets polluted & pollutants are not easily biodegradable and are toxic	—

6) The Applicant shall provide Specific Water Pollution control system as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time/ Environmental Clearance / CREP guidelines.

(Handwritten signature)

Schedule-II

Terms & conditions for compliance of Air Pollution Control:

1. As per your application, you have provided the Air pollution control (APC) system and also erected following stack (s) to observe the following fuel pattern-

Sr. No.	Stack Attached To	APC System	Height in Mtrs.	Type of Fuel	Quantity & UoM	S %	SO ₂ Kg/Day
Nil.							

2. The Applicant shall provide Specific Air Pollution control equipments as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time / Environmental Clearance / CREP guidelines. (Concern section shall mention specific control equipments).

3. The applicant shall operate and maintain above mentioned air pollution control system, so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards:

Particulate matter	Not to exceed	150 mg/Nm ³ .

4. The Applicant shall obtain necessary prior permission for providing additional control equipment with necessary specifications and operation thereof or alteration or replacement/alteration well before its life come to an end or erection of new pollution control equipment.

5. The Board reserves its rights to vary all or any of the condition in the consent, if due to any technological improvement or otherwise such variation (including the change of any control equipment, other in whole or in part is necessary).

6. Control Equipments

- Coal handling plant provided with dust collector & automatic water sprinkler shall be operated
- Scientific spraying of water on all working area, dump area, stock piles with the help of appropriate dust suppression system.
- Coal shall be properly covered during transportation.
- The applicant shall carry out tree plantation along road side, around dumps or compulsory afforestation as per proposal approved by Forest Department. The tree plantation programme shall be taken up well in advance of the actual mining activity, so that green belt of sufficient width & height is developed between mining area/road and surrounding environment.
- Black topped metal roads provided shall be well maintained to prevent dust formation.
- Overloading of dumpers shall be avoided to prevent spillages.
- Correct type & quantity of explosive shall be used to avoid excess dust formation & vibration in the surrounding area.
- The slope of the over burden shall have slope not more than 28 degree to the horizontal. The overburden shall be properly covered by vegetation for stabilization.
- Coal transportation shall be done by installing conveyors wherever possible & mechanically covered closed trucks shall be used for transportation.

7. Standards for Ambient Air Pollutants:

(i)	Suspended Particulate Matter [SPM]	Not to exceed	500 ug/m ³
(ii)	Respirable Particulate Matter [RSPM] [Size less than 10 micrometer]	Not to exceed	250 ug/m ³
(iii)	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Not to exceed	120 ug/m ³
(iv)	Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)	Not to exceed	120 ug/m ³



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8. The applicant shall provide minimum three ambient air quality monitoring stations within mining area which should be monitored for SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x, HC, CO etc. The Annual Arithmetic Mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval shall conform to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The records of results of continuous monitoring done shall be made available for inspection to the officers of the Board.

9. The applicant shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources as follows:

Sr. No	Location	Permissible Norms [in dB (a)]	Desired minimum thickness of green belt (m)
1	Along Road side	65 (Commercial Area)	20
2	In colonies	55 (Residential Area)	20
3	Near Opencast Mines	75 (Industrial Area)	10 (*40)
4	Near CHPs	75	30
5	Near Shaft	75	20
6	Near Mine exhaust fan	75	>50

10. Other conditions:

- (i) Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith reported to Board, concerned Police station, office of Directorate of Health services, Dept. of explosives, Inspectorate of Factories & Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipments, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.
- (ii) If Coal washeries are installed, then follow the condition of the MoEF, Gol, Notification No. Q.15017/13/9 CWP, dtd. 27/01/1999.

Schedule-III						
Details of Bank Guarantees						
Sr. No.	Consent	Amt of BG Imposed	Submission Period	Purpose of BG	Compliance Period	Validity Date
Water Pollution Aspect:						
1	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of sedimentation tanks of appropriate size for the mine discharge treatment with stone pitching lining / lined sedimentation tank.	2-months	30/04/2022
2		10.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for the treatment of domestic effluent and reuse of water in gardening.	4-months	
3		2.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality should be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during mine operations.	6-monthly	
4		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Catch drain and situation ponds of appropriate size should be constructed to arrest silt and sediment flow from soil, OB and mineral dumps. Water so collected should be utilized for watering of the mine area, roads green belt developments etc.	Regular Activity	
5		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for effluent generated from workshops /	2-months	

M/s WCLMurpar Underground Mine Project SRO Chandrapur UAN No. 82233

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				vehicle washing activity & reuse of effluent in the process.		
Air Pollution aspects:						
6	C to R	25.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Mine shall install and commission coal washery / coal beneficiary Plant of adequate capacity within their own premises so as to comply with conditions laid down in MoEF notification, dt: 02/01/2014.	6-months	30/04/2022
7		25.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Coal transportation shall be done by mechanically closed trucks. Overloading of shall be avoided to prevent spillages. 10% of total fleet available to be replaced every six month.	6-months	
8		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Coal Handling Plant (CHP) & loading / unloading area will be provided with Dust Collector and Automatic Water Sprinkler	2-months	
9		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Scientific spraying of water (Fixed & movable sprayers) on all working area, dump area, stock piles with the help of appropriate dust suppression system.	2-months	
10		10.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Black topped mettled roads shall be provided and well maintained to prevent dust formation	6-months	



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11	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Deploying mechanised sweepers which are automated suction sweeper for cleaning the coal dust from road.	2-months
12		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Adoption of Boswell / Bios wale technology on the road sides. Boswell is a land scape element of construction design, primarily a run off conveyance system by the sides of road, to remove dust and emissions.	2-months
13		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Adoption and installation of tyre wash system to mining transportation trucks at the entry / exit points of mining area.	3-months
14		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Use of toppers/ binders / surfactants on the top surface of coal pile on trucks carrying coal on roads to minimize spillage during transportation.	3-months
15		5.0 Lakhs	15-Days	Provision of continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) within mining area for AAQM monitoring as per MOEF notification dt: 16/11/2009.	4-months

Non Hazardous Waste (Solid Waste) aspect:

16	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15 days	Over burden (OB) should be stacked at earmarked dumpsites only and should not be kept active for long period. Proper terracing of OB	Regular Activity	30/04/2022



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				should be carried out so that the overall slope will come down to 28 degrees. Over burden shall be disposed by way of backfilling.		
Hazardous Waste Aspect:						
17	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15 days	Hazardous Waste (Used / Waste Oil/ cotton waste, non ferrous metal waste shall be disposed at CHWTSDF / authorized reprocess or and shall submit annual returns every year as per provisions of HW (MH & TM) Rules, 2008.	Regular Activity	30/04/2022
Operation & Maintenance (O&M) :						
18	C to R	5.0 Lakhs	15 days	O & M of pollution control system so as to maintain consented standards prescribed as per Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 act & HW (MH&TM) Rules, 2008 and also adhering to compliance of specific / general condition of Environment Clearance.	Regular Activity	30/04/2022

Schedule-IV

General Conditions:

- 1) The applicant shall provide facility for collection of environmental samples and samples of trade and sewage effluents, air emissions and hazardous waste to the Board staff at the terminal or designated points and shall pay to the Board for the services rendered in this behalf.
- 2) If the MIDC pipeline is broken/ overflowing chamber, in such cases industry shall not discharge their treated effluent into MIDC drain, it shall be sent to CETP by tanker.
- 3) Industry should monitor effluent quality, stack emissions and ambient air quality monthly/quarterly.
- 4) The applicant shall provide ports in the chimney/(s) and facilities such as ladder, platform etc. for monitoring the air emissions and the same shall be open for inspection to/and for use of the Board's Staff. The chimney(s) vents attached to various sources of emission shall be designated by numbers such as S-1, S-2, etc. and these shall be painted/ displayed to facilitate identification.
- 5) Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or even, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith Reported to Board, concerned Police Station, office of Directorate of Health Services, Department of Explosives, Inspectorate of Factories and Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipments, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.
- 6) The applicant shall provide an alternate electric power source sufficient to operate all pollution control facilities installed to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of the consent. In the absence, the applicant shall stop, reduce or otherwise, control production to abide by terms and conditions of this consent.
- 7) The firm shall submit to this office, the 30th day of September every year, the Environmental Statement Report for the financial year ending 31st March in the prescribed Form-V as per the provisions of rule 14 of the Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1992.
- 8) The industry shall recycle/reprocess/reuse/recover Hazardous Waste as per the provision contain in the H & OW(M&TM) Rules 2016, which can be recycled
- 9) /processed/reused/recovered and only waste which has to be incinerated shall go to incineration and waste which can be used for land filling and cannot be recycled/reprocessed etc should go for that purpose, in order to reduce load on incineration and landfill site/environment.
- 10) The industry should comply with the Hazardous & Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 and submit the Annual Returns as per Rule 6(5) & 20(2) of Hazardous & Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 for the preceding year April to March in Form-IV by 30th June of every year.
- 11) An inspection book shall be opened and made available to the Board's officers during their visit to the applicant.
- 12) **The applicant shall make an application for renewal of the consent at least 60 days before the date of the expiry of the consent (in case of Renewal of consent).**
- 13) The industry shall constitute an Environmental cell with qualified staff/personnel/agency to see the day to day compliance of consent condition towards Environment Protection.
- 14) Separate drainage system shall be provided for collection of trade and sewage effluents. Terminal manholes shall be provided at the end of the collection system with arrangement for measuring the flow. No effluent shall be admitted in the pipes/sewers downstream of the terminal manholes. No effluent shall find its way other than in designed and provided collection system.
- 15) Neither storm water nor discharge from other premises shall be allowed to mix with the effluents from the factory.



- 16) The applicant shall install a separate meter showing the consumption of energy for operation of domestic and industrial effluent treatment plants and air pollution control system. A register showing consumption of chemicals used for treatment shall be maintained.
- 17) **Conditions for D.G. Set**
- a) Noise from the D.G. Set should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure or by treating the room acoustically.
 - b) Industry should provide acoustic enclosure for control of noise. The acoustic enclosure/ acoustic treatment of the room should be designed for minimum 25 dB (A) insertion loss or for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on higher side. A suitable exhaust muffler with insertion loss of 25 dB (A) shall also be provided. The measurement of insertion loss will be done at different points at 0.5 meters from acoustic enclosure/room and then average.
 - c) Industry should make efforts to bring down noise level due to DG set, outside industrial premises, within ambient noise requirements by proper siting and control measures.
 - d) Installation of DG Set must be strictly in compliance with recommendations of DG Set manufacturer.
 - e) A proper routine and preventive maintenance procedure for DG set should be set and followed in consultation with the DG manufacturer which would help to prevent noise levels of DG set from deteriorating with use.
 - f) D.G. Set shall be operated only in case of power failure.
 - g) The applicant should not cause any nuisance in the surrounding area due to operation of D.G. Set.
 - h) The applicant shall comply with the notification of MoEF dated 17.05.2002 regarding noise limit for generator sets run with diesel.
- 18) The industry should not cause any nuisance in surrounding area.
- 19) The industry shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources within the premises so as to maintain ambient air quality standard in respect of noise to less than 75 dB (A) during day time and 70 dB (A) during night time. Day time is reckoned in between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. and night time is reckoned between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- 20) The applicant shall maintain good housekeeping.
- 21) The applicant shall bring minimum 33% of the available open land under green coverage/ plantation. The applicant shall submit a statement on available open plot area, number of trees surviving as on 31st March of the year and number of trees planted by September end, with the Environment Statement.
- 22) The non-hazardous solid waste arising in the factory premises, sweepings, etc. be disposed of scientifically so as not to cause any nuisance / pollution. The applicant shall take necessary permissions from civic authorities for disposal of solid waste.
- 23) The applicant shall not change or alter the quantity, quality, the rate of discharge, temperature or the mode of the effluent/emissions or hazardous wastes or control equipments provided for without previous written permission of the Board. The industry will not carry out any activity, for which this consent has not been granted/without prior consent of the Board.
- 24) The industry shall ensure that fugitive emissions from the activity are controlled so as to maintain clean and safe environment in and around the factory premises.
- 25) The industry shall submit quarterly statement in respect of industries' obligation towards consent and pollution control compliance's duly supported with documentary evidences (format can be downloaded from MPCB official site).
- 26) The industry shall submit official e-mail address and any change will be duly informed to the MPCB.

Specific Conditions-

- 1) **Transportation of coal shall be by closed system, Conveyor system wherever possible.**

—0000—

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Tel: 24010706/24010437
Fax:
24044532/4024068/4023516
Website: <http://mpcb.gov.in>
Email: jdair@mpcb.gov.in



Kalpataru Point, 2nd and
4th floor, Opp. Cine Planet
Cinema, Near Sion Circle,
Sion (E), Mumbai-400022

RED/L.S.I (R35)

Date: 22/07/2022

No:- Format1.0/APAE Section/UAN
No.0000124453/CO/2207001172

To,
M/s Western Coalfields Limited,
Murpar Underground Mine Project
WCL Umrer Area, Post. Khadafangi,
Tq. Chimur, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra.



Your Service is Our Duty

Sub: Renewal of consent to operate under RED/LSI Category

- Ref:**
1. Consent to operate granted vide No. BO/JD(APC)/TB-2/UAN No.82233/R/CC-791 dtd. 24/08/2020 valid upto 31/12/2021.
 2. Consent to establish for expansion granted vide No. BO/JD(APC)/TB-2/UAN No.38469/R/CC-1901002000 dtd. 28/01/2019
 3. Environmental Clearance granted by MoEFCC vide No. J-11015/25/2001-IA.II(M) dtd. 23/01/2018.

Your application No.MPCB-CONSENT-0000124453 Dated 26.10.2021

For: grant of Consent to Operate under Section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Authorization under Rule 6 of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016 is considered and the consent is hereby granted subject to the following terms and conditions and as detailed in the schedule I, II, III & IV annexed to this order:

1. **The consent to operate is granted for a period up to 31/12/2024**
2. **The capital investment of the project is Rs.27.46 Crs. (As per C.A Certificate submitted by industry (Existing Consented CI Rs. 25.38 Cr. + Increased in CI by Rs.2.08 Cr.= Rs.27.46 Cr.))**
3. **Consent is valid for the manufacture of:**

Sr No	Product	Maximum Quantity	UOM
Products			
1	Coalmining on mining lease area of 310 hector	0.27	MT/A

4. **Conditions under Water (P&CP), 1974 Act for discharge of effluent:**

Sr No	Description	Permitted (in CMD)	Standards to	Disposal Path
1.	Trade effluent	9154	As per Schedule-I	(Including mine discharge) Dust suppression and irrigation

Sr No	Description	Permitted	Standards to	Disposal
2.	Domestic effluent	63	As per Schedule-I	On land for gardening

5. **Conditions under Air (P& CP) Act, 1981 for air emissions:**

Sr No.	Stack No.	Description of stack / source	Number of Stack	Standards to be achieved
NA				

6. **Non-Hazardous Wastes:**

Sr No	Type of Waste	Quantity	UoM	Treatment	Disposal
NA					

7. **Conditions under Hazardous & Other Wastes (M & T M) Rules 2016 for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste:**

Sr No	Category No./ Type	Quantity	UoM	Treatment	Disposal
NA					

8. The Board reserves the right to review, amend, suspend, revoke etc. this consent and the same shall be binding on the industry.
9. This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/permission from any other Government authorities
10. The applicant shall comply with the conditions of the Environmental Clearance granted by MoEFCC vide No. J-11015/25/2001-IA.II(M) dtd. 23/01/2018.
11. Industry shall operate ETP and 100% recycle/ reuse treated effluent so as to achieve ZLD.
12. PP shall provide dry deshelling / manual picking of stray material arrangement also submit a plan for installation of Coal washery within a month.
13. PP shall install minimum 3 CAAQMS arrangement within 03 months.
14. PP shall install STP within 03 months period.
15. PP shall convert existing water sprinkling arrangement into chemical fogging arrangement (MgCl₂) within 03 months period.
16. PP shall provide tar road in remaining area within 03 months.
17. PP shall carry out over burden dump management as per CPCB guidelines.
18. PP shall carry out plantation as per EC condition before ensuing monsoon.
19. PP shall provide treatment plant for mine water discharge and submit sedimentation tank design details.
20. PP shall obtain NOC/clarification from CGWA within 03 months.
21. Industry shall extend all existing BGs towards O&M of pollution control systems and towards compliance of the Consent conditions. (Check / uncheck box to be given for this condition)

22. This consent is granted only plain renewal of consent as applicant has not obtained CGWA NOC as per conditions of consent to establish for expansion granted on 28/01/2019.
23. The applicant shall make an application for renewal of consent 60 days prior to date of expiry of the consent. (Operate/Renewal)



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Signed by: **Dr. V.M.Motghare**
Joint Director (Air Pollution Control)
For and on behalf of,
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board
jdair@mpcb.gov.in
2022-07-22 17:20:43 IST

Received Consent fee of -

Sr.No	Amount(Rs.)	Transaction/DR.No.	Date	Transaction Type
1	561000.00	MPCB-DR-8586	02/11/2021	NEFT

Rs.12000/- balance out of above consent fee will be considered during next renewal.

Copy to:

1. Regional Officer, MPCB, Chandrapur and Sub-Regional Officer, MPCB, Chandrapur
- They are directed to ensure the compliance of the consent conditions.
2. Chief Accounts Officer, MPCB, Sion, Mumbai



SCHEDULE-I

Terms & conditions for compliance of Water Pollution Control:

1. A] As per your application you have provided 2 nos of sedimentation tank of capacity 250 m³ each and 5 MLD capacity MDTP for mine water treatment
- B] The Applicant shall operate the effluent treatment plant (ETP) to treat the trade effluent so as to achieve the following standards prescribed by the Board or under EP Act, 1986 and Rules made there under from time to time, whichever is stringent:

Sr.No	Parameters	Limiting concentration not to exceed in mg/l, except for pH
(1)	pH	5.5 to 9.0
(2)	Oil & Grease	10
(3)	BOD (3 days 27°C)	30
(4)	COD	250
(5)	Total Suspended solids	100
(6)	Total Dissolved solids	2100

- C] The Industry shall ensure connectivity of separate energy meter for pollution control system.
 - D] The treated effluent shall be recycled for secondary purposes to the maximum extent and remaining shall be discharged on land for gardening within premise after confirming above standards. In no case, effluent shall find its way for gardening / outside factory premises.
2. A] As per your application, you have provided Sewage Treatment Plant of designed capacity 300 CMD for the treatment of 63 CMD of sewage.
 - B] The Applicant shall operate the sewage treatment system to treat the sewage so as to achieve the following standards.

Sr.No	Parameters	Standards (mg/l)	
1	BOD (3 days 27°C)	Not to exceed	30
2	COD	Not to exceed	100
3	SS	Not to exceed	50

- C] The treated sewage shall be recycled for secondary purposes to the maximum extent and remaining shall be discharged on land for gardening within premise after confirming above standards. In no case, sewage shall find its way for gardening / outside factory premises.
3. The Board reserves its rights to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plant setup for the treatment of waterworks for the purification thereof & the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluent or in connection with the grant of any consent conditions. The Applicant shall obtain prior consent of the Board to take steps to establish the unit or establish any treatment and disposal system or an extension or addition thereto.

4. The industry shall ensure replacement of pollution control system or its parts after expiry of its expected life as defined by manufacturer so as to ensure the compliance of standards and safety of the operation thereof.
5. The Applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and as amended, by installing water meters and other provisions as contained in the said act:

Sr. No.	Purpose for water consumed	Water consumption quantity (CMD)
1.	Industrial Cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed	60.00
2.	Domestic purpose	90.00
3.	Processing whereby water gets polluted & pollutants are easily biodegradable	9214.00
4.	Processing whereby water gets polluted & pollutants are not easily biodegradable and are toxic	0.00
5.	Gardening	0

6. The Applicant shall provide Specific Water Pollution control system as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time/ Environmental Clearance/ CREP guidelines.



SCHEDULE-II

Terms & conditions for compliance of Air Pollution Control:

1. As per your application, you have provided the Air pollution control (APC) system and erected following stack (s) to observe the following fuel pattern:

Stack No.	Source	APC System provided/proposed	Stack Height(in mtr)	Type of Fuel	Sulphur Content(in %)	Pollutant	Standard
NA	NA		0.00	-	-	NA	-

2. The Applicant shall provide Specific Air Pollution control equipments as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time/ Environmental Clearance / CREP guidelines.
3. The Applicant shall obtain necessary prior permission for providing additional control equipment with necessary specifications and operation thereof or alteration or replacement/alteration well before its life come to an end or erection of new pollution control equipment.
4. The Board reserves its rights to vary all or any of the condition in the consent, if due to any technological improvement or otherwise such variation (including the change of any control equipment, other in whole or in part is necessary).
5. Control Equipments
- Coal handling plant provided with dust collector & automatic water sprinkler shall be operated
 - Scientific spraying of water on all working area, dump area, stock piles with the help of appropriate dust suppression system.
 - Minerals shall be properly covered during transportation.
 - The applicant shall carry out tree plantation along road side, around dumps or compulsory afforestation as per proposal approved by Forest Department. The tree plantation programme shall be taken up well in advance of the actual mining activity, so that green belt of sufficient width & height is developed between mining area/road and surrounding environment.
 - Black topped metal roads provided shall be well maintained to prevent dust formation.
 - Overloading of dumpers shall be avoided to prevent spillages.
 - Correct type & quantity of explosive shall be used to avoid excess dust formation & vibration in the surrounding area.
 - The slope of the over burden shall have slope not more than 28° to the horizontal. The overburden shall be properly covered by vegetation for stabilization.
 - Minerals transportation shall be done by installing conveyors wherever possible & mechanically covered closed trucks shall be used for transportation.
6. Standards for Ambient Air Pollutants:

The Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Respirable Particulate Matter (RPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) concentration in downwind direction considering predominant wind direction, at a distance of 500 metres from the following dust generating sources shall not exceed the standards specified in the table given below:

Dust Generating Sources:

Loading or unloading, Haul Road, coal transportation road, Coal handling plant (CHP), Railway Sliding, Blasting, Drilling, Overburden dumps, or any other dust generating external sources like coke ovens (hard as well as soft), briquette industry, nearby road etc.

Pollutant	Time weighted average	Concentration in Ambient Air
Suspended Particulates Matter (SPM)	Annual Average	360 µg/m ³
	24 hours	500 µg/m ³
Respirable Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) (RPM)	Annual Average	180 µg/m ³
	24 hours	250 µg/m ³
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Annual Average	80 µg/m ³
	24 hours	120 µg/m ³
Oxides of Nitrogen as NO _x	Annual Average	80 µg/m ³
	24 hours	120 µg/m ³

- i. In case of any residential or commercial or industrial place falls within 500 metres of any dust generating sources, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards notified vide MOEFCC GOI notification dtd 16.11.2009 as ammended shall be made applicable.
- ii. The applicant shall provide minimum three ambient air quality monitoring stations within mining area which should be monitored for SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x, HC, CO etc. The Annual Arithmetic Mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval shall conform to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The records of results of monitoring done shall be made available for inspection to the officers of the Board.

7. The applicant shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources as follows:

Sr. No	Location	Permissible Norms [in dB (A)]	Desired minimum thickness of green belt (m)
1.	Along Road side	65 (Commercial Area)	20
2.	In colonies	55 (Residential Area)	20
3.	Near Opencast Mines	75 (Industrial Area)	10
4.	Near CHPs	75	30
5.	Near Shaft	75	20
6.	Near Mine exhaust fan	75	> 50

8. Other conditions:

- i Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or even, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith reported to Board, concerned Police station, office of Directorate of Health services, Dept. of explosives, Inspectorate of Factories & Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipments, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.

SCHEDULE-III

Details of Bank Guarantees:

Sr. No.	Consent (C2E/C2O/C2R)	Amt of BG Imposed	Submission Period	Purpose of BG	Compliance Period	Validity Date
1	C to R	Rs. 5.0 Lakh	15 days	Provision/up-gradation of sedimentations tanks of appropriate size for the mine discharge treatment with some pitching lining / lined sedimentation tank.	Continuous	30/04/2025
2	C to R	Rs. 2.0 Lakh	15 days	Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality should be carried out by establishing the network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during mining operations	6 Monthly	30/04/2025
3	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Catch drain and situation ponds of appropriate size should be constructed to arrest silt and sediment flow from soil, OB and mineral dumps. Water so collected should be utilized for watering of the mining area, roads green belt developers etc.	Regular Activity	30/04/2025
4	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Provision / Up-gradation of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for effluent generated from workshops / vehicle washing activity & reuse of effluent in the process	2 Months	30/04/2025
5	C to R	Rs.25.0 Lakh	15 days	Mine shall install and commission coal washery / coal beneficiary Plant of adequate capacity within their own premises so as to comply with conditions laid down in MoEF notifications, dt:02/01/2014	6 Months	30/04/2025
6	C to R	Rs.25.0 Lakh	15 days	Coal transportation shall be done by mechanically closed trucks. Overloading of shall be avoided to prevent spillages. 10% of total fleet available to be replaced every six month	6 Months	30/04/2025
7	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Coal Handling Plant (CHP) & loading / unloading area will be provided with Dust Collector and Automatic Water Sprinkler.	2 Months	30/04/2025
8	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Convert existing water sprinkling arrangement into chemical fogging arrangement (M ₀ Cl ₂)	2 Months	30/04/2025
9	C to R	Rs.10.0 Lakh	15 days	To provide tar road in remaining area and to be well maintain to prevent dust formation (As decided in hearing with WCL authority extended On 07.07.2018 and on the basis of the presentation made by WCL authority they have agreed to comply the consent conditions in time bound manner.)	6 Months	30/04/2025
10	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Deploying mechanized sweepers which are automated suction sweeper for cleaning the coal dust from road.	2 Months	30/04/2025
11	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Adoption of Boswell / Bios wale technology on the road sides. Boswell is a land scape element of construction design, primarily a run off conveyance system by the sides of road, to remove dust and emissions	2 Months	30/04/2025
12	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Adoption and installation of tyre wash system to mining transportation at entry and exit point of mining area.	3 Months	30/04/2025
13	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Use of toppers/binders/surfactants on the top surface of coal pile on trucks carrying coal on road to minimize spillage during transportation	3 Months	30/04/2025
14	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Provision of four ambient air quality monitoring stations within mining area of AAQM monitoring as per Environment Clearance /existing Consent conditon. MOEF notification dt.16/11/2009.	4 Months	30/04/2025
15	C to R	Rs.5.0 Lakh	15 days	Over burden (OB) should be stacked at earmarked dumpsites only and should not be kept active for long period. Proper terracing of OB should be carried out so that the overall slope will come down to 28°. Over Burden shall be disposed by way of backfilling.	Regular Activity	30/04/2025
16	C to R	Rs.25.0 Lakh	15 days	Operation and Maintenance of pollution control system so as to maintain consented standards prescribed as per Air(Prevention & Control of pollution) Act, 1974 Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 & HW (MH & TM) Rules 2008 and also adhering to compliance of specific / general condition of Environment Clearance.	Regular Activity	30/04/2025

****Existing BG obtained for above purpose if any, may be extended for period of validity as above.**

BG Forfeiture History

Srno.	Consent (C2E/C2O/C2R)	Amount of BG imposed	Submission Period	Purpose of BG	Amount of BG Forfeiture	Reason of BG Forfeiture
NA						

BG Return details

Srno.	Consent (C2E/C2O/C2R)	BG imposed	Purpose of BG	Amount of BG Returned
NA				

SCHEDULE-IV

General Conditions:

1. The applicant shall provide facility for collection of environmental samples and samples of trade and sewage effluents, air emissions and hazardous waste to the Board staff at the terminal or designated points and shall pay to the Board for the services rendered in this behalf.
2. If the MIDC pipeline is broken/ overflowing chamber, in such cases industry shall not discharge their treated effluent into MIDC drain, it shall be sent to CETP by tanker.
3. Industry should monitor effluent quality, stack emissions and ambient air quality monthly/quarterly.
4. The applicant shall provide ports in the chimney/(s) and facilities such as ladder, platform etc. for monitoring the air emissions and the same shall be open for inspection to/and for use of the Board's Staff. The chimney(s) vents attached to various sources of emission shall be designated by numbers such as S-1, S-2, etc. and these shall be painted/ displayed to facilitate identification.
5. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or even, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith Reported to Board, concerned Police Station, office of Directorate of Health Services, Department of Explosives, Inspectorate of Factories and Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.
6. The applicant shall provide an alternate electric power source sufficient to operate all pollution control facilities installed to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of the consent. In the absence, the applicant shall stop, reduce or otherwise, control production to abide by terms and conditions of this consent.
7. The firm shall submit to this office, the 30th day of September every year, the Environmental Statement Report for the financial year ending 31st March in the prescribed Form-V as per the provisions of rule 14 of the Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1992.
8. The industry shall recycle/reprocess/reuse/recover Hazardous Waste as per the provision contain in the H&OW(M&TM) Rules 2016, which can be recycled/processed/ reused/ recovered and only waste which has to be incinerated shall go to incineration and waste which can be used for land filling and cannot be recycled/ reprocessed etc. should go for that purpose, in order to reduce load on incineration and landfill site/environment.
9. The industry should comply with the Hazardous & Other Wastes (M & TM) Rules, 2016 and submit the Annual Returns as per Rule 6(5) & 20(2) of Hazardous & Other Wastes (M & TM) Rules, 2016 for the preceding year April to March in Form-IV by 30th June of every year.
10. An inspection book shall be opened and made available to the Board's officers during their visit to the applicant.
11. The applicant shall make an application for renewal of the consent at least 60 days before the date of the expiry of the consent.
12. Industry shall strictly comply with the Water (P&CP) Act, 1974, Air (P&CP) Act,1981 and Environmental Protection Act,1986 and industry specific standard under EP Rules 1986 which are available on MPCB website(www.mpcb.gov.in).
13. The industry shall constitute an Environmental cell with qualified staff/personnel/agency to see the day to day compliance of consent condition towards Environment Protection.

14. Separate drainage system shall be provided for collection of trade and sewage effluents. Terminal manholes shall be provided at the end of the collection system with arrangement for measuring the flow. No effluent shall be admitted in the pipes/sewers downstream of the terminal manholes. No effluent shall find its way other than in designed and provided collection system.
15. Neither storm water nor discharge from other premises shall be allowed to mix with the effluents from the factory.
16. The applicant shall install a separate meter showing the consumption of energy for operation of domestic and industrial effluent treatment plants and air pollution control system. A register showing consumption of chemicals used for treatment shall be maintained.
17. Conditions for D.G. Set
 - a) Noise from the D.G. Set should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure or by treating the room acoustically.
 - b) Industry should provide acoustic enclosure for control of noise. The acoustic enclosure/ acoustic treatment of the room should be designed for minimum 25 dB (A) insertion loss or for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on higher side. A suitable exhaust muffler with insertion loss of 25 dB (A) shall also be provided. The measurement of insertion loss will be done at different points at 0.5 meters from acoustic enclosure/room and then average.
 - c) Industry should make efforts to bring down noise level due to DG set, outside industrial premises, within ambient noise requirements by proper siting and control measures.
 - d) Installation of DG Set must be strictly in compliance with recommendations of DG Set manufacturer.
 - e) A proper routine and preventive maintenance procedure for DG set should be set and followed in consultation with the DG manufacturer which would help to prevent noise levels of DG set from deteriorating with use.
 - f) D.G. Set shall be operated only in case of power failure.
 - g) The applicant should not cause any nuisance in the surrounding area due to operation of D.G. Set.
 - h) The applicant shall comply with the notification of MoEFCC, India on Environment (Protection) second Amendment Rules vide GSR 371(E) dated 17.05.2002 and its amendments regarding noise limit for generator sets run with diesel.
18. The industry should not cause any nuisance in surrounding area.
19. The industry shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources within the premises so as to maintain ambient air quality standard in respect of noise to less than 75 dB (A) during day time and 70 dB (A) during night time. Day time is reckoned in between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. and night time is reckoned between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
20. The applicant shall maintain good housekeeping.
21. The applicant shall bring minimum 33% of the available open land under green coverage/ plantation. The applicant shall submit a yearly statement by 30th September every year on available open plot area, number of trees surviving as on 31st March of the year and number of trees planted by September end
22. The non-hazardous solid waste arising in the factory premises, sweepings, etc. be disposed of scientifically so as not to cause any nuisance / pollution. The applicant shall take necessary permissions from civic authorities for disposal of solid waste.
23. The applicant shall not change or alter the quantity, quality, the rate of discharge, temperature or the mode of the effluent/emissions or hazardous wastes or control equipment provided for without previous written permission of the Board. The industry will not carry out any activity, for which this consent has not been granted/without prior consent of the Board.

24. The industry shall ensure that fugitive emissions from the activity are controlled so as to maintain clean and safe environment in and around the factory premises
25. The industry shall submit official e-mail address and any change will be duly informed to the MPCB.
26. The industry shall achieve the National Ambient Air Quality standards prescribed vide Government of India, Notification dtd. 16.11.2009 as amended.

This certificate is digitally & electronically signed.





भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 11 सितम्बर, 2019

का.आ. 3249(अ).—प्रारूप अधिसूचना भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3441 (अ), तारीख 12 जुलाई, 2018 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण में प्रकाशित की गई थी जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिसूचना को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं, साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर, आपत्ति और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और, उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाला राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 13 जुलाई, 2018 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और, पूर्वोक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रत्युत्तर में व्यक्तियों और पणधारियों से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया था;

ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिला में स्थित है; महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं. डब्ल्यूएलएस-10.07/सी.आर.297/एफ-1, तारीख 27 दिसम्बर, 2017 द्वारा वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38 (V) के अधीन उपबंधों के अनुसार 625.40 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को महत्वपूर्ण बाघ पर्यावास के रूप में घोषित किया गया था;

और, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना डब्ल्यू.एल.पी-10-09/ सी.आर.229/एफ-1 तारीख 5 मई, 2010 द्वारा वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38 के अधीन ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के 1101.77 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को "बफर जोन" के रूप में भी घोषित किया था;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व में दक्षिणी उष्णकटिबंधीय शुष्क पर्णपाती वन है जिसमें समृद्ध और विविध है और यहां से वृक्ष की कम-से-कम 75 प्रजातियां, झाड़ियों की 36 प्रजातियां, घासों की 17 प्रजातियां, पर्वतरोहियों की 21 प्रजातियां और स्थानिक पौधे प्रजातियां अर्थात् एनायमस गोडावेरेंसिस केलास्टिसिया परिवार से संबंधित प्रतिवेदित की गई है;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व में वनस्पतियों की बहुत अधिक विविधता है और संरक्षित क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध प्रमुख वृक्ष प्रजातियों अचार, चार (बुचनानिया लंजान, स्प्रेग), अही (मोरिंदा टिक्टोरिया, रोक्सब), एअर/साजा (टर्मिनलिया टोमेन्टोसा, डब्ल्यू एंड ए), अमलतास (कैसिया फिसटुला, लिनन), अम्बा (मैंगीफेरा इंडिका, लिनन) अवला, अवनला (एम्बेलिसा ऑफिसिनैलिस, लिनन), आपटा (बाउहिनिया रेसेमोसा, लामक), अर्जुन/आहु (टर्मिनलिया अर्जुन डब्ल्यू एंड ए), बहेड़ा (टेनिनलिया बेलेरिका, राक्सब), बारंगा (किडिया कैलीसीना, रोक्सब), बेल (ईगल मार्मेलोस, कोरेया), बेर/बोर (ज़िज़िपस मौरिटिआना, लैम्क), भोकर (कॉर्डिया मायक्सा (डाइकोटमस), लिनन स्प.), भीरा (क्लोरोक्सिलिन स्वेटेनिया, डी.सी.), बीजा (पेरोकार्पस मार्सुपियम, राक्सब), बीबा (सेमिकारपस एनाकार्डियम, लिनन. एफ.) चिचवा (एल्विजिया ओडोराटिसिमा, बेंथ), धौड़ा (एनोगिसस लैटिफोलिया, वाल), धामन (ग्रेविया टिलिफोलिया, वाल), धोवन (डालबर्गिया पैनीकुलाटा, राक्सब), दुध्री (राइटिया टेक्ट्रिया, ब्र.), फेट्रा साफेड (गारडेनिया टुरगिडा, रोक्सब), गारदी (क्लिस्टिथस कोलिनस, बेंथ एंड हॉक एफ.), घोट/घोटबोर (ज़िज़िफस ज़िलोपारा, वाइल्ड.), गिल्ची (कैसरिया ग्रेवोलेंस, डोलज़), गोंगल (कोक्लोस्पेरम गॉसिपियम, डी.सी.), हलदु (एडिना कॉर्डिफोलिया, हुक एफ.), हेरा/हिर्दा (टर्मिनलिया चेबुला, रेट्ज़) हिवार (अकाकिया ल्यूकोफ्लोआ, वाइल्ड), हिंगन (बालानाइट्स एजेप्टिका, डेल.), जामुन (सिज़ेगियम क्यूमिनी, लिन्स, स्किल्स), जमरस (एलायोडेन्ड्रान ग्लोहम, पेर्स.), करौंदा (कैरिसा स्पिनारम, लिनन), कलाम (मित्राग्रि परविफोलिया, राक्सब, कोर्थ), करंज (पोंगामिया पिन्नता, पियरे), कवत (फेरोनिया एलीफैंटम, कॉर.), काकाई (फ्लेकोर्टिया रेमोन्वी, (इंडिया), एल. हेरिट), करई (मिलिओसा टूमेंटोसा (सैकोपेटलम टूमेंटोसम), हुक एफ. एंड थॉम्स), काकड़ (गरुगा पिननाटा, राक्सब), खैर (अकैकिया कैटेचु, वाइल्ड), खिरती (मनीलकारा हेक्साद्रा, राक्सब), कुरु (स्टर्लिंगिया यूरेन्स, राक्सब), कुसुम (स्लेइचीरा ओलेओसा, लूर मेर "साइज. त्रिजुगा), लेंडिया/सेहता (लेगरस्ट्रोइमिया परविफ्लोरा, रोक्सब), महुआ (मधुका इंडिका, गिम" सिन लैटीफोलिया, राक्सब), मोवाई (लननेया ग्रांडिस, आर.), नीम (अचादिराचटा इंडिका), पलास (बुटेया मोनोस्पर्म, लैम्क ओ.) (कुंताज़े), पापड़ा (गार्डेनिया लैटिफोलिया, एइट), पंगरा (एरीथ्रिना इंडिका, एइट), फेटरा (गार्डेनिया टर्गिडा, रोक्सब), पिपल (फिकस रेलिगिओसा, लिनन), रोहन (सोयमिदा सेब्रिफुगा ए. जुस), सागवान (टेक्टोना ग्रैंडिस लिनन), सलाई (बोसवेलिया सेराटा, राक्सब), सेमल (बॉम्बेक्स सीडबा), शीशम (डालबर्गिया लैटिफोलिया, रोक्सब), सिवान (गमेलिना आर्बोरिया, लिनन), सिरिस (अल्विजिया लेब्बेक, बेंथ), सिस्सो (डालबर्गिया सिस्सो रोक्सब), सुरिया (जाइलिया जाइलोकापरा राक्सब), तेंदू (डाइस्पारोस मेलानोक्सालोन, राक्सब (पेरेगिलो), तिवास (औगेनिया डलबेरगिओडेस, बेंथ (ओजेइनेंसिस), उमबर (फिकस गलोमेराटा, राक्सब), वाद (फिकस बेंगालेंसिस), आदि हैं;

और, बाघ रिज़र्व में पाए जाने वाले प्रमुख झाड़ियाँ और जड़ी-बूटियाँ अन्नतमूल (हेमिड्समस इंडिकस, बीआर), बैबिरेंग (एम्बेलिया रोबुस्टा, रोक्सब), बनबहार (फ्लेमिंगिया सेमीयाल्टा), भारती (जिमनोस्पोरिया स्पिनोसा, फोर्क, फिरोरी), चिरचिरा (अचिरन्थस एस्पेरा, लिनन), जिलबिली (बुडफोर्डिया फ्लोरीबुण्डा), डिकामली (गरडेनिया ल्यूसिडा, राक्सब), गोकरु (ज़ेन्थियम स्टुमरियम, लिनन.), गुरशुकरी (ग्रेविया हिरस्यूटा, वाहल), इन्द्रजीरा / कूड़ा (होलेरेना एंटीडिसेंटेरिका, बी.आर. वॉल), करील/दीवारी (पेटेलिडियम बेरलियोडायसिस, नेस), करौंदा (कैरिसा स्पिनारम लिनन.), खरसाली (निकटानेथेंस अरबोटारिस्टिस लिनन), खराटा (डोडोनेया विसकोसे, लिनन मनटिस), कुदरासी (ब्रिडेलिया हैमिलटोनियाना, वाइल्ड.), लोखान्डी (जाइक्सोरा परविफ्लोरा, वहल.), मरोडफाल / मुरुदशंग (हेलेस्टरिस इसोरा, लिनन.),

नील (इंडिगोफेरा अरबोरेया, रोक्सब), निर्गुडी (विटेक्स निगुन्डो लिनन), रंढुलास (ओसिमम बैसिलकम), रुई (कैलोट्रोपिस गिगानटेया बीआर.), सिंधी (फीनिक्स आकैलिस, बुच), टैरोता (कैसिया तोरा लिनन), आदि हैं;

और, संरक्षित क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले पर्वतारोही अमरबेल (क्यूसेका रिफ्लेक्सा, रोक्सब), चिलाती (अकाकिया पिन्नता, वाइल्ड), गुरार (मिलेटिया औरिकुलता), गंज (एब्रस प्रीटोरिटियस, लिनन), एरोनी (ज़िज़िपस ओएनोप्लाडिया, वाइल्ड), कंझकुरी (मुकुता प्र्यूयेंस डी. ओ.), कुकटोरंजी (कैलीकोपटेरिस फ्लोरीबुण्डा, लैमक), मेहुल (वाउहिनिया वाहली, डब्ल्यू एंड ए.), पलासबेल (ब्यूटिया सुपरबा, रॉक्सब.), रैम्डटन (स्मिलैक्स मैक्रोवा, रॉक्सब.), कूटी (वेंटिलैंगो कैलीकुलता, तुल), आदि हैं। जबकि संरक्षित क्षेत्र में अभिलिखित महत्वपूर्ण घास और बांस फुलर (अपलुडा मुटीका लिनन), पंडरी कुसल (अरिसटिडा फुनीकुलाटा), ज़ेडू (अरिसटिडा रेडाकटा), चैपर (ब्राचिओरिया सामोसा), कसाई (कोइक्स लैक्रिना-जोबी), डब (साइनोडोन डैक्टीलोन), डोंगरी (क्राइसोपोगन फुनबुस), मारबेल (डिचान्थिम ऐनुलाटम), शिकारी (डिजिटेरिया कनिग्रिस), सांबा (इचिनोकोला कोलोनम), चोई (एराग्रोस्टिस अनिलोइड्स), भूसुशी (एराग्रोस्टिस टेनेला), कुसाली (हेटेरोपोगोन कंटोर्टस), देव-धान (ओरिजा स्पेसिस), कोड़ा (पसपैलम सेरोबिकटम), जीनिया (पैनिकम मैक्सिमम), शेडा (सेहिमा नर्वोसुम), चिरचिरा (सेटरिया वर्टिसिलटा), चिकटा (सेटसिया इंटरमीडिया), कोल्हेगावत (सेटरिया ग्लौका), सुर्गन (सोरघम पर्यसुसी सीरीक्युसिमम) चिरिका दाना (स्पोकोहोलस डिएन्डर), घोन्याद (थेम्दा त्रिंद्रा), खुस (वेटिवरिया जिज़ानियोइस), बैन / बाँस (डैन्ड्रोकेलमन स्ट्रीकटस नीस) आदि हैं;

और, इन विशाल फूलों की विविधता बड़ी संख्या में जंगली जानवरों और पक्षियों का समर्थन करती है, उनमें से प्रमुख जीव हनुमान लंगूर (प्रेस्विटिस एंटेल्स), बाघ (पैंथेरा टिगरिस टिगरिस), तेंदुआ (पैंथेरा पार्डस), तेंदुआ बिल्ली (फेलिस बेंगालेंसिस), रस्ती स्पांटेड बिल्ली (फेलिस रुबिनोजासा), जंगल बिल्ली (फेलिस चाउस), रेगिस्तानी बिल्ली (फेलिस लिबाका), छोटा भारतीय गंध बिलाव (विवरिकुला इंडिका), टोडी बिल्ली (पैराडॉक्सुरस हेमैफ्रोडिटस), सामान्य नेवला (हर्पेस्टेस एडवर्ड्स), रडी नेवला (हर्पेस्टेस स्मिथी स्मिथी), लघु भारत नेवला (हर्पेस्टेस एरोप्रैक्टेटस), धारीदार लकड़बग्घा (हाइना हाइना), भेड़िया (कैनिस ल्यूपस पल्लिप्स), सियार (कैनिस ऑरियस), भारतीय जंगली कुत्ता (कुआँन अल्पिनस), रीछ (मेलुरस ओर्सिनस), रेटल (मेल्विवोरा कैपेंसिस), इंडियन ट्री श्रेव (अनाथना इलियोटी), ग्रे कस्तूरी श्रेव (सनकस मुरिनस), फ्लाइंग फॉक्स (पेरोटोपस गिगेंटस), फुलवस फ्रूट बैट (रोसेटस लेसचेनॉल्टी), बियर्डेड शेथ - टेल्ड बैट (टैफोजस मेलानोपोगोन), इंडियन पिपिस्ट्रैल (पिपिस्ट्रैलस कोरोमांड्रा), सामान्य विशालकाय उड़न गिलहरी (पेटौरिस्टा पेटौरिस्टा), श्री स्ट्रीप्ड पाल्म गिलहरी (फुनामसुलुस पालमारुम), इंडियन जेरबिलीस (टैटर इंडिका), मेटाड (मिलार्डिया मेल्टडा), भारतीय क्षेत्र के चूहे (मूस बूडगा), कॉमन हाउस रैट (रैटस रैटस), बेंडिकूट चूहा (बेंडिकोटा इंडिका), भारतीय साही (हिस्ट्रिक्स इंडिका), रुफोस्टेल्ड हरे (लेपस नाइग्रीकोलिस (रुफिकाडाटस), गौर (बोस गोरस), चौसिंगा हिरण (टेट्रेरेसस क्राड्रिकॉर्निस), ब्लू बुल/ नीलगाय (बोसेलाफस ट्रागोकेमेलस), सांभर (कर्वस यूनिकोलर), चित्तीदार हिरण (एक्सिस एक्सिस), मुंजक (मुंटियाकस मुंटजैक), भारतीय जंगली सूअर (सस स्क्रोफा), भारतीय साल (मैनिनस क्रासिकौडाटा), आदि हैं;

और, बाघ रिज़र्व में उपलब्ध दुर्लभ, लुप्तप्राय, संकटापन्न (आरईटी) और स्थानिक जानवरों की प्रजातियों की महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातियां बाघ (पैंथेरा टिगरिस टिगरिस), तेंदुआ (पैंथेरा पार्डस फुस्का), भारतीय भैंसा (बोस गॉरस), चार सींग वाले मृग (टेट्रासेरस क्रिड्रिकोर्निस), कॉमन इंडियन मॉनीटर (वारानस बेंगालेंसिस), भारतीय गिरगिट (चमेल्ल ज़ेलेनिकस), स्टार कछुआ (गेचेलोने एलेगेनस), प्रायद्वीपीय या डेक्कन सोफ शैल्लड कछुआ (ट्रायोनक्स लीथि), स्कवायर स्पोटेड गेचो (हेमिडा सिट्लस ग्रैसिलिस), भारतीय साल (मैनिनस क्रासिकाडाटा), तेंदुआ बिल्ली (प्रियनैलुरस बेंगालेंसिस बेंगालेंसिस), मार्श मगरमच्छ (क्रोकोडायल पेलुस्ट्रिस), पायथन (पायथोन मोलुरस), मगर (क्लेरी बैटरेकस), कायर व्हाइट कार्प (सिरसिनस सिरसिनस), ट्री श्रिव (एनाथाना इलियोटी इलियोटी), वाटवधुल (रायनोलोफस आर. रोक्सिली), वाटवधुल (हिपोसिडेरोस गैलेरिटस ब्राचिओटस), कासव (लिसेमायस पुंटाटा), वाला (रैमफोटीफलोपस ब्रामिनस), ट्रीनकेट (टासकर) (एलाफे हेलेना), सामान्य

भारतीय करैत (मानयार), (बुनगैरस कैरुलेस), पतला मूंगा साँप (कैलोफिस मेलातुरुस), भारतीय कोबरा (नाग) (नाजा नाजा नाजा), रसेल वाइपर (घोनास) (विप्र रुसेली), सा-स्केल्ड वाइपर (फोओर्सा) (इकिस कैरिनैटस कैरिनैटस), बांस पिट वाइपर (हारा घोनास) (ट्राइमेरेसुरस ग्रैमाइनस) कासव (एसपडेरैटेस लिथि), स्कायर स्पॉटेड गेको (पाल) (हेमिडैकटाइलस ग्रैसिलिस), पुंगस (पंगेसियस पंगसियस), गूंच (वैगरियस बैंगियस), चीतल (चितल चीतला), ओरिएंटल व्हाइट-ब्लैकड गिद्ध (जिप्स बैंगालेंसिस), लेसर एडटेंट (लेप्टॉपिलोस जैवनिकस), ग्रेटर चित्तीदार चील (एक्विला क्लेन्ना), सुरस क्रेन (ग्रूस एन्टीगोन), ग्रीन मुनिया (अमंडवा फॉर्मोसा), आदि हैं;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व में मानव निवास की अत्यधिक सन्निकटता तथा चल रहे विकास के क्रियाकलापों के कारण उपयुक्त रक्षोपाय और क्रियाकलापों पर नियंत्रण की अपेक्षा आवश्यक हो गई है;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र को, जिसका विस्तार और सीमाएं इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरणीय की दृष्टि से पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के रूप में सुरक्षित और संरक्षित करना तथा उक्त पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में उद्योगों या उद्योगों की श्रेणियों के प्रचालन तथा प्रसंस्करण को प्रतिषिद्ध करना आवश्यक है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पर्यावरण अधिनियम कहा गया है) की उपधारा (1) तथा धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) एवं उपधारा (3) के खंड (v) और खंड (xiv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रापुर जिले में ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व की सीमा के चारों ओर 3 से 16 किलोमीटर तक विस्तारित क्षेत्र को ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन कहा गया है) के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है, अर्थात् :-

1. पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का विस्तार और सीमा.- (1) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का विस्तार ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के चारों ओर 3 किलोमीटर से 16 किलोमीटर तक है और पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का क्षेत्र 1346.61 वर्ग किलोमीटर है।

(2) ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा का विवरण **उपाबंध I** में दिया गया है।

(3) सीमा विवरण और अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व का मानचित्र **उपाबंध-II क, उपाबंध-II ख, उपाबंध-II ग और उपाबंध-II घ** के रूप में उपाबद्ध है।

(4) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन और ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व की सीमा के भू-निर्देशांकों की सूची **उपाबंध-III** की सारणी **क** और सारणी **ख** में दी गई है।

(5) प्रमुख बिंदुओं के भू-निर्देशांकों के साथ पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची **उपाबंध-IV** के रूप में उपाबद्ध है।

2. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना.-(1) राज्य सरकार, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के प्रयोजन के लिए, राजपत्र में अंतिम अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर, स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के परामर्श से और इस अधिसूचना में दिए गए अनुबंधों का पालन करते हुए, राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदनार्थ एक आंचलिक महायोजना बनायेगी।

(2) राज्य सरकार द्वारा पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से तथा प्रासंगिक केंद्रीय और राज्य विधियों के अनुरूप तथा केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी दिशा निर्देशों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुसार बनायी जाएगी।

(3) आंचलिक महायोजना में पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण संबंधी सरोकारों को शामिल करने के लिए इसे राज्य सरकार के निम्नलिखित विभागों के परामर्श से बनाया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

- (i) पर्यावरण;
- (ii) वन और वन्यजीव;
- (iii) कृषि;
- (iv) राजस्व;
- (v) शहरी विकास;
- (vi) पर्यटन;
- (vii) ग्रामीण विकास;
- (viii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण;
- (ix) नगरपालिका;
- (x) पंचायती राज; और
- (xi) लोक निर्माण विभाग ।

(4) जब तक इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हो, आंचलिक महायोजना में वर्तमान में अनुमोदित भू-उपयोग, अवसंरचना और क्रियाकलापों पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया जाएगा तथा आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी अवसंरचनाओं और क्रियाकलापों में सुधार करके उन्हें अधिक दक्ष और पारिस्थितिकी-अनुकूल बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

(5) आंचलिक महायोजना में वनरहित और अवक्रमित क्षेत्रों की बहाली, विद्यमान जल निकायों के संरक्षण, आवाह क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन, जल-संभरों के प्रबंधन, भू-जल के प्रबंधन, मृदा और नमी के संरक्षण, स्थानीय समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं तथा पारिस्थितिकी एवं पर्यावरण के ऐसे अन्य पहलुओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी जिन पर ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

(6) आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी विद्यमान पूजा स्थलों, ग्रामों एवं शहरी बस्तियों, वनों की श्रेणियों एवं किस्मों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, ऊपजाऊ भूमि, उद्यानों एवं उद्यानों की तरह के हरित क्षेत्रों, बागवानी क्षेत्रों, बगीचों, झीलों और अन्य जल निकायों की सीमा का निर्धारण किया जाएगा तथा सहायक मानचित्र भी दिया जाएगा। इस महायोजना में विद्यमान और प्रस्तावित भू-उपयोग की विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा देने वाले मानचित्र भी दिए जाएंगे।

(7) आंचलिक महायोजना में पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में होने वाले विकास का विनियमन किया जाएगा और सारणी 4 में यथासूचीबद्ध प्रतिषिद्ध एवं विनियमित क्रियाकलापों का पालन किया जाएगा। इसमें स्थानीय जनता की आजीविका की सुरक्षा के लिए पारिस्थितिकी-अनुकूल विकास का भी सुनिश्चय एवं संवर्धन किया जाएगा।

(8) आंचलिक महायोजना, क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना की सह-कालिक होगी ।

(9) अनुमोदित आंचलिक महायोजना, निगरानी समिति के लिए एक संदर्भ दस्तावेज होगी ताकि वह इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार निगरानी के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर सके ।

3. राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपाय.- राज्य सरकार इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करेगी, अर्थात्:-

(1) **भू-उपयोग.-** (क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में वनों, बागवानी क्षेत्रों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, आमोद प्रमोद के लिए चिन्हित उद्यानों और खुले स्थानों का वृहद वाणिज्यिक या आवासीय परिसरों या औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापों के लिए प्रयोग या संपरिवर्तन अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा:

परंतु पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर भाग (क) में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजन से भिन्न प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि और अन्य भूमि का संपरिवर्तन, निगरानी समिति की सिफारिश पर और सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन से, क्षेत्रीय नगर योजना अधिनियम तथा यथा लागू केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकार के अन्य नियमों और विनियमों के अधीन तथा इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार स्थानीय निवासियों की निम्नलिखित आवासीय जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा:-

- (i) विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना, उन्हें सुदृढ़ करना और नई सड़कों का संनिर्माण;
- (ii) बुनियादी ढांचों और नागरिक सुविधाओं का संनिर्माण और नवीकरण;
- (iii) प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योग;
- (iv) कुटीर उद्योग एवं ग्राम उद्योग तथा पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन में सहायक सुविधा भण्डार, स्थानीय सुख-सुविधाएं तथा गृहवास; और
- (v) बढ़ावा दिए गए और पैरा-4 में उल्लिखित क्रियाकलाप:

परंतु यह भी कि क्षेत्रीय शहरी नियोजन अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना तथा राज्य सरकार के अन्य नियमों एवं विनियमों एवं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 244 के उपबंधों तथा तत्समय प्रवृत्त विधि, जिसके अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का 2) भी आता है, का अनुपालन किए बिना वाणिज्यिक या औद्योगिक विकास क्रियाकलापों के लिए जनजातीय भूमि का प्रयोग अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा:

परंतु यह भी कि पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि के अभिलेखों में हुई किसी त्रुटि को, निगरानी समिति के विचार प्राप्त करने के पश्चात्, राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में एक बार सुधारा जाएगा और उक्त त्रुटि को सुधारने की सूचना केंद्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को दी जाएगी:

परंतु यह भी कि उपर्युक्त त्रुटि को सुधारने में, इस उप-पैरा में यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय, किसी भी दशा में भू-उपयोग का परिवर्तन शामिल नहीं होगा;

(ख) अनुप्रयुक्त या अनुत्पादक कृषि क्षेत्रों में पुनः बनीकरण तथा पर्यावासों और जैव-विविधता की बहाली के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(2) **प्राकृतिक जल स्रोत.-** आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों के आवाह क्षेत्रों की पहचान करके उनके संरक्षण और बहाली की योजना सम्मिलित की जाएगी और राज्य सरकार द्वारा करके इस रीति से बनाए जाएंगे कि उसमें इन क्षेत्रों या इनके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लिए हानिकारक विकास क्रियाकलापों को प्रतिषिद्ध किया गया हो।

(3) **पर्यटन/पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन.-** (क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर सभी नए पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन सम्बंधी पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुसार अनुज्ञात होगा।

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन महायोजना राज्य सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन विभागों के परामर्श से पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा बनायी जाएगी।

(ग) पर्यटन महायोजना आंचलिक महायोजना का घटक होगी।

(घ) पर्यटन महायोजना पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की वहन क्षमता के आधार पर तैयार की जायेगी।

(ङ) पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन संबंधी क्रियाकलाप निम्नानुसार विनियमित किए जाएंगे:-

- (i) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, किसी होटल या रिसोर्ट का नया सन्निर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा:

परंतु, पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन सुविधाओं के लिए संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर की दूरी से परे पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक पूर्व परिभाषित और अभीहित क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुसार, नए होटलों और रिसोर्ट की स्थापना अनुज्ञात होगी;

- (ii) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अन्दर सभी नए पर्यटन क्रिया-कलापों या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों तथा पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन, पारिस्थितिकी-शिक्षा और पारिस्थितिकी-विकास पर बल देने वाले राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों (समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित) के अनुसार होगा;
- (iii) आंचलिक महायोजना का अनुमोदन होने तक, पर्यटन के विकास और विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों के विस्तार को वास्तविक स्थल-विशिष्ट संवीक्षा तथा निगरानी समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा और पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में किसी नए होटल, रिजार्ट या वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान का संनिर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।

(4) **प्राकृतिक विरासत.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाले बहुमूल्य प्राकृतिक विरासत के सभी स्थलों जैसे कि जीन पूल रिजर्व क्षेत्र, शैल संरचना, जल प्रपात, झरने, दर्रे, उपवन, गुफाएं, स्थल, वनपथ, रोहण मार्ग, उत्प्रपात आदि की पहचान की जाएगी और उनकी सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना के भाग के रूप में एक विरासत संरक्षण योजना बनायी जाएगी।

(5) **मानव निर्मित विरासत स्थल.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में भवनों, संरचनाओं, कलाकृति- क्षेत्रों तथा ऐतिहासिक, स्थापत्य संबंधी, सौंदर्यात्मक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जाएगी और उनके संरक्षण के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना के भाग के रूप में एक विरासत संरक्षण योजना बनायी जाएगी।

(6) **ध्वनि प्रदूषण.**— ध्वनि प्रदूषण (विनियमन और नियंत्रण) नियम, 2000 में नियत उपबंधों के अनुसरण में पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ध्वनि प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए विनियमों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए संशोधित नियमों को कार्यान्वित करेगा।

(7) **वायु प्रदूषण.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में, वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) के उपबंधों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों और उनमें किए गए संशोधनों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(8) **बहिस्त्राव का निस्सारण.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में उपचारित बहिस्त्राव का निस्सारण, और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण के निस्सारण संबंधी साधारण मानकों या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियत मानकों, इनमें जो भी अधिक कठोर हों, के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(9) **ठोस अपशिष्ट.**— ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान एवं प्रबंधन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान और प्रबंधन भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1357(अ), तारीख 8 अप्रैल, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा; अकार्बनिक पदार्थों का निपटान पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन से बाहर चिन्हित किए गए स्थानों पर पर्यावरण-अनुकूल रीति से किया जाएगा;

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में मान्य प्रौद्योगिकियों (ई एस एम) का प्रयोग करते हुए विद्यमान नियमों और विनियमों के अनुरूप ठोस अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल प्रबंधन अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा।

(10) **जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन.**— जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 343 (अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में मान्य प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विद्यमान नियमों और विनियमों के अनुरूप जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल प्रबंधन अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा।

(11) **प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 340(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(12) **निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 317(अ), तारीख 29 मार्च, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(13) **ई-अपशिष्ट.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ई-अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित तथा समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(14) **यानीय-यातायात.-** यानीय-यातायात का संचलन आवास-अनुकूल तरीके से विनियमित किया जाएगा और इस संबंध में आंचलिक महायोजना में विशेष उपबंध सम्मिलित किए जाएंगे तथा आंचलिक महायोजना के तैयार होने और राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने तक, निगरीनी समिति प्रासंगिक अधिनियमों और उनके तहत बनाए गए नियमों एवं विनियमों के अनुसार वाहनों की आवाजाही के अनुपालन की मानीटरी करेगी।

(15) **यानीय जनित प्रदूषण.-** यानीय जनित प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण लागू विधियों के अनुसार किया जाएगा और स्वच्छतर ईंधन के उपयोग के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(16) **औद्योगिक ईकाइयां.-** (i) राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख को या उसके बाद पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में किसी नए प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग की स्थापना अनुज्ञात नहीं होगी।

(ii) जब तक इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हो, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा फरवरी, 2016 में जारी दिशानिर्देशों में किए गए उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार केवल गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की स्थापना अनुज्ञात होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, गैर-प्रदूषणकारी कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

(17) **पहाड़ी ढलानों का संरक्षण.-** पहाड़ी ढलानों का संरक्षण निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) आंचलिक महायोजना में पहाड़ी ढलानों के उन क्षेत्रों को दर्शाया जाएगा जिनमें किसी भी संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी।

(ख) जिन ढलानों या विद्यमान खड़ी पहाड़ी ढलानों में अत्यधिक भू-क्षरण होता है उनमें किसी भी संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी।

4. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में प्रतिषिद्ध या विनियमित किए जाने वाले क्रियाकलापों की सूची.- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में सभी क्रियाकलाप, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, और तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2011 एवं पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 सहित उसके अधीन बने नियमों और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69), भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 (1927 का 16), वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) सहित अन्य लागू नियमों तथा उनमें किए गए संशोधनों के अनुसार शासित होंगे और नीचे दी गई सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से विनियमित होंगे, अर्थात्:-

सारणी

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(1)	(2)	(3)
क. प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलाप		
1.	वाणिज्यिक खनन, पत्थर उत्खनन और अपघर्षण इकाइयां।	(क) सभी प्रकार के नए और विद्यमान खनन (लघु और वृहत खनिज), पत्थर की खानों और उनको तोड़ने की इकाइयां वास्तविक स्थानीय निवासियों की घरेलू आवश्यकताओं जिसमें निजी उपयोग के लिए मकानों के संनिर्माण या मरम्मत के लिए धरती को खोदना और मकान बनाने के लिए देशी टाइल्स या ईंटों का निर्माण करना भी सम्मिलित है, के सिवाय नहीं होंगी। (ख) खनन प्रचालन, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय की रिट याचिका (सिविल) सं. 1995 का 202 टी.एन. गौडाबर्मन थिरुमूलपाद बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में आदेश तारीख 4 अगस्त, 2006 और रिट याचिका (सी) सं. 2012 का 435 गोवा फाउंडेशन बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में तारीख 21 अप्रैल, 2014 के आदेश के अनुसरण में प्रचालन होगा।
2.	प्रदूषण (जल, वायु, मृदा, ध्वनि आदि) उत्पन्न करने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में कोई नया उद्योग लगाने और वर्तमान प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों का विस्तार करने की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी: जब तक कि इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हो, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में फरवरी, 2016 में केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों में किए गए उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार केवल गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की स्थापना होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, गैर-प्रदूषणकारी कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा।
3.	बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
4.	किसी परिसंकटमय पदार्थ का प्रयोग या उत्पादन या प्रसंस्करण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
5.	प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या भूमि क्षेत्र में अनुपचारित बहिःस्रावों का निस्सारण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
6.	नई आरा मिलों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में नई अथवा विद्यमान आरा मिलों का विस्तार अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।
7.	ईट भट्टों की स्थापना।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
ख. विनियमित क्रियाकलाप		
8.	होटलों और रिजॉर्टों की वाणिज्यिक स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों हेतु लघु अस्थायी संरचनाओं के निर्माण के सिवाय, संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, नए वाणिज्यिक होटलों और रिजॉर्टों की स्थापना अनुज्ञात नहीं होगी: परंतु, संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर बाहर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, सभी नए पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप करने या विद्यमान क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार पर्यटन महायोजना और लागू दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार होगा।
9.	संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप।	(क) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, किसी भी नये वाणिज्यिक संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी:

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(1)	(2)	(3)
		परन्तु स्थानीय लोगों को अपनी आवास सम्बन्धी निम्नलिखित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, पैरा 3 के उप पैरा (1) में सूचीबद्ध क्रियाकलापों सहित अपने प्रयोग के लिए, अपनी भूमि में भवन उप-विधियों के अनुसार, संनिर्माण करने की अनुज्ञा होगी: परन्तु यह और कि गैर-प्रदूषणकारी लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप लागू नियमों और विनियमों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति से विनियमित किए जाएंगे और वे न्यूनतम होंगे। (ख) एक किलोमीटर से आगे ये आंचलिक महायोजना के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
10.	प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या भू क्षेत्र में उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल या बहिर्स्राव का निस्सारण।	जल निकायों में उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल/बहिर्स्राव के निस्सारण से बचा जाएगा। उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल के पुनर्चक्रण और पुनः उपयोग के प्रयास किए जाएंगे अन्यथा उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल या बहिर्स्राव का निस्सारण लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाएगा।
11.	सतही और भूजल का वाणिज्यिक निष्कर्षण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
12.	पर्यटन से संबंधित अन्य क्रियाकलाप जैसे कि पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन क्षेत्र के ऊपर से गर्म वायु के गुब्बारे, हेलीकाप्टर, ड्रोन, माइक्रोलाइट्स उड़ाना आदि।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
13.	वायु और यानीय प्रदूषण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
14.	फार्मों, कारपोरेट, कंपनियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर वाणिज्यिक पशुधन संपदा और कुक्कुट फार्मों की स्थापना।	स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लागू विधियों (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) के अधीन अनुज्ञात होगा।
15.	पॉलिथीन बैग का उपयोग।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
16.	विदेशी प्रजातियों को लाना।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
17.	वृक्षों की कटाई।	(क) राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना वन या सरकारी या राजस्व या निजी भूमि पर वृक्षों की कटाई की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी। (ख) वृक्षों की कटाई केंद्रीय या संबंधित राज्य के अधिनियमों और उनके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार विनियमित होगी।
18.	विद्युत और संचार टाँवर लगाने, तार-बिछाने तथा अन्य बुनियादी ढांचे की व्यवस्था।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा (भूमिगत केबल बिछाने को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा)।
19.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
20.	नागरिक सुविधाओं सहित बुनियादी अवसंरचना।	यह व्यवस्था लागू विधियों, नियमों, विनियमों और उपलब्ध दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उपशमन उपायों के साथ की जाएगी।
21.	विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना, उन्हें	यह व्यवस्था लागू विधियों, नियमों, विनियमों और उपलब्ध दिशानिर्देशों के

क्र. सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
	सुदृढ़ बनाना और नई सड़कों का निर्माण करना।	अनुसार उपशमन उपायों के साथ की जाएगी।
22.	होटलों और लॉजों के विद्यमान परिसरों में बाड़ लगाना।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
23.	कृषि प्रणालियों में आमूल परिवर्तन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
24.	रात्रि में सड़क यातायात का संचलन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजन के लिए विनियमित होगा।
25.	वाणिज्यिक संकेत बोर्ड और होर्डिंग का प्रयोग।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
26.	गैर प्रदूषणकारी लघु उद्योग।	फरवरी, 2016 में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों तथा पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन से देशी सामग्रियों से उत्पाद बनाने वाले अपरिसंकटमय लघु और सेवा उद्योगों, कृषि, पुष्प कृषि, बागवानी या कृषि आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुज्ञात होगी।
27.	वन उत्पादों या गैर काष्ठ वन उत्पादों का संग्रह।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
28.	कैम्पिंग और ट्रेकिंग।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
29.	पहाड़ी ढालों और नदी के किनारों का संरक्षण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
30.	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
31.	सामुदायिक प्रकृति रिजर्व।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
32.	स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा अपनायी जा रही वर्तमान कृषि और बागवानी पद्धतियों के साथ डेयरियां, दुग्ध उत्पादन, जल कृषि और मत्स्य पालन।	स्थानीय जनता के प्रयोग के लिए लागू विधियों के अधीन अनुज्ञात होंगे।
ग. संवर्धित क्रियाकलाप		
33.	वर्षा जल संचय।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
34.	जैविक खेती।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
35.	सभी गतिविधियों के लिए हरित प्रौद्योगिकी का अंगीकरण।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
36.	ग्रामीण कारिगरों सहित कुटीर उपयोग।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
37.	नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और ईंधन का प्रयोग।	बायोगैस, सौर प्रकाश इत्यादि को सक्रिय बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
38.	कृषि वानिकी।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
39.	बागान लगाना और औषधीय पौधों का रोपण।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
40.	पारिस्थितिकी अनुकूल यातायात का प्रयोग।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

क्र. सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
41.	कौशल विकास ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
42.	अवक्रमित भूमि/वनो/ पर्यावासों की बहाली ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
43.	पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।

5. निगरानी समिति .- केंद्रीय सरकार, इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों का प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए एक निगरानी समिति गठित करती है:-

क्र.सं.	निगरानी समिति का गठन	पद
(i)	जिला कलक्टर, चंद्रापुर	अध्यक्ष, पदेन;
(ii)	पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले गैर सरकारी संगठनों (जिसके अंतर्गत विरासत संरक्षण भी है) का प्रत्येक मामले में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट एक प्रतिनिधि।	-सदस्य;
(iii)	पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में एक विशेषज्ञ जिसे महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा एक वर्ष के लिए नामनिर्दिष्ट किया जायेगा।	सदस्य;
(iv)	प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।	सदस्य;
(v)	जैव विविधता विशेषज्ञ ।	सदस्य;
(vi)	क्षेत्र का वरिष्ठ योजनाकार।	सदस्य;
(vii)	पर्यावरण, जल संसाधन, राजस्व, पुलिस, लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी), उद्योग / महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास निगम (एमआईडीसी), महाराष्ट्र सरकार के शहरी विकास विभाग का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
(viii)	क्षेत्र निदेशक, ताडोबा अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व का प्रतिनिधि।	सदस्य;
(ix)	उप निदेशक (बफर), ताडोबा अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व ।	सदस्य -सचिव।

6. निर्देश के निबंधन .- (1) निगरानी समिति इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुपालन की निगरानी करेगी।

(2) निगरानी समिति का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष तक या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नई समिति का पुनर्गठन किए जाने तक होगा और इसके बाद निगरानी समिति राज्य सरकार द्वारा गठित की जाएगी।

(3) निगरानी समिति, इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 4 में दी गई सारणी में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलापों सहित पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा के अंतर्गत आने वाले उन क्रियाकलापों को अनुज्ञात नहीं करेगी जो भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचनाओं अर्थात् पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 सं.का.आ.1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 उक्त अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अधीन पूर्व पर्यावरणीय निकासीयों के लिए पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन में केंद्रीय सरकार वास्तविक स्थल विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों पर आधारित निगरानी समिति द्वारा जांच की जाएगी।

(4) वे क्रियाकलाप, जो भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचनाओं सं. का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 और का.आ. 19 (अ), तारीख 6 जनवरी, 2011 की अनुसूची के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं और जो पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा में आते हैं, उनकी, इस अधिसूचना के पैरा-4 में दी गई सारणी में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलापों के सिवाय, वास्तविक स्थल-विशिष्ट दशाओं के आधार पर निगरानी समिति द्वारा संवीक्षा करके उन्हें संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकारियों को भेजा जाएगा।

(5) निगरानी समिति का सदस्य-सचिव या संबंधित आयुक्त इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 19 के अधीन शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

(6) निगरानी समिति संबंधित विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों या विशेषज्ञों, औद्योगिक संघों के प्रतिनिधियों या संबंधित पक्षों को, प्रत्येक मामले में आवश्यकता के अनुसार, अपने विचार-विमर्श में सहायता के लिए आमंत्रित कर सकेगी।

(7) निगरानी समिति प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मार्च की स्थिति के अनुसार अपनी वार्षिक कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट राज्य के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में वन्यजीव वार्डन को, **उपाबंध V** में दिए गए प्रपत्र के अनुसार, उस वर्ष की 30 जून तक प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(8) केन्द्रीय सरकार का पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय निगरानी समिति को उसके कृत्यों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए ऐसे निदेश दे सकेगा जो वह उचित समझे।

7. अतिरिक्त उपाय.- इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार, अतिरिक्त उपाय, यदि कोई हों, विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकेगी।

8. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, आदि के आदेश.- इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय या राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित किए गए या पारित किए जाने वाले आदेश, यदि कोई हो, के अधीन होंगे।

[फा. सं. 25/02/2014-ईएसजेड-आरई]

डॉ. सतीश चन्द्र गढ़कोटी, वैज्ञानिक 'जी'

उपाबंध-I

1. महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ताडोबा अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा का विवरण

उत्तर - आर.एफ.कम्पार्टमेंट सं 41, 40, 39, 7, 8, 10, 12, 20 की उत्तरी सीमा (चंद्रापुर- नागपुर सर्कल सीमा)

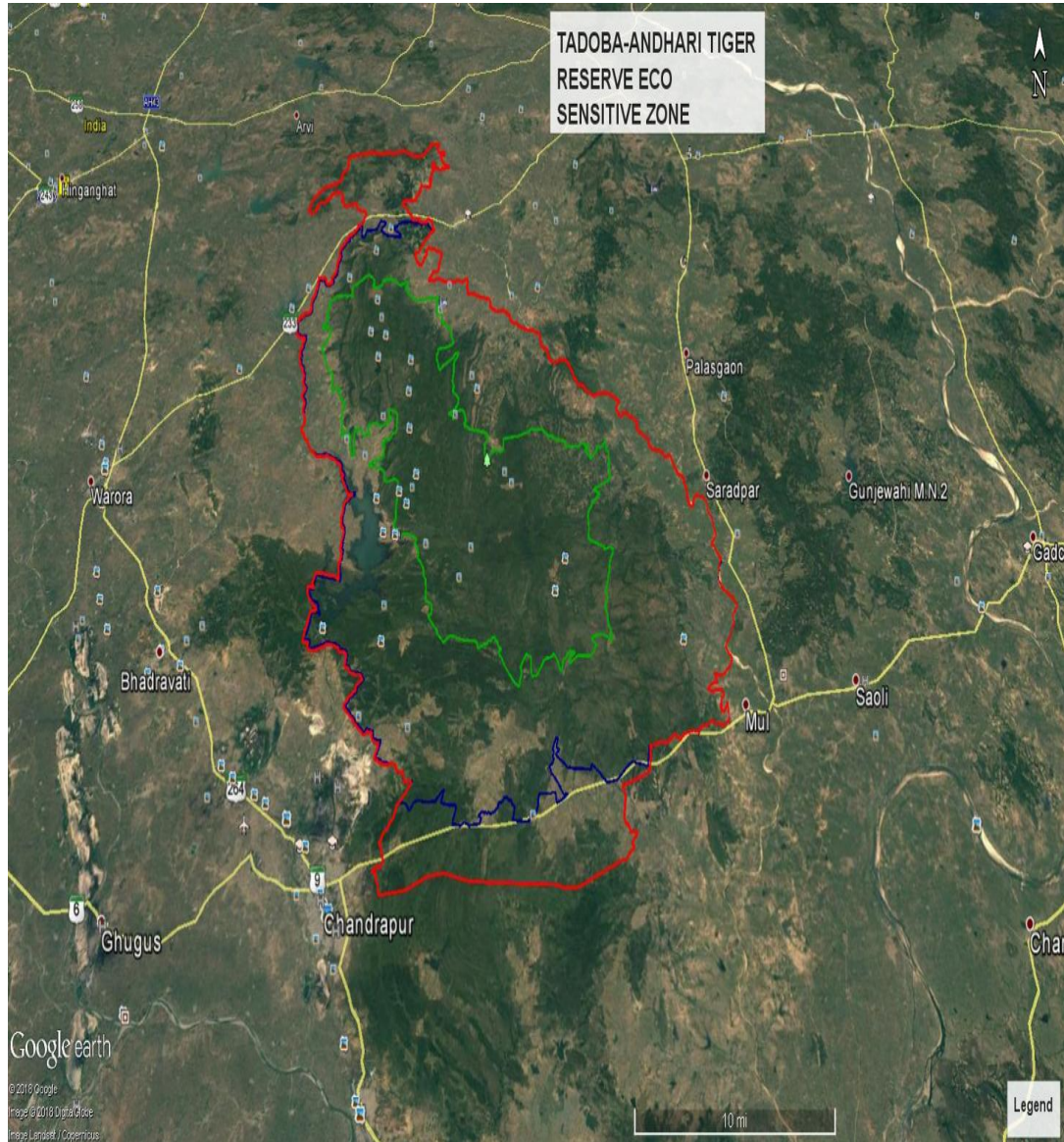
दक्षिण- मरोदा, कटवान की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, आर.एफ. कम्पार्टमेंट सं.353 की दक्षिण सीमा 352, 355, 356 की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा। नागाला, मरारसवारी, संद्राग्राम की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, संद्रा ग्राम की दक्षिण सीमा। आर.एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409 की दक्षिण सीमा।

पूर्व- आर. एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं. 20, 21, 380, 381, 26A, 372, 368, 37, 43, की पूर्वी सीमा तालोडी तुकुम, मसाला, सतारा, तुकुम, पालासगांव, परना ग्राम की पूर्व सीमा, आर.एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं. 230, की पूर्वी सीमा, श्रीकादा, शीओनी, वासेटा, जामसाला, मोहादी, कलमगांव गांवगन्ना, बामनी, शिवापुर तुकुम, रत्नापुर, भादुरना, उसराला, मरोदा ग्रामों की पूर्वी सीमा।

पश्चिम- मरौदा, कटवान की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, आर.एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं. 353 की दक्षिण सीमा 352, 355, 356. की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा। नागाला, मरारसवी, संद्रा ग्राम की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, संद्राग्राम की दक्षिण सीमा आर.एफ. कम्पार्टमेंट सं 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409 की दक्षिण सीमा।

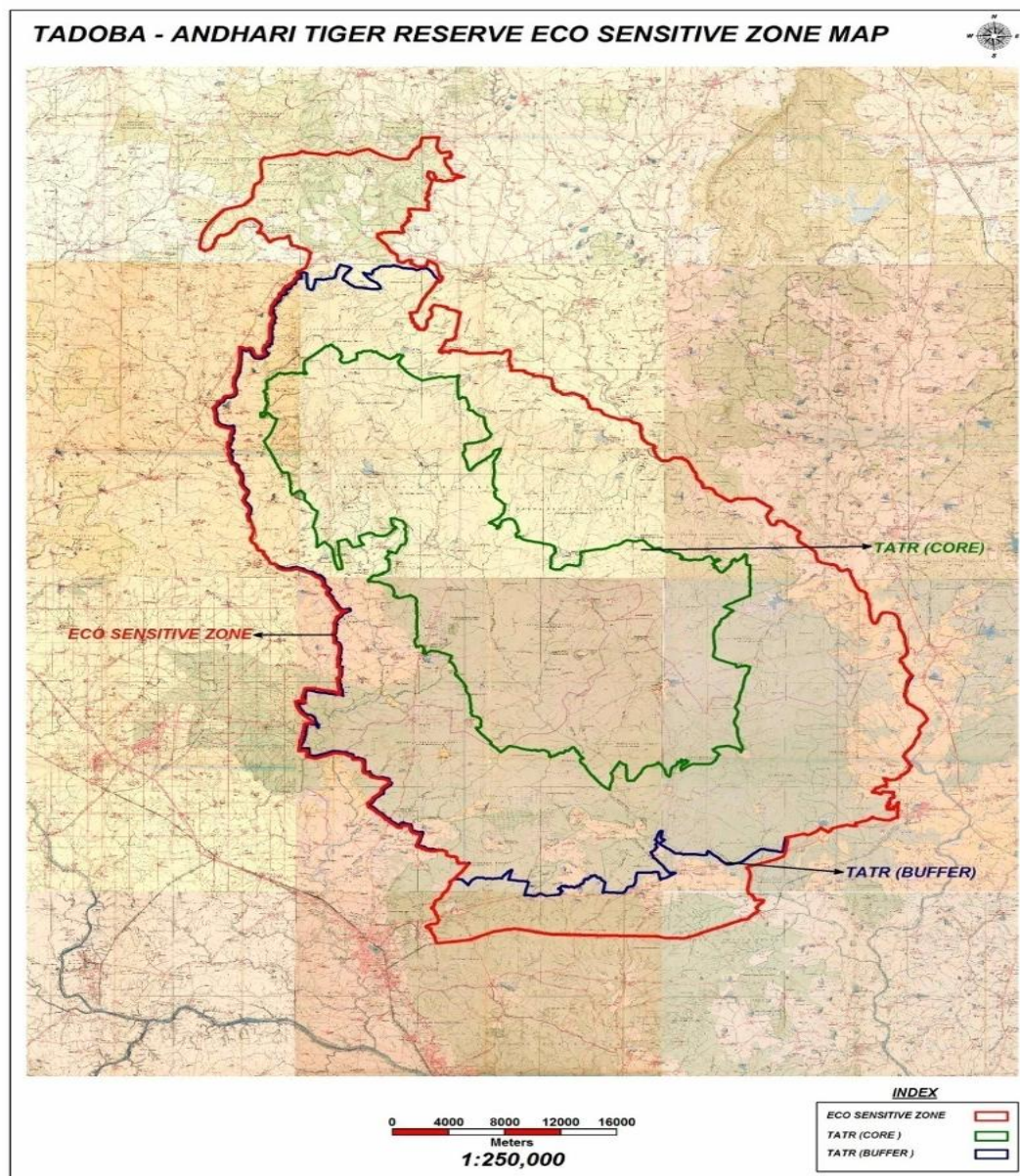
उपाबंध-IIक

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का गूगल मानचित्र



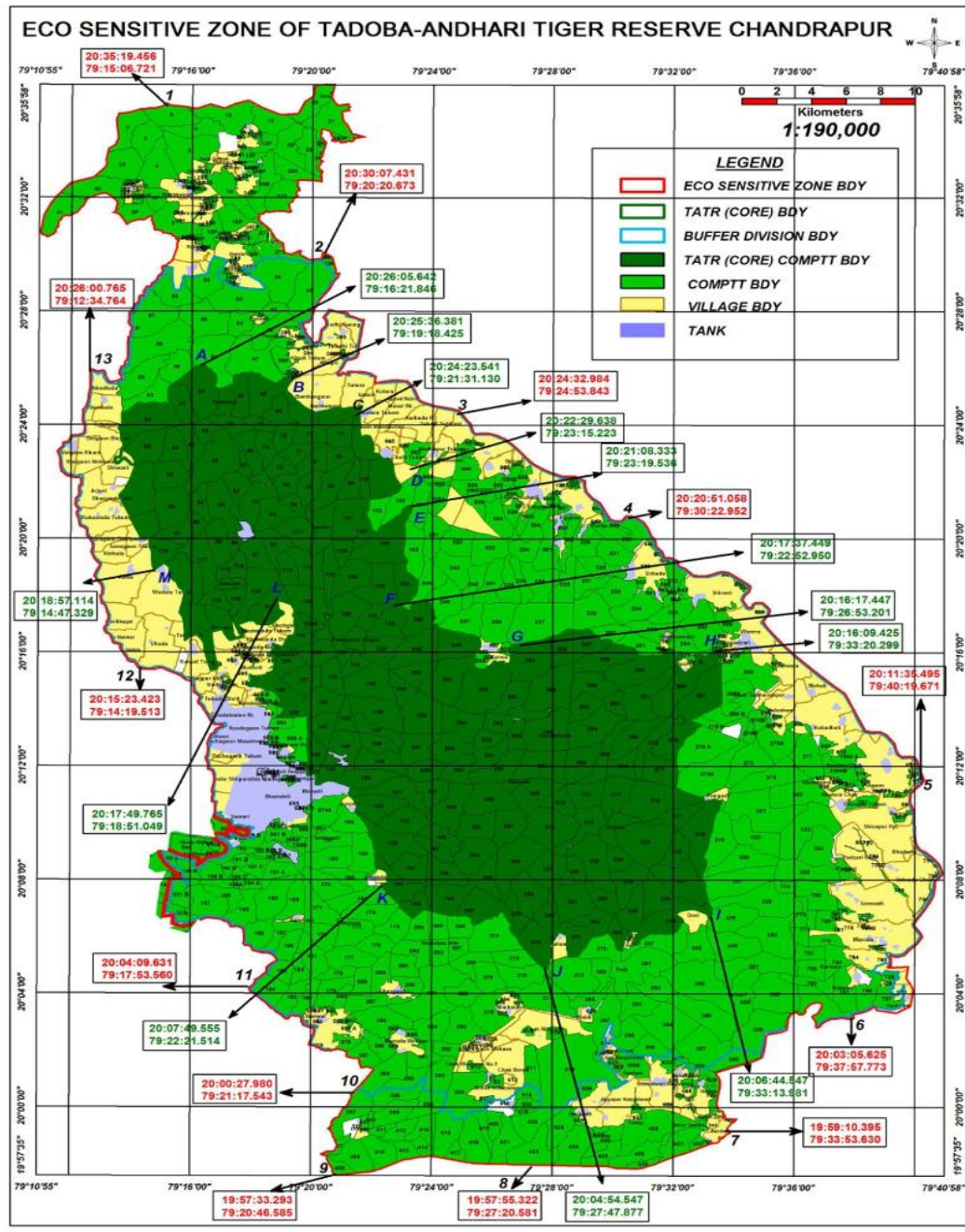
उपाबंध-IIख

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (एस ओ आई) की टोपोशीट पर ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का मानचित्र

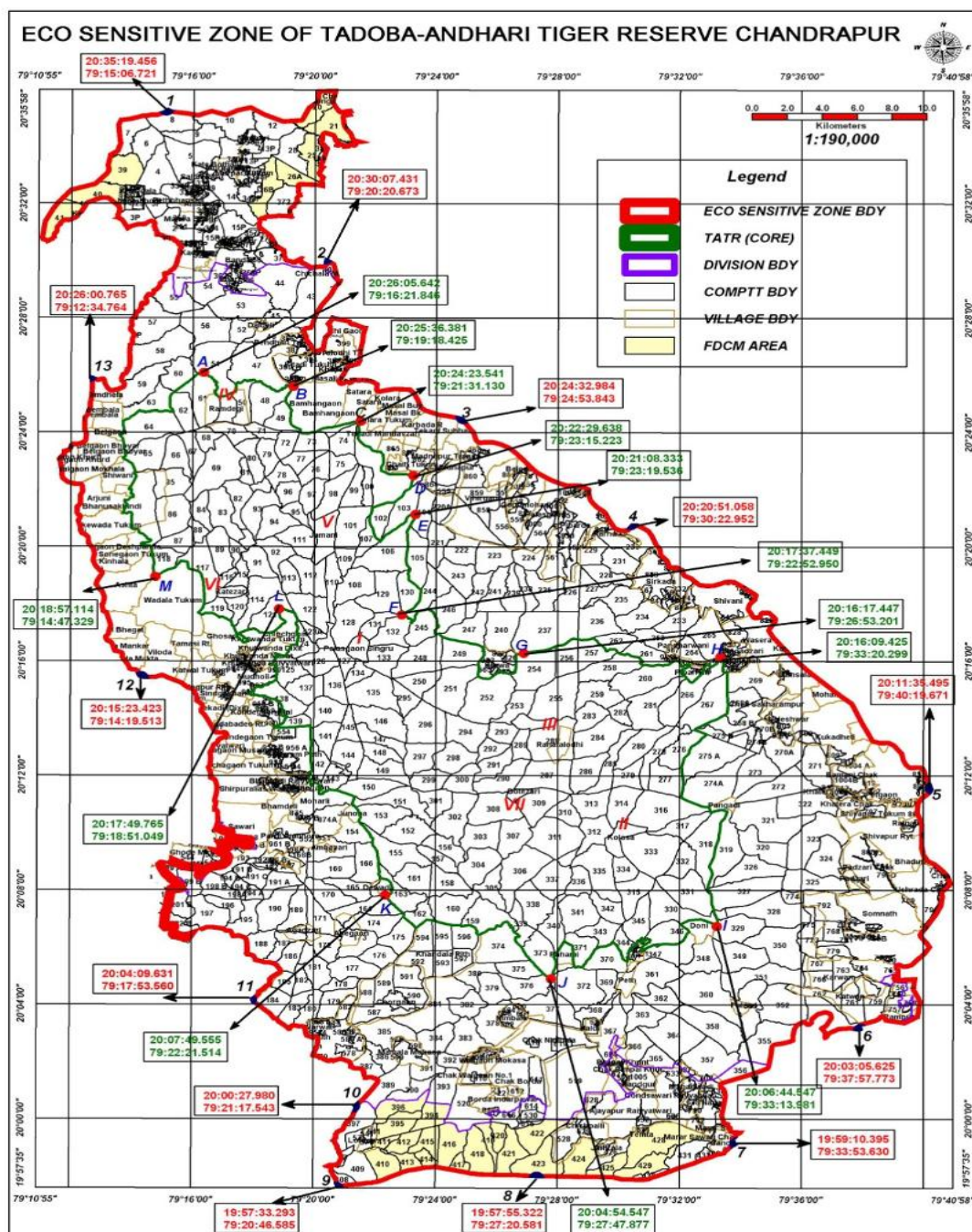


उपाबंध-IIग

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिजर्व के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन को दर्शाने वाला भूमि उपयोग मानचित्र



प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का मानचित्र



उपाबंध-III

सारणी क: ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के मुख्य अवस्थानों के भू-निर्देशांक

क्र.सं	अक्षांश	देशांतर
ए	20° 26' 05.642" उ	79° 16' 21.846" पू
बी	20° 25' 36.381" उ	79° 19' 18.425" पू
सी	20° 24' 24.541" उ	79° 21' 31.130" पू
डी	20° 22' 29.638" उ	79° 23' 15.223" पू
ई	20° 21' 08.333" उ	79° 23' 19.536" पू
एफ	20° 17' 37.449" उ	79° 22' 52.950" पू
जी	20° 16' 17.437" उ	79° 26' 53.201" पू
एच	20° 16' 09.425" उ	79° 33' 20.299" पू
आई	20° 06' 44.547" उ	79° 33' 13.981" पू
जे	20° 04' 54.547" उ	79° 27' 47.877" पू
के	20° 07' 49.555" उ	79° 22' 21.514" पू
एल	20° 17' 49.765" उ	79° 18' 51.049" पू
एम	20° 18' 57.114" उ	79° 14' 47.329" पू

सारणी ख: पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के प्रमुख अवस्थानों के भू-निर्देशांक

क्र.सं.	अक्षांश	देशांतर
1.	20° 35' 19.456" उ	79° 16' 06.721" पू
2.	20° 30' 07.431" उ	79° 20' 20.673" पू
3.	20° 24' 32.984" उ	79° 24' 53.843" पू
4.	20° 20' 51.058" उ	79° 30' 22.952" पू
5.	20° 11' 35.495" उ	79° 40' 19.671" पू
6.	20° 03' 05.625" उ	79° 37' 57.773" पू
7.	19° 59' 10.395" उ	79° 33' 53.630" पू
8.	19° 57' 55.322" उ	79° 27' 20.581" पू

9.	19°57' 33.293" उ	79°20' 46.585" पू
10.	20°00' 27.980" उ	79°21' 17.543" पू
11.	20°04' 09.631" उ	79°17' 53.560" पू
12.	20°16' 23.423" उ	79°14' 19.513" पू
13.	20°26' 00.765" उ	79°12' 37.764" पू

उपाबंध-IV**क. भू-निर्देशांकों के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची**

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	अक्षांश (उ)	देशांतर (पू)
1	पलाशगांव सलंगरू	20:16:39.673	79:21:28.819
2	कोल्सा	20:10:03.787	79:30:09.557
3	रांटलोधी	20:13:51.698	79:26:59.830
4	रामदेगी	20:24:37.562	79:16:36.273
5	जमानी	20:20:08.533	79:20:20.846
6	कटजरी	20:18:25.109	79:17:18.230
7	बोटेजरी	20:11:18.178	79:26:38.733

ख. भू-निर्देशांकों के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	देशांतर	अक्षांश
1.	देवादा	712.98	79:22:19.503	20:08:05.870
2.	खांदाला रीत	32.32	79:23:50.526	20:05:46.042
3.	छोरगांव	526.00	79:22:44.797	20:04:09.790
4.	वारवाट	384.58	79:20:35.958	20:02:41.750
5.	मम्ला	181.81	79:23:11.000	20:02:21.526
6.	निम्बाला	308.58	79:26:41.959	20:03:32.831
7.	चाक निम्बाला	651.30	79:27:35.698	20:02:44.831
8.	वईगांव - 1	143.59	79:25:22.480	20:01:36.308

9.	वईगांव - 2	107.28	79:25:56.567	20:02:04.135
10.	बोरदा	143.97	79:26:39.698	20:01:39.091
11.	हल्दी	291.24	79:29:09.918	20:03:05.923
12.	जरी	29.72	79:30:48.404	20:05:58.270
13.	अदेगांव	465.00	79:21:08.140	20:06:40.499
14.	अगरजरी	120.08	79:19:48.836	20:06:24.903
15.	चाक बोरदा	799.96	79:26:21.082	20:01:00.109
16.	पहामी	30.58	79:27:50.927	20:05:30.503
17.	पेथ	11.59	79:30:23.039	20:04:53.288
18.	दोनी	79.04	79:32:34.291	20:06:35.005
19.	फलजरी	15.44	79:33:57.346	20:03:55.542
20.	मोहरली	373.00	79:20:17.921	20:10:40.032
21.	पिम्पलकुथ	24.60	79:29:55.130	20:02:32.956
22.	चाक पिम्पलकुथ	154.76	79:30:07.533	20:01:52.311
23.	नंदगुर	302.01	79:30:38.864	20:01:22.026
24.	महादवादी	127.78	79:32:23.516	20:01:03.397
25.	गोंदसवरी	421.71	79:31:40.058	20:00:53.697
26.	मरार्सावारी	46.47	79:33:16.841	19:59:41.296
27.	चाक मरारसवारी	85.23	79:32:33.216	19:59:42.292
28.	नगला	204.75	79:33:08.673	20:00:28.506
29.	संदाला रीथ	159.42	79:33:38.061	19:59:12.752
30.	चीचपल्ली	673.02	79:29:10.774	19:59:47.194
31.	अजयपुर	860.13	79:30:37.358	20:00:25.639
32.	टेम्टा	32.76	79:30:50.255	19:59:37.118
33.	जम्भारला	55.61	79:29:37.100	19:59:03.338
34.	वाल्नी	130.50	79:27:06.081	20:00:19.476
35.	चाक वाल्नी	34.48	79:26:09.809	19:59:59.868

36.	घंटाचुकी	29.93	79:24:59.986	19:59:50.362
37.	लोहारा	151.61	79:21:47.465	19:59:03.808
38.	सोनेगांव	245.28	79:14:31.612	20:20:22.841
39.	बेलगांव	480.00	79:13:16.306	20:19:59.176
40.	अस्टा	765.00	79:13:51.236	20:18:38.087
41.	वडाला तु	374.71	79:15:18.919	20:18:07.434
42.	विलोडा	607.00	79:14:56.463	20:13:21.039
43.	कटवाल तु	8030.95	79:16:10.941	20:15:45.322
44.	नागपुर रीथ	122.83	79:16:32.446	20:14:58.609
45.	घोसारी	224.74	79:17:04.704	20:16:49.837
46.	खुथवांदादी	114.91	79:18:28.610	20:16:22.339
47.	खुथवांदा तु	133.21	79:18:07.281	20:16:45.607
48.	खुथवांदा एम आर	72.21	79:18:39.363	20:16:00.481
49.	कुतवांदा आर वाई	11.31	79:18:18.562	20:15:45.674
50.	चिचघाट रीथ	90.79	79:19:18.576	20:17:03.215
51.	टेकदी	289.86	79:17:09.956	20:14:20.079
52.	कोंदेगांव तु	145.45	79:18:35.660	20:13:31.322
53.	भम्देली आर वाई	289.00	79:19:23.660	20:11:48.054
54.	भाम्देली	225.00	79:18:57.918	20:11:03.233
55.	जुनोना	39.07	79:21:21.740	20:10:40.601
56.	पारदी रीथ	350.00	79:19:06.007	20:09:54.656
57.	टम्सी रीथ	308.00	79:15:58.162	20:16:41.072
58.	कोदेगांव	150.00	79:18:28.953	20:14:17.276
59.	सितराम्पेथ	559.00	79:19:11.685	20:12:36.479
60.	थनेगांव रीथ	62.00	79:20:05.282	20:11:33.318
61.	अम्बेजारी रीथ	100.00	79:20:31.871	20:09:28.232
62.	मुधोलि	437.00	79:17:42.998	20:15:26.919

63.	सिओनी	852.83	79:13:41.367	20:22:19.917
64.	अर्जुनी तुकुम	70.75	79:13:44.348	20:22:00.957
65.	अर्जुनी	381.18	79:13:02.969	20:21:34.126
66.	कोकेवाडा	376.00	79:13:12.151	20:20:38.556
67.	भानुसखिंदी रिथ	19.25	79:14:27.516	20:21:34.364
68.	वाइगांव	102.65	79:12:45.071	20:22:52.857
69.	वाईगांव खुर्द	392.00	79:11:57.438	20:22:42.247
70.	बेलगांव भोयार रिथ	298.64	79:13:18.934	20:23:23.559
71.	बेलगांव चाक रिथ	61.51	79:13:16.677	20:23:57.648
72.	बेम्बाल	110.00	79:12:43.943	20:24:39.412
73.	बेम्बाल चाक	260.62	79:13:21.869	20:24:34.219
74.	निम्धेका	146.00	79:12:59.068	20:25:26.593
75.	मदनपुर तुकुम	168.00	79:24:19.353	20:23:14.041
76.	मदनपुर	550.00	79:24:49.802	20:23:49.505
77.	चाइथय (देओरी)	233.20	79:22:28.308	20:22:24.607
78.	चाइथय तुकुम रिथ	253.00	79:23:05.917	20:23:00.071
79.	टेकदी मंदावजरी	168.66	79:21:48.900	20:23:39.117
80.	चाक टेकदी रिथ	212.00	79:22:17.539	20:23:11.943
81.	टेकदी सुभानी रिथ	475.19	79:24:21.108	20:24:22.962
82.	करबादा	360.00	79:23:12.860	20:23:44.095
83.	कोलारा	251.00	79:22:24.810	20:25:18.357
84.	पलासगांव(पिपेरदा)	754.75	79:27:36.976	20:21:11.990
85.	गोंदमोहाली	521.24	79:26:58.109	20:21:38.616
86.	विहिरगांव तुकुम	219.00	79:26:08.529	20:22:31.562
87.	विहिरगांव	444.00	79:25:51.697	20:21:05.563
88.	टलोधी	156.01	79:21:13.903	20:26:42.119
89.	अलिजांजा	किटदी का भाग	79:20:37.366	20:26:34.541

90.	टेकेपेर	399.00	79:22:06.001	20:26:54.342
91.	पेंधारी रिथ	126.00	79:19:56.141	20:27:18.788
92.	पेंधारी तु. रिथ	168.00	79:19:30.065	20:27:05.750
93.	टलोधी गोगन्ना	329.00	79:20:47.361	20:27:20.185
94.	किटलि	298.00	79:19:53.108	20:26:23.881
95.	खापरी	457.00	79:20:32.950	20:25:55.073
96.	बमनगांव	473.00	79:20:22.536	20:24:58.374
97.	सातरा	471.00	79:21:27.503	20:24:59.907
98.	खादसांगी	262.22	79:16:00.186	20:29:58.415
99.	पेंधारपवनी	93.82	79:16:18.575	20:29:21.638
100.	बरदघाट	164.61	79:15:40.183	20:29:31.220
101.	खांदाला	55.72	79:14:08.573	20:32:22.236
102.	मंगरूल	68.53	79:17:57.873	20:28:59.571
103.	जरी	78.37	79:17:14.966	20:29:13.669
104.	बनदर	132.45	79:17:43.775	20:29:53.511
105.	शिवापुर	55.84	79:17:37.033	20:30:36.418
106.	सेदेगांव	619.38	79:19:20.622	20:30:03.319
107.	पिटिचुआ	352.00	79:19:45.140	20:31:54.876
108.	मजरा बेगदे	206.05	79:16:12.445	20:31:13.195
109.	अमरपुरी	240.14	79:16:33.899	20:31:59.780
110.	सलोरी रिथ	84.54	79:16:11.832	20:32:56.171
111.	पेथभांसुली	189.02	79:15:24.635	20:32:10.813
112.	जम्भुलबोदी	77.69	79:14:07.574	20:31:58.689
113.	आजगांव	144.86	79:17:09.303	20:33:50.568
114.	मुरपर रिथ	156.50	79:17:53.034	20:34:06.603
115.	मुरपर तुकुम	161.77	79:17:56.435	20:32:36.225
116.	कटेबोथलि	49.32	79:16:47.058	20:33:20.024

117.	मिंजरी	123.20	79:17:55.376	20:34:07.662
118.	चाक कुकाधेटी	22.00	79:37:44.726	20:12:57.288
119.	कुकाधेटी	760.59	79:36:12.062	20:13:58.906
120.	मोहादी	272.00	79:36:56.520	20:15:02.197
121.	रतनपुर	111.07	79:33:47.327	20:20:35.299
122.	खाटेरा	96.00	79:37:17.166	20:11:26.350
123.	खाटेरा चाक	118.00	79:37:31.376	20:11:04.544
124.	नालेश्वर	413.50	79:35:41.858	20:14:13.200
125.	जमसला	446.00	79:35:48.228	20:15:46.793
126.	मसमोहान	134.00	79:33:54.054	20:15:56.596
127.	सिंगादजरी	104.04	79:33:52.094	20:16:26.484
128.	वासेरा	667.75	79:34:48.936	20:16:51.475
129.	पंधारवानी	55.11	79:31:45.186	20:16:11.294
130.	सिओनी	638.01	79:33:23.673	20:18:13.308
131.	सिरकादा	380.71	79:31:21.169	20:18:48.589
132.	परना	121.62	79:29:29.936	20:20:41.292
133.	पिपेरदा	423.43	79:28:21.510	20:20:09.557
134.	पिपेरहेटी	27.40	79:32:27.094	20:15:37.951
135.	मरोदा	1995.04	79:38:15.353	20:06:11.147
136.	उसराला	755.98	79:39:50.068	20:08:05.213
137.	पदजरी	26.42	79:37:32.181	20:08:34.857
138.	पदजरी आर वाई	696.23	79:38:14.311	20:08:48.189
139.	शिवापुर	78.00	79:38:10.844	20:10:49.780
140.	भादुरना	5.57	79:40:01.680	20:09:05.240
141.	कटवान	133.85	79:37:58.377	20:04:03.544
142.	चाक कतवान	99.24	79:38:24.103	20:04:36.806
143.	करवान	757.48	79:37:54.219	20:05:14.745

उपाबंध-V

की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट का प्रपत्र:

1. बैठकों की संख्या और तारीख ।
2. बैठकों का कार्यवृत्त : (कृपया मुख्य उल्लेखनीय बिंदुओं का वर्णन करें। बैठक के कार्यवृत्त को एक पृथक उपाबंध में प्रस्तुत करें) ।
3. पर्यटन महायोजना सहित आंचलिक महायोजना की तैयारी की स्थिति ।
4. भू-अभिलेखों की स्पष्ट त्रुटियों के सुधार के लिए निबटाए गए मामलों का सार (पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन वार)। विवरण उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें।
5. पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन आने वाली गतिविधियों से संबंधित संवीक्षा किए गए मामलों का सार । (विवरण एक पृथक उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें) ।
6. पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन न आने वाली गतिविधियों से संबंधित संवीक्षा किए गए मामलों का सार । (विवरण एक पृथक उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें) ।
7. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अधीन दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का सार ।
8. कोई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मामला ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 11th September, 2019

S.O. 3249(E).—WHEREAS, a draft notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O. 3441 (E), dated the 12th July, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the Gazette containing the said draft notification were made available to the public on the 13th July, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, objections and suggestions received from persons and stakeholders in response to the aforesaid draft notification were duly considered by the Central Government;

AND WHEREAS, Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve is situated in Chandrapur district in the State Maharashtra; Government of Maharashtra *vide* its Gazette notification No. WLS-10.07/C.R.297/F-1, dated the 27th December, 2007 has declared an area of 625.40 square kilometres as Critical Tiger Habitat as per the provisions under section 38 (V) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act-1972;

AND WHEREAS, the Government of Maharashtra *vide* its Gazette notification no. WLP-10-09/CR-229/F-1, dated the 5th May, 2010 has also declared 1101.77 square kilometre as “Buffer Zone” of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve under section 38 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

AND WHEREAS, the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve has Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests which are rich and varied and from where at least 75 trees species, 36 Shrub species, 17 Grass species, 21 climber species and the endemic plant species viz., *Euonymus godaverensis* belonging to family Celastraceae have been reported;

AND WHEREAS, the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve has very high diversity of flora and the major tree species available in the protected area are achar, char (*Buchnanian lanzan*, Spreng), ahi (*Morinda*

tinctoria, Roxb), air/saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*, W and A), amaltas (*Cassia fistula*, Linn), amta (*Bauhinia malabarica*, Roxb), amba (*Mangifera indica*, Linn), aola, aonla (*Emblica officinalis*, Linn), apta (*Bauhinia racemosa*, Lamk), arjun/ahu (*Terminalia arjuna* W & A), behada (*Tenninalia belerica*, Roxb), baranga (*Kydia calycina*, Roxb), bel (*Aegle marmelos*, Correa), ber/bor (*Ziziphus mauritiana*, Lamk), bhokar (*Cordia myxa* (*dichotoms*), Linn Sp.), bhirra (*Chloroxylon swietenia*, D.C.), bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb), biba (*Semicarpus anacardium*, Linn. F.), chichwa (*Albizia odoratissima*, Benth), dhaoda (*Anogeissus latifolia*, Wall), dhaman (*Grewia tilifolia*, Wall), dhoban (*Dalbergia paniculata*, Roxb), dudhi (*Wrightia tinctoria*, Br.), fetra safed (*Gardenia turgida*, Roxb), garadi (*Cleistanthus collinus*, Benth and hock F.), ghot/ghotbor (*Zizyphus zylopara*, wild.), gilchi (*Casaria graveolens*, Dolz), gongal (*Cochlospermum gossypium*, D.C.), haldu (*Adina cordifolia*, hook F.), herra/hirda (*Terminalia chebula*, Retz), hiwar (*Acacia leucophloea*, Willd), hingan (*Balanites aegyptica*, Del.), jamun (*Syzygium cumini*, Linns, Skeels), jamras (*Elaeodendron glaucum*, Pers.), karonda (*Carissa spinarum*, Linn), kalam (*Mitragyna parvifolia*, Roxb, Korth), karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*, Pierre), kawat (*Feronia elephantum*, Corr.), kakai (*Flacourtia remontchi*, (India), L. Herit), karai (*Miliosia tomentosa* (*Saccopetalum tomentosum*), Hook F. and Thomes), kakad (*Garuga pinnata*, Roxb), khair (*Acacia catechu*, willd), khirni (*Manilkara hexandra*, Roxb), karu (*Sterculia urens*, Roxb), kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*, Lour Merr “*Sys. trijuga*), lendia/sehna (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*, Roxb), mahua (*Madhuca indica*, Gmel “*Syn latifolia*, Roxb), mowai (*Lannea grandis*, R.), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), palas (*Butea monosperma*, Lamk O. (*Kuntazae*), papada (*Gardenia latifolia*, Ait), pangra (*Erythrina indica*, Ait), phetra (*Gardenia turgida*, Roxb), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*, Linn.), rohan (*Soyamida febrifuga* A. Juss), sagwan (*Tectona grandis*, Linn), salai (*Boswellia serrata*, Roxb), semal (*Bombax ceiba*), shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*, Roxb), siwan (*Gmelina arborea*, Linn), siris (*Albizia lebbek*, Benth), sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb), suria (*Xylia xylocarpa*, Roxb), tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*, Roxb (*Peregina*), tiwas (*Ougenia dalbergiodes*, Benth (*oojeinensis*), umbar (*Ficus glomerata*, Roxb), wad (*Ficus bengalensis*), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the major shrubs and herbs found in the Tiger Reserve are anantmul (*Hemidesmus indicus*, Br), baibirang (*Embelia robusta*, Roxb), banbahar (*Flemingia semialata*), bharati (*Gymnosporia spinosa*, Forsk, Firori), chirchira (*Achyranthus aspera*, Linn.), jilbili (*Woodfordia floribunda*), dikamali (*Gardenia lucida*, Roxb), gokru (*Xanthium strumarium*, Linn.), gurshukri (*Grewia hirsute*, Vahl), indrajira/kuda (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*, B.R. Wall), karil/diwari (*Petalidium barleriodies*, Ness), karonda (*Carissa spinarum* Linn.), kharasli (*Nyctanthes arbotristis* Linn), kharata (*Dodonaea viscosa*, linn Mantis), kudrasi (*Bridelia hamiltoniana*, Willd.), lokhandi (*Ixora parviflora*, Vahl.), marodphal/murudsheng (*Helecteris isora*, Linn.), neel (*Indigofera arborea*, Roxb), nirgudi (*Vitex nigundo* Linn), rantulas (*Ocimum basilicum*), rui (*Calotropis gigantea* Br.), sindhi (*Phoenix acaulis*, Buch), tarota (*Cassia tora* Linn), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the climbers found in the protected area are amarbel (*Cuscuta reflexa*, Roxb), chilati (*Acacia pinnata*, Wild), gurar (*Milletia auriculata*), gunj (*Abrus precatorius*, Linn), eroni (*Ziziphus oenoplia*, Willd), kanjhkuri (*Mucuna pruriens*, D.O.), kukatranji (*Calycopteris floribunda*, lamk.), mahul (*Bauhinia vahlii*, W & A.), palasbel (*Butea superba*, Roxb.), ramdaton (*Smilax macrophylla*, Roxb.), kooti (*Ventilago calyculata*, Tul), etc. While important grasses and bamboos recorded from the protected area are fuler (*Apluda mutica* Linn), pandari kusal (*Aristida funiculata*), zadu (*Aristida redacta*), chaper (*Brachiaria samosa*), kasai (*Coix lacryna-jobi*), dub (*Cynodon dactylon*), dongari (*Chrysopogan fulvus*), marwel (*Dichanthium annulatum*), shikari (*Digitaria ciliaris*), samba (*Echinochloa colonum*), choei (*Eragrostis uniloides*), bhusbushi (*Eragrostis tenella*), kusali (*Heteropogon contortus*), dev-dhan (*Oryza species*), kodra (*Paspalum serobiculatum*), genia (*Panicum maximum*), sheda (*Sehima nervosum*), chirchira (*Setaria verticillata*), chikta (*Setasia intermedia*), kolhegawat (*Setaria glauca*), surgan (*Sorghum purpuseo sericcum*), chiriaka dana (*Sporobolus diander*), ghonyad (*Themeda triandra*), khus (*Vetivera zizaniodes*), bans/bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, these vast floral diversity supports a large number of wild animals and birds, the major fauna among them are Hanuman langur (*Presbytis entellus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*), rusty spotted cat (*Felis rubiginosa*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), desert cat (*Felis libyca*), small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*), toddy cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), common mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), ruddy mongoose (*Herpestes smithi smithi*), small India moongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*), striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), India wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), ratel (*Mellivora capensis*), Indian tree shrew (*Anathana ellioti*), grey musk shrew (*Suncus murinus*), flying fox (*Pteropus*

giganteus), fulvous fruit bat (*Rousettus leschenaulti*), bearded sheath – tailed bat (*Taphozous melanopogon*), India pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus coromandra*), common giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*), three striped palm squirel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Indian gerbilles (*Tatera indica*), metad (*Millardia meltada*), Indian field mice (*Mus booduga*), common house rat (*Rattus rattus*), bandicoot rat (*Bandicota indica*), Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), rufostailed hare (*Lepus nigricollis (ruficaudatus)*), gaur (*Bos gaurus*), fourhorned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), blue bull/nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), spotted deer (*Axis axis*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Indian wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the important species of Rare, Endangered, Threatened (RET) and endemic species of animals available in the Tiger Reserve are tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*), Indian bison (*Bos gaurus*), four horned antelope (*Tetracerus qudricornis*), common Indian monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*), Indian chameleon (*Chamales zeylanicus*), star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*), peninsular or deccan soff shalled turtle (*Trionyx leithi*), square spotted gecko (*Hemida ctylus gracilis*), Indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis*), marsh crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*), python (*Python molurus*), magur (*Clarius batrachus*), cauvery white carp (*Cirrhinus cirrhosus*), wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), tree shrew (*Anathana ellioti ellioti*), watwaghul (*Rhinolophus luctus*), watwaghul (*Rhinolophus r. rouxii*), watwaghul (*Hipposideros galeritus brachyotus*), kasav (*Lissemys punctata*), vala (*Ramphotyphlops braminus*), trinket (taskar) (*Elaphe helena*), common Indian krait (manyar) (*Bungarus caeruleus*), slender coral snake (*Callophis melanurus*), Indian cobra (nag) (*Naja naja naja*), Russell's viper (ghonas) (*Vipera russelli*), saw-scaled viper (phoorsa) (*Echis carinatus carinatus*), bamboo pit viper (hara ghonas) (*Trimeresurus gramineus*), kasav (*Aspderetes leithii*), square spotted gecko (pal) (*Hemidactylus gracilis*), pungas (*Pangasius pangasius*), goonch (*Bagarius bagarius*), chital (*Chitala chitala*), oriental white-black vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), lesser adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), greater spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*), sarus crane (*Grus antigone*), green munia (*Amandava formosa*), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the extremely close vicinity of human habitation and ongoing development activities at the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, necessitate the requirement of proper safeguard and control over activities;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area, the extent and boundaries of which are specified in paragraph 1, around the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve as Eco-sensitive Zone from ecological, environmental and biodiversity point of view and to prohibit industries or class of industries and their operations and processes in the said Eco-sensitive Zone;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Environment Act) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area to an extent varying from 3 kilometre to 16 kilometre around the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve, in Chandrapur district in the State of Maharashtra as the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve Eco-sensitive Zone (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone) details of which are as under, namely: -

- 1. Extent and boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone.** – (1) The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 3 kilometre to 16 kilometre around the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 1346.61 square kilometres.
- (2) The boundary description of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve and its Eco-sensitive Zone is appended in **Annexure-I**.
- (3) The maps of the Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve demarcating Eco-sensitive Zone along with boundary details and latitudes and longitudes are appended as **Annexure-IIA, Annexure-IIB, Annexure-IIC** and **Annexure-IID**.
- (4) List of geo-coordinates of the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve and Eco-sensitive Zone are given in Table A and Table B of **Annexure-III**.
- (5) The list of villages falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone along with their geo co-ordinates at prominent points is appended as **Annexure-IV**.

- 2. Zonal Master Plan for Eco-sensitive Zone.-** (1) The State Government shall, for the purposes of the Eco-sensitive Zone prepare a Zonal Master Plan within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, in consultation with local people and adhering to the stipulations given in this notification for approval of the competent authority in the State.
- (2) The Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such manner as is specified in this notification and also in consonance with the relevant Central and State laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Government, if any.
- (3) The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the following Departments of the State Government, for integrating the ecological and environmental considerations into the said plan:-
- (i) Environment;
 - (ii) Forest and Wildlife;
 - (iii) Agriculture;
 - (iv) Revenue;
 - (v) Urban Development;
 - (vi) Tourism;
 - (vii) Rural Development;
 - (viii) Irrigation and Flood Control;
 - (ix) Municipal;
 - (x) Panchayati Raj; and
 - (xi) Public Works Department.
- (4) The Zonal Master Plan shall not impose any restriction on the approved existing land use, infrastructure and activities, unless so specified in this notification and the Zonal Master Plan shall factor in improvement of all infrastructure and activities to be more efficient and eco-friendly.
- (5) The Zonal Master Plan shall provide for restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.
- (6) The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing worshipping places, villages and urban settlements, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green area, such as, parks and like places, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies with supporting maps giving details of existing and proposed land use features.
- (7) The Zonal Master Plan shall regulate development in Eco-sensitive Zone and adhere to prohibited and regulated activities listed in the Table in paragraph 4 and also ensure and promote eco-friendly development for security of local communities' livelihood.
- (8) The Zonal Master Plan shall be co-terminus with the Regional Development Plan.
- (9) The Zonal Master Plan so approved shall be the reference document for the Monitoring Committee for carrying out its functions of monitoring in accordance with the provisions of this notification.
- 3. Measures to be taken by State Government.-** The State Government shall take the following measures for giving effect to the provisions of this notification, namely:-
- (1) **Land use.-** (a) Forests, horticulture areas, agricultural areas, parks and open spaces earmarked for recreational purposes in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be used or converted into areas for commercial or residential or industrial activities:

Provided that the conversion of agricultural and other lands, for the purpose other than that specified in clause (a) above, within the Eco-sensitive Zone may be permitted on the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee, and with the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional

Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the Central Government or State Government as applicable and *vide* provisions of this notification, to meet the residential needs of the local residents and for activities such as-

- (i) widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;
- (ii) construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities;
- (iii) small scale industries not causing pollution;
- (iv) cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stay; and
- (v) promoted activities given in paragraph 4:

Provided further that no use of tribal land shall be permitted for commercial and industrial development activities without the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the State Government and without compliance of the provisions of article 244 of the Constitution or the law for the time being in force, including the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007):

Provided also that any error appearing in the land records within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be corrected by the State Government, after obtaining the views of Monitoring Committee, once in each case and the correction of said error shall be intimated to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

Provided also that the correction of error shall not include change of land use in any case except as provided under this sub-paragraph.

(b) Efforts shall be made to reforest the unused or unproductive agricultural areas with afforestation and habitat restoration activities.

(2) **Natural water bodies.**-The catchment areas of all natural springs shall be identified and plans for their conservation and rejuvenation shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and the guidelines shall be drawn up by the State Government in such a manner as to prohibit development activities at or near these areas which are detrimental to such areas.

(3) **Tourism or eco-tourism.**- (a) All new eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(b) The Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by the State Department of Tourism in consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests.

(c) The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan.

(d) The Tourism Master Plan shall be drawn based on the study of carrying capacity of the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(e) The activities of eco-tourism shall be regulated as under, namely:-

- (i) new construction of hotels and resorts shall not be allowed within one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:

Provided that beyond the distance of one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area till the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, the establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be allowed only in pre-defined and designated areas for eco-tourism facilities as per Tourism Master Plan;

- (ii) all new tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the eco-tourism guidelines issued

by National Tiger Conservation Authority (as amended from time to time) with emphasis on eco-tourism, eco-education and eco-development;

- (iii) until the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee and no new hotel, resort or commercial establishment construction shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone area.

- (4) **Natural heritage.**- All sites of valuable natural heritage in the Eco-sensitive Zone, such as the gene pool reserve areas, rock formations, waterfalls, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, rides, cliffs, etc. shall be identified and a heritage conservation plan shall be drawn up for their preservation and conservation as a part of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (5) **Man-made heritage sites.**- Buildings, structures, artefacts, areas and precincts of historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural significance shall be identified in the Eco-sensitive Zone and heritage conservation plan for their conservation shall be prepared as part of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (6) **Noise pollution.** - Prevention and control of noise pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under the Environment Act.
- (7) **Air pollution.**- Prevention and control of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made thereunder.
- (8) **Discharge of effluents.**- Discharge of treated effluent in Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the provisions of the General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants covered under the Environment Act and the rules made thereunder or standards stipulated by State Government whichever is more stringent.
- (9) **Solid wastes.**- Disposal and management of solid wastes shall be as under:-
- (a) the solid waste disposal and management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 8th April, 2016; the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmental acceptable manner at site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone;
- (b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of solid wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (10) **Bio-Medical Waste.**- Bio-medical waste management shall be as under:-
- (a) the bio-medical waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management, Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R 343 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016;
- (b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management of bio-medical wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (11) **Plastic waste management.**- The plastic waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 340(E), dated the 18th March, 2016, as amended from time to time.
- (12) **Construction and demolition waste management.**- The construction and demolition waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 317(E), dated the 29th March, 2016, as amended from time to time.

- (13) **E-waste.-** The e - waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as amended from time to time.
- (14) **Vehicular traffic.-** The vehicular movement of traffic shall be regulated in a habitat friendly manner and specific provisions in this regard shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and till such time as the Zonal Master plan is prepared and approved by the competent authority in the State Government, the Monitoring Committee shall monitor compliance of vehicular movement under the relevant Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
- (15) **Vehicular pollution.-** Prevention and control of vehicular pollution shall be in compliance with applicable laws and efforts shall be made for use of cleaner fuels.
- (16) **Industrial units.-** (i) On or after the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, no new polluting industries shall be permitted to be set up within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
(ii) Only non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per the classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless so specified in this notification, and in addition, the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
- (17) **Protection of hill slopes.-** The protection of hill slopes shall be as under:-
(a) the Zonal Master Plan shall indicate areas on hill slopes where no construction shall be permitted;
(b) construction on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion shall not be permitted.

4. **List of activities prohibited or to be regulated within Eco-sensitive Zone.-** All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment Act and the rules made there under including the Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and other applicable laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972), and amendments made thereto and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table below, namely:-

TABLE

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Prohibited Activities		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	(a) All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited with immediate effect except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing and for personal consumption; (b) The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4 th August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 st April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435 of 2012.
2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	New industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be permitted: Provided that non-polluting industries shall be

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
		allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification and in addition the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
3.	Establishment of major hydro-electric project.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
4.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
5.	Discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
6.	Setting up of new saw mills.	New or expansion of existing saw mills shall not be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
7.	Setting up of brick kilns.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
B. Regulated Activities		
8.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities: Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.
9.	Construction activities.	(a) New commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer: Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents: Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any. (b) Beyond one kilometer it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.
10.	Discharge of treated waste water or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated waste water. Otherwise the discharge of treated waste water or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.
11.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like flying over the Eco-sensitive Zone area by hot air balloon, helicopter, drones, microlites, etc.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
13.	Air and vehicular pollution.	Regulated under applicable laws.
14.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporates and companies.	Regulated (except otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws except for meeting local needs.
15.	Use of polythene bags.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
16.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
17.	Felling of trees.	(a) There shall be no felling of trees in the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the Competent Authority in the State Government. (b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Act and the rules made thereunder.
18.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
19.	Solid waste management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
20.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Shall be done by taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, regulations and available guidelines.
21.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Shall be done by taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, regulations and available guidelines.
22.	Fencing of existing premises of hotels and lodges.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
23.	Drastic change of agriculture systems.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
24.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
25.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
26.	Small scale non polluting industries.	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.
27.	Collection of Forest Produce or Non-Timber Forest Produce.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
28.	Trekking and camping.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
29.	Protection of hill slopes and river	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
	banks.	
30.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
31.	Community nature reserve	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
32.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries.	Permitted as per the applicable laws for use of locals.
C. Promoted Activities		
33.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
34.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
35.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
36.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
37.	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio-gas, solar light, etc. shall be actively promoted.
38.	Agro-forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
39.	Plantation of horticulture and herbals.	Shall be actively promoted.
40.	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.
41.	Skill development.	Shall be actively promoted.
42.	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.
43.	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.

5. Monitoring Committee.- For effective monitoring of the provisions of this notification, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Monitoring Committee, comprising of the following, namely:-

S. No.	Constituent of Monitoring Committee	Designation
(i)	District Collector, Chandrapur	Chairman, ex officio;
(ii)	A representative of Non-Governmental Organizations working in the field of environment (including heritage conservation) to be nominated by the Government of Maharashtra for a term of one year in each case	Member;
(iii)	One expert in the area of ecology and environment to be nominated by the Government of Maharashtra for a term of one year in each case	Member;
(iv)	Regional Officer, Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board	Member;
(v)	Expert Biodiversity	Member;
(vi)	Senior Town Planner of the area	Member;
(vii)	A representative of the Departments of Environment, Water Resources, Revenue, Police, Public Works Department (PWD), Industries/ Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Urban Development of the Government of Maharashtra	Member;
(viii)	Representative of Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	Member;
(ix)	Deputy Director (Buffer), Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	Member-Secretary.

6. Terms of reference. – (1) The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.

- (2) The tenure of the Monitoring Committee shall be for three years or till the re-constitution of the new Monitoring Committee by the State Government and subsequently the Monitoring Committee shall be constituted by the State Government.
- (3) The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisions of the said notification.
- (4) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the concerned regulatory authorities.
- (5) The Member-Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or the concerned Deputy Commissioner shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment Act, against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.
- (6) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from industry associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements on issue to issue basis.
- (7) The Monitoring Committee shall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as on the 31st March of every year by the 30th June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden in the State as per proforma appended at **Annexure V**.
- (8) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.

7. Additional measures.-The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.

8. Supreme Court, etc. orders.-The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any passed or to be passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or High Court or the National Green Tribunal.

[F. No. 25/02/2014-ESZ-RE]

Dr. SATISH C. GARKOTI, Scientist 'G'

ANNEXURE- I

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF THE ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE IN THE STATE MAHARASHTRA

North - Northern boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 41, 40, 39, 7, 8, 10, 12, 20 (Chandrapur - Nagpur Circle boundary)

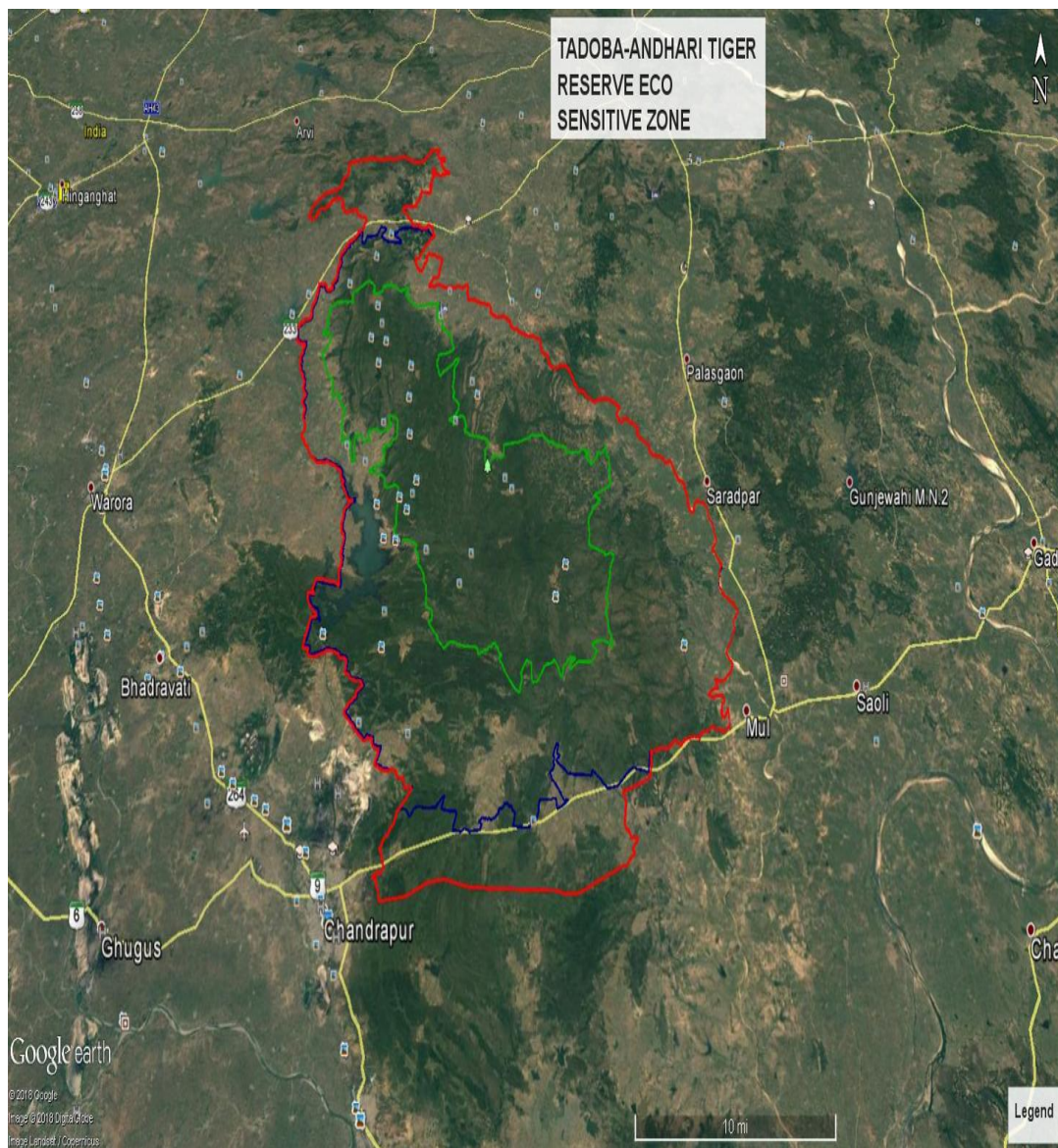
South - South East boundary of Maroda, Katwan, South baoundy of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 353, South East boundary of 352, 355, 356. South East boundary of village Nagala, Mararsawari, Sandra, South boundary of village Sandra. South boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409.

East - Eastern boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 20, 21, 380, 381, 26A, 372, 368, 37, 43, East boundary of village Talodhi Tukum, Masala, Satara, Kolara, Masal Bu. Tekadi Subhani, Madnapur, Vihirgaon Tukum, Palasgaon, Parna, Easter boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 230, Easter boundary of village Shrikada, Shioni, Wasera, Jamsala, Mohadi, Kalamgaon Gaoganna, Bamni, Shivapur Tukum, Ratnapur, Bhadurna, Usrala, Maroda.

West - South East boundary of Maroda, Katwan, South baoundy of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 353, South East boundary of 352, 355, 356. South East boundary of village Nagala, Mararsawari, Sandra, South boundary of village Sandra. South boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409.

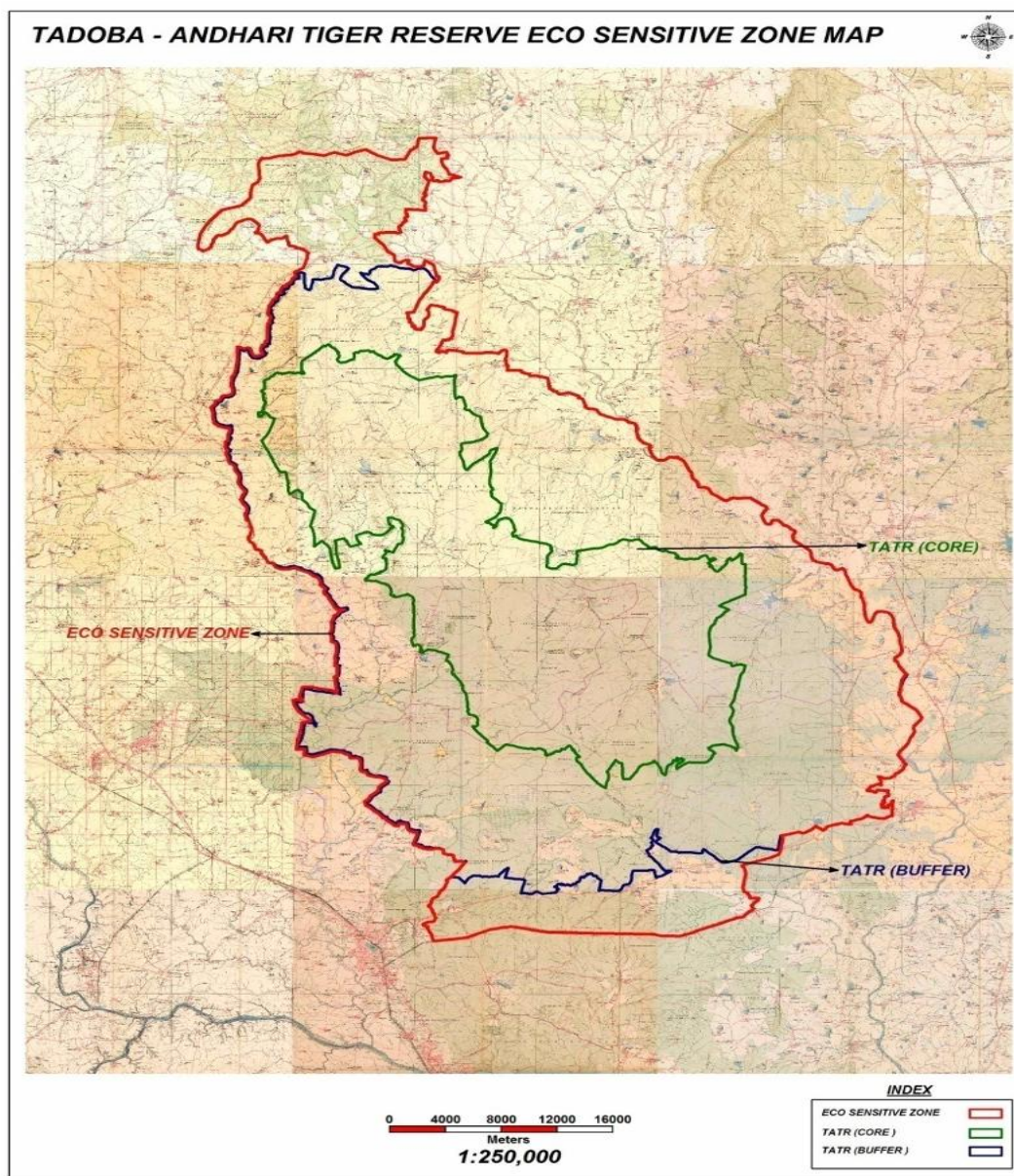
ANNEXURE- IIA

GOOGLE MAP OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE AND ITS ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



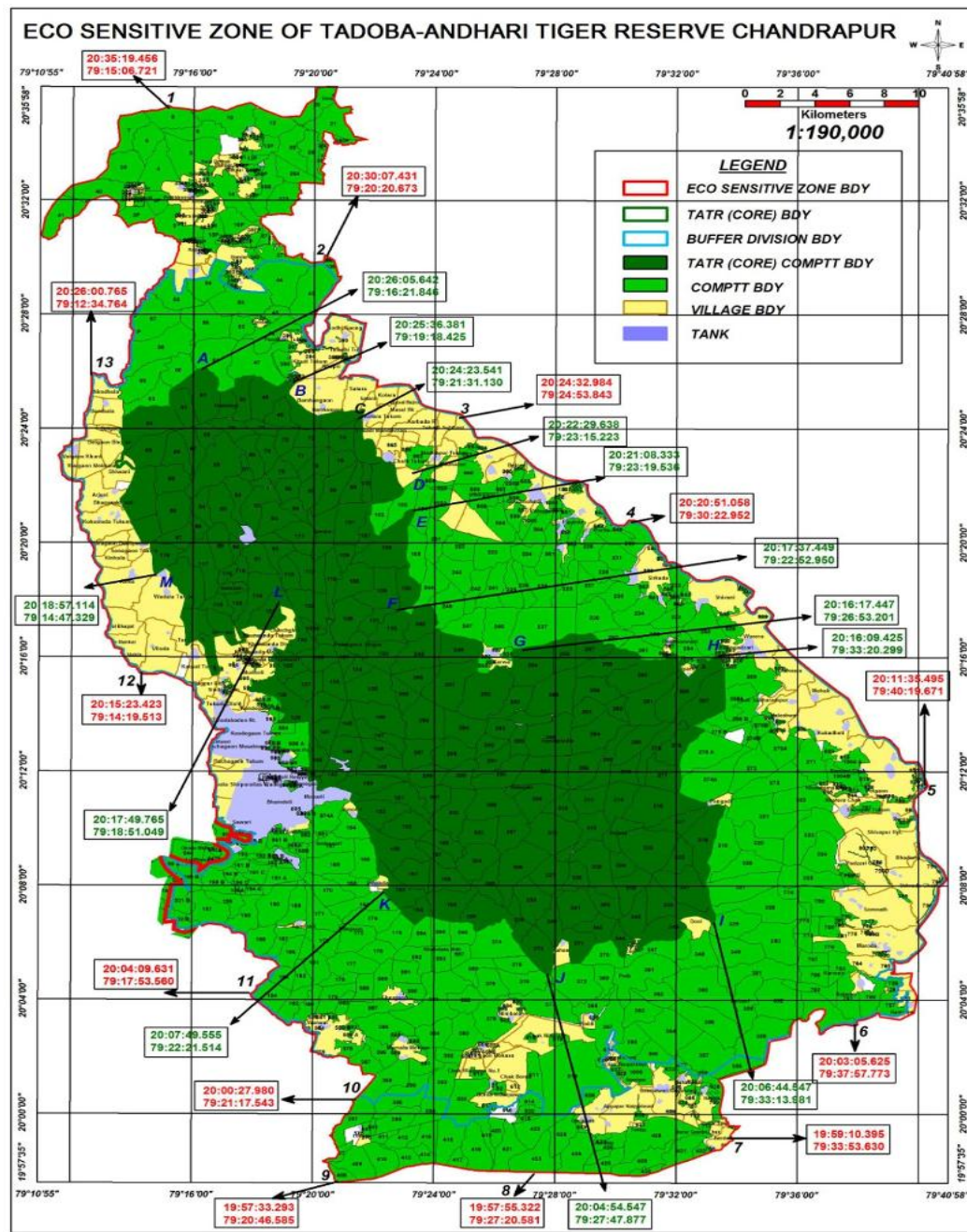
ANNEXURE- IIB

**MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS ON
SURVEY OF INDIA (SOD) TOPOSHEET**



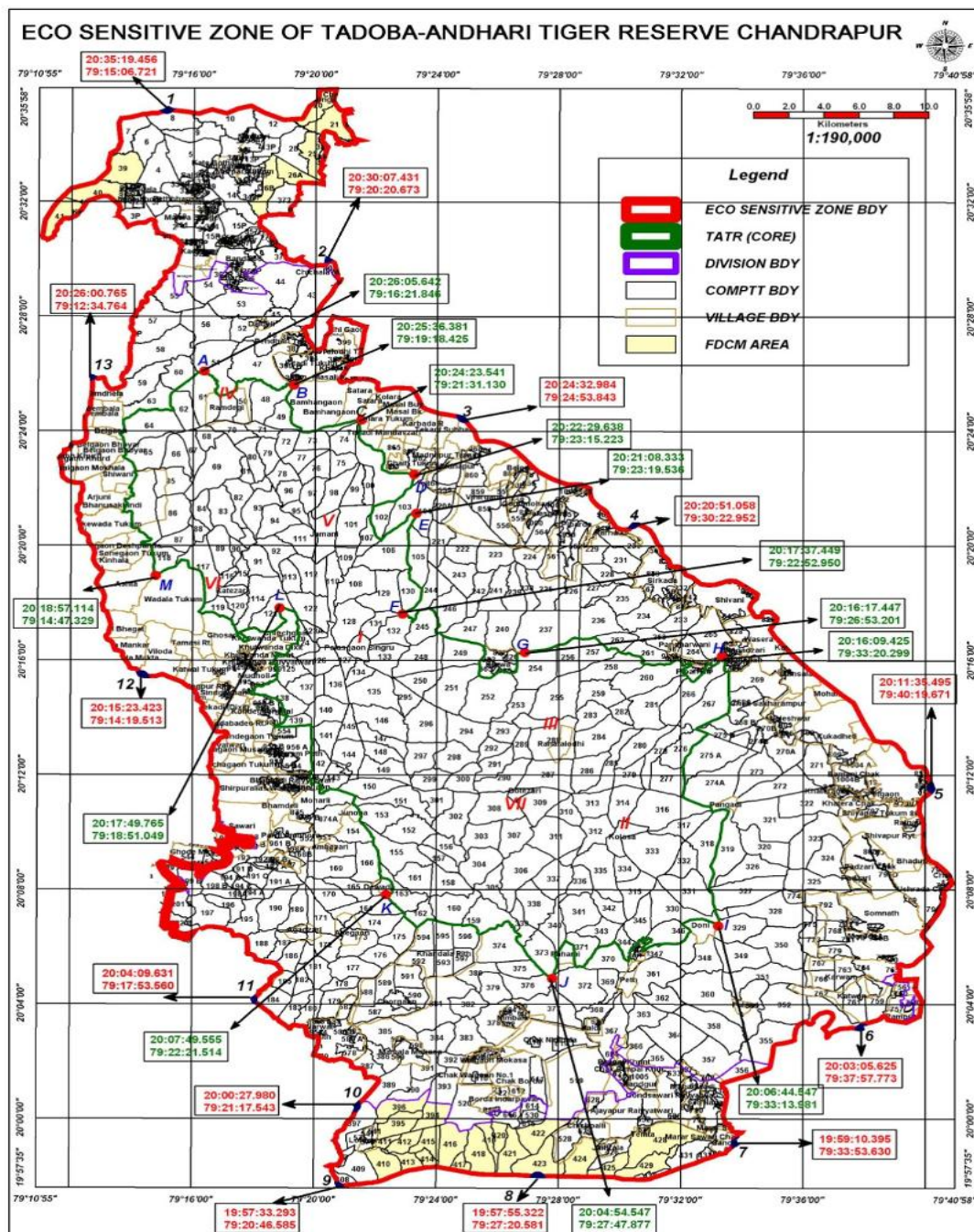
ANNEXURE-IIC

**MAP SHOWING LANDUSE PATTERN OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI
TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS**



ANNEXURE-III

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



ANNEXURE-III

**TABLE A: GEO- COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF TADOBA – ANDHARI
TIGER RESERVE**

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
A.	20° 26' 05.642" N	79° 16' 21.846" E
B.	20° 25' 36.381" N	79° 19' 18.425" E
C.	20° 24' 24.541" N	79° 21' 31.130" E
D.	20° 22' 29.638" N	79° 23' 15.223" E
E.	20° 21' 08.333" N	79° 23' 19.536" E
F.	20° 17' 37.449" N	79° 22' 52.950" E
G.	20° 16' 17.437" N	79° 26' 53.201" E
H.	20° 16' 09.425" N	79° 33' 20.299" E
I.	20° 06' 44.547" N	79° 33' 13.981" E
J.	20° 04' 54.547" N	79° 27' 47.877" E
K.	20° 07' 49.555" N	79° 22' 21.514" E
L.	20° 17' 49.765" N	79° 18' 51.049" E
M.	20° 18' 57.114" N	79° 14' 47.329" E

TABLE B: GEO-COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

S. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1.	20° 35' 19.456" N	79°16' 06.721" E
2.	20° 30' 07.431" N	79°20' 20.673" E
3.	20°24' 32.984" N	79°24' 53.843" E
4.	20°20' 51.058" N	79°30' 22.952" E
5.	20°11' 35.495" N	79°40' 19.671" E
6.	20°03' 05.625" N	79°37' 57.773" E
7.	19°59' 10.395" N	79°33' 53.630" E
8.	19°57' 55.322" N	79°27' 20.581" E
9.	19°57' 33.293" N	79°20' 46.585" E
10.	20°00' 27.980" N	79°21' 17.543" E
11.	20°04' 09.631" N	79°17' 53.560" E
12.	20°16' 23.423" N	79°14' 19.513" E
13.	20°26' 00.765" N	79°12' 37.764" E

ANNEXURE-IV

A. LIST OF VILLAGES COMING UNDER TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH GEO-COORDINATES

Sr. No.	Village Name	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	Palasgaon Singru	20:16:39.673	79:21:28.819
2	Kolsa	20:10:03.787	79:30:09.557
3	Rantalodhi	20:13:51.698	79:26:59.830
4	Ramdegi	20:24:37.562	79:16:36.273
5	Jamni	20:20:08.533	79:20:20.846
6	Katezari	20:18:25.109	79:17:18.230
7	Botezari	20:11:18.178	79:26:38.733

B. LIST OF VILLAGES COMING UNDER ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH GEO-COORDINATES

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Area in Ha.	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
1	Dewada	712.98	79:22:19.503	20:08:05.870
2	Khandala Rith	32.32	79:23:50.526	20:05:46.042
3	Chorgaon	526.00	79:22:44.797	20:04:09.790
4	Warwat	384.58	79:20:35.958	20:02:41.750
5	Mamla	181.81	79:23:11.000	20:02:21.526
6	Nimbala	308.58	79:26:41.959	20:03:32.831
7	Chak Nimbala	651.30	79:27:35.698	20:02:44.831
8	Waigaon - 1	143.59	79:25:22.480	20:01:36.308
9	Waigaon - 2	107.28	79:25:56.567	20:02:04.135
10	Borda	143.97	79:26:39.698	20:01:39.091
11	Haldi	291.24	79:29:09.918	20:03:05.923
12	Zari	29.72	79:30:48.404	20:05:58.270
13	Adegaon	465.00	79:21:08.140	20:06:40.499
14	Agarzari	120.08	79:19:48.836	20:06:24.903
15	Chak Borda	799.96	79:26:21.082	20:01:00.109
16	Pahami	30.58	79:27:50.927	20:05:30.503
17	Peth	11.59	79:30:23.039	20:04:53.288
18	Doni	79.04	79:32:34.291	20:06:35.005
19	Fulzari	15.44	79:33:57.346	20:03:55.542
20	Moharli	373.00	79:20:17.921	20:10:40.032
21	Pimpalkhut	24.60	79:29:55.130	20:02:32.956

22	Chak Pimpalkhut	154.76	79:30:07.533	20:01:52.311
23	Nandgur	302.01	79:30:38.864	20:01:22.026
24	Mahadwadi	127.78	79:32:23.516	20:01:03.397
25	Gondsawari	421.71	79:31:40.058	20:00:53.697
26	Mararsawari	46.47	79:33:16.841	19:59:41.296
27	Chak Mararsawari	85.23	79:32:33.216	19:59:42.292
28	Nagala	204.75	79:33:08.673	20:00:28.506
29	Sandala Rith	159.42	79:33:38.061	19:59:12.752
30	Chichpalli	673.02	79:29:10.774	19:59:47.194
31	Ajaypur	860.13	79:30:37.358	20:00:25.639
32	Temta	32.76	79:30:50.255	19:59:37.118
33	Jambharla	55.61	79:29:37.100	19:59:03.338
34	Walni	130.50	79:27:06.081	20:00:19.476
35	Chak Walni	34.48	79:26:09.809	19:59:59.868
36	Ghantachouki	29.93	79:24:59.986	19:59:50.362
37	Lohara	151.61	79:21:47.465	19:59:03.808
38	Sonegaon	245.28	79:14:31.612	20:20:22.841
39	Belgaon	480.00	79:13:16.306	20:19:59.176
40	Ashta	765.00	79:13:51.236	20:18:38.087
41	Wadala Tu.	374.71	79:15:18.919	20:18:07.434
42	Wiloda	607.00	79:14:56.463	20:13:21.039
43	Katwal Tu.	8030.95	79:16:10.941	20:15:45.322
44	Nagpur Rith	122.83	79:16:32.446	20:14:58.609
45	Ghosari	224.74	79:17:04.704	20:16:49.837
46	Khutwanda Di.	114.91	79:18:28.610	20:16:22.339
47	Khutwanda Tu.	133.21	79:18:07.281	20:16:45.607
48	Khutwanda Mr.	72.21	79:18:39.363	20:16:00.481
49	Khutwanda Ry.	11.31	79:18:18.562	20:15:45.674
50	Chichghat Rith	90.79	79:19:18.576	20:17:03.215
51	Tekadi	289.86	79:17:09.956	20:14:20.079
52	Kondegaon Tu.	145.45	79:18:35.660	20:13:31.322
53	Bhamdeli Ry.	289.00	79:19:23.660	20:11:48.054
54	Bhamdeli	225.00	79:18:57.918	20:11:03.233
55	Junona	39.07	79:21:21.740	20:10:40.601
56	Pardi Rith	350.00	79:19:06.007	20:09:54.656
57	Tamsi Rith	308.00	79:15:58.162	20:16:41.072
58	Kondegaon	150.00	79:18:28.953	20:14:17.276

59	Sitarampeth	559.00	79:19:11.685	20:12:36.479
60	Thanegaon Rith	62.00	79:20:05.282	20:11:33.318
61	Ambezari Rith	100.00	79:20:31.871	20:09:28.232
62	Mudholi	437.00	79:17:42.998	20:15:26.919
63	Shioni	852.83	79:13:41.367	20:22:19.917
64	Arjuni Tukum	70.75	79:13:44.348	20:22:00.957
65	Arjuni	381.18	79:13:02.969	20:21:34.126
66	Kokewada	376.00	79:13:12.151	20:20:38.556
67	Bhanuskhindi Rith	19.25	79:14:27.516	20:21:34.364
68	Waigaon Mokasa	102.65	79:12:45.071	20:22:52.857
69	Waigaon Khurd	392.00	79:11:57.438	20:22:42.247
70	Belgaon Bhoyar Rith	298.64	79:13:18.934	20:23:23.559
71	Belgaon Chak Rith	61.51	79:13:16.677	20:23:57.648
72	Bembal	110.00	79:12:43.943	20:24:39.412
73	Bembal Chak	260.62	79:13:21.869	20:24:34.219
74	Nimdheka	146.00	79:12:59.068	20:25:26.593
75	Madanapur Tukum	168.00	79:24:19.353	20:23:14.041
76	Madanapur	550.00	79:24:49.802	20:23:49.505
77	Chaity (Deori)	233.20	79:22:28.308	20:22:24.607
78	Chaity Tukum Rith	253.00	79:23:05.917	20:23:00.071
79	Tekadi Mandavzari	168.66	79:21:48.900	20:23:39.117
80	Chak Tekadi Rith	212.00	79:22:17.539	20:23:11.943
81	Tekadi Subhani Rith	475.19	79:24:21.108	20:24:22.962
82	Karbada	360.00	79:23:12.860	20:23:44.095
83	Kolara	251.00	79:22:24.810	20:25:18.357
84	Palasgaon (Piparda)	754.75	79:27:36.976	20:21:11.990
85	Gondmohali	521.24	79:26:58.109	20:21:38.616
86	Vihirgaon Tukum	219.00	79:26:08.529	20:22:31.562
87	Vihirgaon	444.00	79:25:51.697	20:21:05.563
88	Talodhi	156.01	79:21:13.903	20:26:42.119
89	Alizanza	Part of Kitadi	79:20:37.366	20:26:34.541
90	Tekepar	399.00	79:22:06.001	20:26:54.342
91	Pendhari Rith	126.00	79:19:56.141	20:27:18.788
92	Pendhari Tu. Rith	168.00	79:19:30.065	20:27:05.750
93	Talodhi Gaoganna	329.00	79:20:47.361	20:27:20.185
94	Kitali	298.00	79:19:53.108	20:26:23.881
95	Khapari	457.00	79:20:32.950	20:25:55.073

96	Bamangaon	473.00	79:20:22.536	20:24:58.374
97	Satara	471.00	79:21:27.503	20:24:59.907
98	Khadsangi	262.22	79:16:00.186	20:29:58.415
99	Pandharpavani	93.82	79:16:18.575	20:29:21.638
100	Baradghat	164.61	79:15:40.183	20:29:31.220
101	Khandala	55.72	79:14:08.573	20:32:22.236
102	Mangrul	68.53	79:17:57.873	20:28:59.571
103	Zari	78.37	79:17:14.966	20:29:13.669
104	Bandar	132.45	79:17:43.775	20:29:53.511
105	Shiwapur	55.84	79:17:37.033	20:30:36.418
106	Shedegaon	619.38	79:19:20.622	20:30:03.319
107	Pitichua	352.00	79:19:45.140	20:31:54.876
108	Majra Begade	206.05	79:16:12.445	20:31:13.195
109	Amarpuri	240.14	79:16:33.899	20:31:59.780
110	Salori Rith	84.54	79:16:11.832	20:32:56.171
111	Pethbhansuli	189.02	79:15:24.635	20:32:10.813
112	Jambhulbodi	77.69	79:14:07.574	20:31:58.689
113	Aajgaon	144.86	79:17:09.303	20:33:50.568
114	Murpar Rith	156.50	79:17:53.034	20:34:06.603
115	Murpar Tukum	161.77	79:17:56.435	20:32:36.225
116	Katebothali	49.32	79:16:47.058	20:33:20.024
117	Minzari	123.20	79:17:55.376	20:34:07.662
118	Chak Kukadheti	22.00	79:37:44.726	20:12:57.288
119	Kukadheti	760.59	79:36:12.062	20:13:58.906
120	Mohadi	272.00	79:36:56.520	20:15:02.197
121	Ratnapur	111.07	79:33:47.327	20:20:35.299
122	Khatera	96.00	79:37:17.166	20:11:26.350
123	Khatera Chak	118.00	79:37:31.376	20:11:04.544
124	Naleshwar	413.50	79:35:41.858	20:14:13.200
125	Jamsala	446.00	79:35:48.228	20:15:46.793
126	Masmohan	134.00	79:33:54.054	20:15:56.596
127	Singadzari	104.04	79:33:52.094	20:16:26.484
128	Wasera	667.75	79:34:48.936	20:16:51.475
129	Pandharwani	55.11	79:31:45.186	20:16:11.294
130	Shioni	638.01	79:33:23.673	20:18:13.308
131	Sirkada	380.71	79:31:21.169	20:18:48.589
132	Parna	121.62	79:29:29.936	20:20:41.292

133	Piparda	423.43	79:28:21.510	20:20:09.557
134	Piparheti	27.40	79:32:27.094	20:15:37.951
135	Maroda	1995.04	79:38:15.353	20:06:11.147
136	Usrala	755.98	79:39:50.068	20:08:05.213
137	Padzari	26.42	79:37:32.181	20:08:34.857
138	Padzari Ry.	696.23	79:38:14.311	20:08:48.189
139	Shiwapur	78.00	79:38:10.844	20:10:49.780
140	Bhadurna	5.57	79:40:01.680	20:09:05.240
141	Katwan	133.85	79:37:58.377	20:04:03.544
142	Chak Katwan	99.24	79:38:24.103	20:04:36.806
143	Karwan	757.48	79:37:54.219	20:05:14.745

ANNEXURE -V**Performa of Action Taken Report:**

1. Number and date of meetings.
2. Minutes of the meetings: (Mention noteworthy points. Attach minutes of the meeting as separate Annexure).
3. Status of preparation of Zonal Master Plan including Tourism Master Plan.
4. Summary of cases dealt with rectification of error apparent on face of land record (Eco-sensitive Zone wise). Details may be attached as Annexure.
5. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
6. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities not covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
7. Summary of complaints lodged under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
8. Any other matter of importance.

FORM 1-C

Notice of closure/ abandonment*
(See Regulation 5)

From

(Owner, agent or manager)

Name - Shri. D.D.Kode
Postal address: - Office of Sub Area Manager
District - Chandrapur
State - Maharashtra
PIN - 442906
Mobile Number - 8275971057
Telephone Number (Landline) -
Fax Number -
Email ID - diwakarkode66@gmail.com

To

1. The Chief Inspector of Mines, DGMS, Dhanbad - 826001
2. The Regional Inspector of Mines
3. The District Magistrate

Sir,

I have to furnish the following particulars in respect of closure/abandonment* of

1. Name of mine - Murpar Underground Mine
2. Name of owner/company/firm/association - Shri.A.K.Singh, WCL
3. Location of the mine
 - Lease number(s) - SO No:-2993 Dtd :- 05.12.1992
 - Village/area/road - Murpar
 - Post Office - Khadsangi
 - Police Station - Chimur
 - Sub-Division (Taluq)/Tehsil - Murpar
 - Railway station (nearest) - Worora
 - District - Chandrapur
 - State - Maharashtra
 - PIN - 442906
4. Labour Identification Number (LIN) - 1-3672-8608-6
5. Mine Code - 10602

6. Details of Owner, Agent, Manager

Sl. No.	Particulars	Owner	Nominated Owner	Agent	Manager
i.	Name	Shri.A.K.Singh	Shri.A.K.Singh	Shri.D.D.Kode	Md. Raees Khan
ii.	Father's name	Shri.Sheo Prasad Singh	Shri.Sheo Prasad Singh	Shri.Daulatrao Kode	Md.Ramjan Khan
iii.	Aadhaar no.**	361055140789	361055140789	634924127579	853979521463
iv.	Address Village/area/road Post Office Police Station Sub-Division(Taluq)/Tehsil Railway station(nearest) District State PIN	Seminary hills, Coal Estate GPO, Nagpur Civil Lines, Nagpur Maharashtra 440001	Seminary hills, Coal Estate GPO, Nagpur Civil, Lines, Nagpur Maharashtra 440001	Office of Sub Area Manager, Murpar, Khadsangi, Chimur Chimur Warora, Chandrapur Maharashtra 442906	Office of Colliery Manager, Murpar, Khadsangi, Chimur Chimur Warora, Chandrapur Maharashtra 442906
v.	Mobile Number	9437056354	9437056354	8275971057	9422575906
vi.	Telephone Number (Landline)	0712-2510438	0712-2510438	-	-
vii.	Fax number	0712-2510532	0712-2510532	-	-
viii.	Email ID	dtp@coalindia.in	dtp@coalindia.in	diwakarkode66@gmail.com	mdraeeskhkhan786@gmail.com

7. Date on which it is intended to close/abandon* the mine :- 13/10/2022
8. Actual date of closure /abandonment* :- 31/03/2023 (Expected)
9. Number of persons likely to be affected :- 422

P.T.O

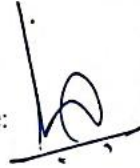
10. Reasons for closure / abandonment *:- Commercial mining is prohibited under Guidelines for Declaration of Eco- Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries dated 9th February 2011. Further Gazette notification on Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve dated 11 th September 2019 by MoEF CC, GOvt. of India also prohibit commercial mining within specified zone.

To implement the blanket order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court-on 3rd June 2022 for strict adherence for the Guidelines issued for Eco- Sensitive Zones. It is sent for approval

Yours faithfully

Name: - D.D. Kode

Signature:



Designation: Agent

Date: 14/8/22

FORM I- D
Notice of discontinuance
(See Regulation 5)

From

Name:- Shri.D.D.Kode
Postaladdress: Office Of Sub Area Manager
PO: Khadsangi
District:- Chandrapur
State: Maharashtra
PIN:- 442906
Mobile Number :-8275971057
Telephone Number (Landline) :- -----
Fax number:- -----
Email ID:- diwakarkode66@gmail.com

To

1. The Chief Inspector of Mines, DGMS, Dhanbad - 826001
2. The Regional Inspector of Mines
3. The District Magistrate

Sir,

I have to furnish the following particulars in respect of discontinuance of

1. Name of mine: Murpar Underground Mine
2. Name of owner/company/firm/association:- Shri. A.K.Singh, WCL
3. Location of the mine
Lease number(s)- SO No: 2993 Dtd:- 05.12.1992
Village/area/road- Murpar
Post Office- Khadsangi
Police Station- Chimur
Sub-Division (Taluk)/Tehsil- Chimur
Railway station (nearest)- Warora
District- Chandrapur
State- Maharashtra
PIN-442906
4. Labour Identification Number (LIN):- 1-3672-8608-6
5. Mine Code:- 010602

6. Details of Owner, Agent, Manager					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Owner	Nominated Owner	Agent	Manager
i.	Name	Shri.A.K.Singh	Shri.A.K.Singh	Shri.D.D.Kode	Md.Raees Khan
ii.	Father's name	Shri.Sheo Prasad Singh	Shri.Sheo Prasad Singh	Shri.Daulatrao Kode	Md.Ramjan Khan
iii.	Aadhaar no.*	361055140789	361055140789	634924127579	853979521463
iv.	Address Village/area/road- Post Office- Police Station- Sub-Division (Taluk)/Tehsil- Railway station(nearest)- District- State- PIN-	Seminary hills, Coal Estate. GPO,Nagpur Civil Lines,Nagpur Nagpur Nagpur Maharashtra 440001	Seminary hills, Coal Estate. GPO,Nagpur Civil Lines,Nagpur Nagpur Nagpur Maharashtra 440001	Office of Sub Area Manager, Murpar Khadsangi Chimur Chimur Warora Chandrapur Maharashtra 442906	Office of Colliery Manager, Murpar, Khadsangi Chimur Chimur Warora Chandrapur Maharashtra 442906
v.	Mobile Number	9437056354	9437056354	8275971057	9422575906
vi.	Telephone number(Landline)	0712-2510438	0712-2510438	--	--
vii.	Fax number	0712-2510532	0712-2510532	--	--
viii.	Email ID	dtpp@coalindia.in	dtpp@coalindia.in	diwakarkode66@gmail.com	mdreeskhkhan786@gmail.com

7. Date on which it is intended to discontinue the mine :- 17.08.2022
8. Actual date of discontinuance :- 17.08.2022
9. Number of persons likely to be affected: 440

10. Reasons for discontinuance :- Commercial mining is prohibited under Guidelines for Declaration of Eco- Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries dated 9th February 2011. Further Gazatte notification on Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve dated 11th September 2019 by MoEF CC, Govt. Of India also prohibit commercial mining within specified zone.

To implement the blanket order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 3rd June 2022 for strict adherence for the Guidelines issued for Eco-Sensitive Zones. It is sent for approval.

11. Updated plans enclosed as required under Regulation 66 of CMR, 2017 - Yes

11.1 If Yes, Specify the Plan(s) reference number(s):-

Yours faithfully

Name:- D.D.Kode

Signature: 

Designation: Agent

Date:- 18.8.2022



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 2973]

नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, सितम्बर 11, 2019/भाद्र 20, 1941

No. 2973]

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2019/BHADRA 20, 1941

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 11 सितम्बर, 2019

का.आ. 3249(अ).—प्रारूप अधिसूचना भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3441 (अ), तारीख 12 जुलाई, 2018 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण में प्रकाशित की गई थी जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिसूचना को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं, साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर, आपत्ति और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और, उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाला राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 13 जुलाई, 2018 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और, पूर्वोक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रत्युत्तर में व्यक्तियों और पणधारियों से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया था;

ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिला में स्थित है; महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं. डब्ल्यूएलएस-10.07/सी.आर.297/एफ-1, तारीख 27 दिसम्बर, 2017 द्वारा वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38 (V) के अधीन उपबंधों के अनुसार 625.40 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को महत्वपूर्ण बाघ पर्यावास के रूप में घोषित किया गया था;

और, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना डब्ल्यू.एल.पी-10-09/ सी.आर.229/एफ-1 तारीख 5 मई, 2010 द्वारा वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38 के अधीन ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के 1101.77 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को "बफर जोन" के रूप में भी घोषित किया था;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व में दक्षिणी उष्णकटिबंधीय शुष्क पर्णपाती वन है जिसमें समृद्ध और विविध है और यहां से वृक्ष की कम-से-कम 75 प्रजातियां, झाड़ियों की 36 प्रजातियां, घासों की 17 प्रजातियां, पर्वतरोहियों की 21 प्रजातियां और स्थानिक पौधे प्रजातियां अर्थात् एनायमस गोडावेरेंसिस केलास्टिसिया परिवार से संबंधित प्रतिवेदित की गई है;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व में वनस्पतियों की बहुत अधिक विविधता है और संरक्षित क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध प्रमुख वृक्ष प्रजातियों अचार, चार (बुचनानिया लंजान, स्प्रेग), अही (मोरिंदा टिक्टोरिया, रोक्सब), एअर/साजा (टर्मिनलिया टोमेन्टोसा, डब्ल्यू एंड ए), अमलतास (कैसिया फिसटुला, लिनन), अम्बा (मैंगीफेरा इंडिका, लिनन) अवला, अवनला (एम्बेलिसा ऑफिसिनैलिस, लिनन), आपटा (बाउहिनिया रेसेमोसा, लामक), अर्जुन/आहु (टर्मिनलिया अर्जुन डब्ल्यू एंड ए), बहेड़ा (टेनिनलिया बेलेरिका, राक्सब), बारंगा (किडिया कैलीसीना, रोक्सब), बेल (ईगल मार्मेलोस, कोरेया), बेर/बोर (ज़िज़िपस मौरिटिआना, लैम्क), भोकर (कॉर्डिया मायक्सा (डाइकोटमस), लिनन स्प.), भीरा (क्लोरोक्सिलिन स्वेटेनिया, डी.सी.), बीजा (पेरोकार्पस मार्सुपियम, राक्सब), बीबा (सेमिकारपस एनाकार्डियम, लिनन. एफ.) चिचवा (एल्विजिया ओडोराटिसिमा, बेंथ), धौड़ा (एनोगिसस लैटिफोलिया, वाल), धामन (ग्रेविया टिलिफोलिया, वाल), धोवन (डालबर्गिया पैनीकुलाटा, राक्सब), दुध्री (राइटिया टैक्ट्रिया, ब्र.), फेट्रा साफेड (गारडेनिया टुरगिडा, रोक्सब), गारदी (क्लिस्टिथस कोलिनस, बेंथ एंड हॉक एफ.), घोट/घोटबोर (ज़िज़िफस ज़िलोपारा, वाइल्ड.), गिल्ची (कैसरिया ग्रेवोलेंस, डोलज़), गोंगल (कोक्लोस्पेरम गॉसिपियम, डी.सी.), हलदु (एडिना कॉर्डिफोलिया, हुक एफ.), हेरा/हिर्दा (टर्मिनलिया चेबुला, रेटज़) हिवार (अकाकिया ल्यूकोफ्लोआ, वाइल्ड), हिंगन (बालानाइट्स एजेप्टिका, डेल.), जामुन (सिज़ेगियम क्यूमिनी, लिन्स, स्किल्स), जमरस (एलायोडेन्ड्रान ग्लोहम, पेर्स.), करौंदा (कैरिसा स्पिनारम, लिनन), कलाम (मित्राग्रि परविफोलिया, राक्सब, कोर्थ), करंज (पोंगामिया पिन्नता, पियरे), कवत (फेरोनिया एलीफैंटम, कॉर.), काकाई (फ्लेकोर्टिया रेमोन्वी, (इंडिया), एल. हेरिट), करई (मिलिओसा टूमेंटोसा (सैकोपेटलम टूमेंटोसम), हुक एफ. एंड थॉम्स), काकड़ (गरुगा पिननाटा, राक्सब), खैर (अकैकिया कैटेचु, वाइल्ड), खिरती (मनीलकारा हेक्साद्रा, राक्सब), कुरु (स्टर्लिंगिया यूरेन्स, राक्सब), कुसुम (स्लेइचीरा ओलेओसा, लूर मेर "साइज. त्रिजुगा), लेंडिया/सेहता (लेगरस्ट्रोइमिया परविफ्लोरा, रोक्सब), महुआ (मधुका इंडिका, गिम" सिन लैटीफोलिया, राक्सब), मोवाई (लननेया ग्रांडिस, आर.), नीम (अचादिराचटा इंडिका), पलास (बुटेया मोनोस्पर्म, लैम्क ओ.) (कुंताज़े), पापड़ा (गार्डेनिया लैटिफोलिया, एइट), पंगरा (एरीथ्रिना इंडिका, एइट), फेटरा (गार्डेनिया टर्गिडा, रोक्सब), पिपल (फिकस रेलिगिओसा, लिनन), रोहन (सोयमिदा सेब्रिफुगा ए. जुस), सागवान (टेक्टोना ग्रैंडिस लिनन), सलाई (बोसवेलिया सेराटा, राक्सब), सेमल (बॉम्बेक्स सीडबा), शीशम (डालबर्गिया लैटिफोलिया, रोक्सब), सिवान (गमेलिना आर्बोरिया, लिनन), सिरिस (अल्विजिया लेब्बेक, बेंथ), सिस्सो (डालबर्गिया सिस्सो रोक्सब), सुरिया (जाइलिया जाइलोकापरा राक्सब), तेंदू (डाइस्पारोस मेलानोक्सालोन, राक्सब (पेरेगिलो), तिवास (औगेनिया डलबेरगिओडेस, बेंथ (ओजेइनेंसिस), उमबर (फिकस गलोमेराटा, राक्सब), वाद (फिकस बेंगालेंसिस), आदि हैं;

और, बाघ रिज़र्व में पाए जाने वाले प्रमुख झाड़ियाँ और जड़ी-बूटियाँ अन्नतमूल (हेमिड्समस इंडिकस, बीआर), बैबिरेंग (एम्बेलिया रोबुस्टा, रोक्सब), बनबहार (फ्लेमिंगिया सेमीयाल्टा), भारती (जिमनोस्पोरिया स्पिनोसा, फोर्क, फिरोरी), चिरचिरा (अचिरन्थस एस्पेरा, लिनन), जिलबिली (बुडफोर्डिया फ्लोरीबुण्डा), डिकामली (गरडेनिया ल्यूसिडा, राक्सब), गोकरु (ज़ेन्थियम स्टुमरियम, लिनन.), गुरशुकरी (ग्रेविया हिरस्यूटा, वाहल), इन्द्रजीरा / कूड़ा (होलेरेना एंटीडिसेंटेरिका, बी.आर. वॉल), करील/दीवारी (पेटेलिडियम बेरलियोडायसिस, नेस), करौंदा (कैरिसा स्पिनारम लिनन.), खरसाली (निकटानेथेंस अरबोटरिस्टिस लिनन), खराटा (डोडोनेया विसकोसे, लिनन मनटिस), कुदरासी (ब्रिडेलिया हैमिलटोनियाना, वाइल्ड.), लोखान्डी (जाइक्सोरा परविफ्लोरा, वहल.), मरोडफाल / मुरुदशंग (हेलेस्टरिस इसोरा, लिनन.),

नील (इंडिगोफेरा अरबोरेया, रोक्सब), निर्गुडी (विटेक्स निगुन्डो लिनन), रंढुलास (ओसिमम बैसिलकम), रुई (कैलोट्रोपिस गिगानटेया बीआर.), सिंधी (फीनिक्स आकैलिस, बुच), टैरोता (कैसिया तोरा लिनन), आदि हैं;

और, संरक्षित क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले पर्वतारोही अमरबेल (क्यूसेका रिफ्लेक्सा, रोक्सब), चिलाती (अकाकिया पिन्नता, वाइल्ड), गुरार (मिलेटिया औरिकुलता), गंज (एब्रस प्रीटोरिटियस, लिनन), एरोनी (ज़िज़िपस ओएनोप्लाडिया, वाइल्ड), कंझकुरी (मुकुना प्र्यूयेंस डी. ओ.), कुकटोरंजी (कैलीकोपटेरिस फ्लोरीबुण्डा, लैमक), मेहुल (वाउहिनिया वाहली, डब्ल्यू एंड ए.), पलासबेल (ब्यूटिया सुपरबा, रॉक्सब.), रैम्डटन (स्मिलैक्स मैक्रोवा, रॉक्सब.), कूटी (वेंटिलैंगो कैलीकुलता, तुल), आदि हैं। जबकि संरक्षित क्षेत्र में अभिलिखित महत्वपूर्ण घास और बांस फुलर (अपलुडा मुटीका लिनन), पंडरी कुसल (अरिसटिडा फुनीकुलाटा), ज़ेडू (अरिसटिडा रेडाकटा), चैपर (ब्राचिओरिया सामोसा), कसाई (कोइक्स लैक्रिना-जोबी), डब (साइनोडोन डैक्टीलोन), डोंगरी (क्राइसोपोगन फुनबुस), मारबेल (डिचान्थिम ऐनुलाटम), शिकारी (डिजिटेरिया कनिग्रिस), सांबा (इचिनोकोला कोलोनम), चोई (एराग्रोस्टिस अनिलोइड्स), भूसुशी (एराग्रोस्टिस टेनेला), कुसाली (हेटेरोपोगोन कंटोर्टस), देव-धान (ओरिजा स्पेसिस), कोड़ा (पसपैलम सेरोबिकटम), जीनिया (पैनिकम मैक्सिमम), शेडा (सेहिमा नर्वोसुम), चिरचिरा (सेटरिया वर्टिसिलटा), चिकटा (सेटसिया इंटरमीडिया), कोल्हेगावत (सेटरिया ग्लौका), सुर्गन (सोरघम पर्यसुसी सीरीक्युसिमम) चिरिका दाना (स्पोकोहोलस डिएन्डर), घोन्याद (थेम्दा त्रिंद्रा), खुस (वेटिवरिया जिज़ानियोइस), बैन / बाँस (डैन्ड्रो कैलमन स्ट्रीकटस नीस) आदि हैं;

और, इन विशाल फूलों की विविधता बड़ी संख्या में जंगली जानवरों और पक्षियों का समर्थन करती है, उनमें से प्रमुख जीव हनुमान लंगूर (प्रेस्विटिस एंटेल्स), बाघ (पैंथेरा टिगरिस टिगरिस), तेंदुआ (पैंथेरा पार्डस), तेंदुआ बिल्ली (फेलिस बेंगालेंसिस), रस्ती स्पॉटेड बिल्ली (फेलिस रुबिनोजासा), जंगल बिल्ली (फेलिस चाउस), रेगिस्तानी बिल्ली (फेलिस लिबाका), छोटा भारतीय गंध बिलाव (विवरिकुला इंडिका), टोडी बिल्ली (पैराडॉक्सुरस हेमैफ्रोडिटस), सामान्य नेवला (हर्पेस्टेस एडवर्ड्स), रडी नेवला (हर्पेस्टेस स्मिथी स्मिथी), लघु भारत नेवला (हर्पेस्टेस एरोप्रैक्टेटस), धारीदार लकड़बग्घा (हाइना हाइना), भेड़िया (कैनिस् ल्यूपस पल्लिप्स), सियार (कैनिस् ऑरियस), भारतीय जंगली कुत्ता (कुआँन अल्पिनस), रीछ (मेलुरस ओर्सिनस), रेटल (मेल्विवोरा कैपेंसिस), इंडियन ट्री श्रेव (अनाथना इलियोटी), ग्रे कस्तूरी श्रेव (सनकस मुरिनस), फ्लाइंग फॉक्स (पेरोटोपस गिगेंटस), फुलवस फ्रूट बैट (रोसेटस लेसचेनॉल्टी), बियर्डेड शेथ - टेल्ड बैट (टैफोजस मेलानोपोगोन), इंडियन पिपिस्ट्रैल (पिपिस्ट्रैलस कोरोमांड्रा), सामान्य विशालकाय उड़न गिलहरी (पेटौरिस्टा पेटौरिस्टा), श्री स्ट्रीण्ड पाल्म गिलहरी (फुनामसुलुस पालमारुम), इंडियन जेरबिलीस (टैटर इंडिका), मेटाड (मिलार्डिया मेल्टडा), भारतीय क्षेत्र के चूहे (मूस बूडगा), कॉमन हाउस रैट (रैटस रैटस), बेंडिकूट चूहा (बेंडिकोटा इंडिका), भारतीय साही (हिस्ट्रिक्स इंडिका), रुफोस्टेल्ड हरे (लेपस नाइग्रीकोलिस (रुफिकाडाटस), गौर (बोस गोरस), चौसिंगा हिरण (टेट्रेरेसस क्राड्रिकॉर्निस), ब्लू बुल/ नीलगाय (बोसेलाफस ट्रागोकेमेलस), सांभर (कर्वस यूनिकोलर), चित्तीदार हिरण (एक्सिस एक्सिस), मुंजक (मुंटियाकस मुंटजैक), भारतीय जंगली सूअर (सस स्क्रोफा), भारतीय साल (मैनिस् क्रासिकौडाटा), आदि हैं;

और, बाघ रिज़र्व में उपलब्ध दुर्लभ, लुप्तप्राय, संकटापन्न (आरईटी) और स्थानिक जानवरों की प्रजातियों की महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातियां बाघ (पैंथेरा टिगरिस टिगरिस), तेंदुआ (पैंथेरा पार्डस फुस्का), भारतीय भैंसा (बोस गॉरस), चार सींग वाले मृग (टेट्रासेरस क्रिड्रिकोर्निस), कॉमन इंडियन मॉनीटर (वारानस बेंगालेंसिस), भारतीय गिरगिट (चमेल्ल ज़ेलेनिकस), स्टार कछुआ (गेचेलोने एलेगेनस), प्रायद्वीपीय या डेक्कन सोफ शैल्लड कछुआ (ट्रायोनक्स लीथि), स्कवायर स्पॉटेड गेचो (हेमिडा सिट्लस ग्रैसिलिस), भारतीय साल (मैनिस् क्रासिकाडाटा), तेंदुआ बिल्ली (प्रियनैलुरस बेंगालेंसिस बेंगालेंसिस), मार्श मगरमच्छ (क्रोकोडायल पेलुस्ट्रिस), पायथन (पायथोन मोलुरस), मगर (क्लेरी बैटरेकस), कायर व्हाइट कार्प (सिरसिनस सिरसिनस), ट्री श्रिव (एनाथाना इलियोटी इलियोटी), वाटवधुल (रायनोलोफस आर. रोक्सिली), वाटवधुल (हिपोसिडेरोस गैलेरिटस ब्राचिओटस), कासव (लिसेमायस पुंटाटा), वाला (रैमफोटीफलोपस ब्रामिनस), ट्रीनकेट (टासकर) (एलाफे हेलेना), सामान्य

भारतीय करैत (मानयार), (बुनगैरस कैरुलेस), पतला मूंगा साँप (कैलोफिस मेलातुरुस), भारतीय कोबरा (नाग) (नाजा नाजा नाजा), रसेल वाइपर (घोनास) (विप्र रुसेली), सा-स्केल्ड वाइपर (फोओर्सा) (इकिस कैरिनैटस कैरिनैटस), बांस पिट वाइपर (हारा घोनास) (ट्राइमेरेसुरस ग्रैमाइनस) कासव (एसपडेरैटेस लिथि), स्कायर स्पॉटेड गेको (पाल) (हेमिडैक्टाइलस ग्रैसिलिस), पुंगस (पंगेसियस पंगसियस), गूंच (वैगरियस बैंगियस), चीतल (चितल चीतला), ओरिएंटल व्हाइट-ब्लैकड गिद्ध (जिप्स बैंगालेंसिस), लेसर एडेंट (लेप्टॉपिलोस जैवनिकस), ग्रेटर चित्तीदार चील (एक्विला क्लेन्ना), सुरस क्रेन (यूस एन्टीगोन), ग्रीन मुनिया (अमंडवा फॉर्मोसा), आदि हैं;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व में मानव निवास की अत्यधिक सन्निकटता तथा चल रहे विकास के क्रियाकलापों के कारण उपयुक्त रक्षोपाय और क्रियाकलापों पर नियंत्रण की अपेक्षा आवश्यक हो गई है;

और, ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र को, जिसका विस्तार और सीमाएं इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरणीय की दृष्टि से पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के रूप में सुरक्षित और संरक्षित करना तथा उक्त पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में उद्योगों या उद्योगों की श्रेणियों के प्रचालन तथा प्रसंस्करण को प्रतिषिद्ध करना आवश्यक है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पर्यावरण अधिनियम कहा गया है) की उपधारा (1) तथा धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) एवं उपधारा (3) के खंड (v) और खंड (xiv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रापुर जिले में ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व की सीमा के चारों ओर 3 से 16 किलोमीटर तक विस्तारित क्षेत्र को ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन कहा गया है) के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है, अर्थात् :-

1. पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का विस्तार और सीमा.- (1) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का विस्तार ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के चारों ओर 3 किलोमीटर से 16 किलोमीटर तक है और पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का क्षेत्र 1346.61 वर्ग किलोमीटर है।

(2) ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा का विवरण **उपाबंध I** में दिया गया है।

(3) सीमा विवरण और अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व का मानचित्र **उपाबंध-II क, उपाबंध-II ख, उपाबंध-II ग और उपाबंध-II घ** के रूप में उपाबद्ध है।

(4) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन और ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व की सीमा के भू-निर्देशांकों की सूची **उपाबंध-III** की सारणी **क** और सारणी **ख** में दी गई है।

(5) प्रमुख बिंदुओं के भू-निर्देशांकों के साथ पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची **उपाबंध-IV** के रूप में उपाबद्ध है।

2. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना.-(1) राज्य सरकार, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के प्रयोजन के लिए, राजपत्र में अंतिम अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर, स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के परामर्श से और इस अधिसूचना में दिए गए अनुबंधों का पालन करते हुए, राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदनार्थ एक आंचलिक महायोजना बनायेगी।

(2) राज्य सरकार द्वारा पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से तथा प्रासंगिक केंद्रीय और राज्य विधियों के अनुरूप तथा केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी दिशा निर्देशों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुसार बनायी जाएगी।

(3) आंचलिक महायोजना में पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण संबंधी सरोकारों को शामिल करने के लिए इसे राज्य सरकार के निम्नलिखित विभागों के परामर्श से बनाया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

- (i) पर्यावरण;
- (ii) वन और वन्यजीव;
- (iii) कृषि;
- (iv) राजस्व;
- (v) शहरी विकास;
- (vi) पर्यटन;
- (vii) ग्रामीण विकास;
- (viii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण;
- (ix) नगरपालिका;
- (x) पंचायती राज; और
- (xi) लोक निर्माण विभाग ।

(4) जब तक इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हो, आंचलिक महायोजना में वर्तमान में अनुमोदित भू-उपयोग, अवसंरचना और क्रियाकलापों पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया जाएगा तथा आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी अवसंरचनाओं और क्रियाकलापों में सुधार करके उन्हें अधिक दक्ष और पारिस्थितिकी-अनुकूल बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

(5) आंचलिक महायोजना में वनरहित और अवक्रमित क्षेत्रों की बहाली, विद्यमान जल निकायों के संरक्षण, आवाह क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन, जल-संभरों के प्रबंधन, भू-जल के प्रबंधन, मृदा और नमी के संरक्षण, स्थानीय समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं तथा पारिस्थितिकी एवं पर्यावरण के ऐसे अन्य पहलुओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी जिन पर ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

(6) आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी विद्यमान पूजा स्थलों, ग्रामों एवं शहरी बस्तियों, वनों की श्रेणियों एवं किस्मों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, ऊपजाऊ भूमि, उद्यानों एवं उद्यानों की तरह के हरित क्षेत्रों, बागवानी क्षेत्रों, बगीचों, झीलों और अन्य जल निकायों की सीमा का निर्धारण किया जाएगा तथा सहायक मानचित्र भी दिया जाएगा। इस महायोजना में विद्यमान और प्रस्तावित भू-उपयोग की विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा देने वाले मानचित्र भी दिए जाएंगे।

(7) आंचलिक महायोजना में पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में होने वाले विकास का विनियमन किया जाएगा और सारणी 4 में यथासूचीबद्ध प्रतिषिद्ध एवं विनियमित क्रियाकलापों का पालन किया जाएगा। इसमें स्थानीय जनता की आजीविका की सुरक्षा के लिए पारिस्थितिकी-अनुकूल विकास का भी सुनिश्चय एवं संवर्धन किया जाएगा।

(8) आंचलिक महायोजना, क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना की सह-कालिक होगी ।

(9) अनुमोदित आंचलिक महायोजना, निगरानी समिति के लिए एक संदर्भ दस्तावेज होगी ताकि वह इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार निगरानी के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर सके ।

3. राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपाय.- राज्य सरकार इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करेगी, अर्थात्:-

(1) **भू-उपयोग.-** (क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में वनों, बागवानी क्षेत्रों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, आमोद प्रमोद के लिए चिन्हित उद्यानों और खुले स्थानों का वृहद वाणिज्यिक या आवासीय परिसरों या औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापों के लिए प्रयोग या संपरिवर्तन अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा:

परंतु पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर भाग (क) में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजन से भिन्न प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि और अन्य भूमि का संपरिवर्तन, निगरानी समिति की सिफारिश पर और सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन से, क्षेत्रीय नगर योजना अधिनियम तथा यथा लागू केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकार के अन्य नियमों और विनियमों के अधीन तथा इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार स्थानीय निवासियों की निम्नलिखित आवासीय जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा:-

- (i) विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना, उन्हें सुदृढ़ करना और नई सड़कों का संनिर्माण;
- (ii) बुनियादी ढांचों और नागरिक सुविधाओं का संनिर्माण और नवीकरण;
- (iii) प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योग;
- (iv) कुटीर उद्योग एवं ग्राम उद्योग तथा पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन में सहायक सुविधा भण्डार, स्थानीय सुख-सुविधाएं तथा गृहवास; और
- (v) बढ़ावा दिए गए और पैरा-4 में उल्लिखित क्रियाकलाप:

परंतु यह भी कि क्षेत्रीय शहरी नियोजन अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना तथा राज्य सरकार के अन्य नियमों एवं विनियमों एवं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 244 के उपबंधों तथा तत्समय प्रवृत्त विधि, जिसके अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का 2) भी आता है, का अनुपालन किए बिना वाणिज्यिक या औद्योगिक विकास क्रियाकलापों के लिए जनजातीय भूमि का प्रयोग अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा:

परंतु यह भी कि पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि के अभिलेखों में हुई किसी त्रुटि को, निगरानी समिति के विचार प्राप्त करने के पश्चात्, राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में एक बार सुधारा जाएगा और उक्त त्रुटि को सुधारने की सूचना केंद्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को दी जाएगी:

परंतु यह भी कि उपर्युक्त त्रुटि को सुधारने में, इस उप-पैरा में यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय, किसी भी दशा में भू-उपयोग का परिवर्तन शामिल नहीं होगा;

(ख) अनुप्रयुक्त या अनुत्पादक कृषि क्षेत्रों में पुनः बनीकरण तथा पर्यावासों और जैव-विविधता की बहाली के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(2) **प्राकृतिक जल स्रोत.-** आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों के आवाह क्षेत्रों की पहचान करके उनके संरक्षण और बहाली की योजना सम्मिलित की जाएगी और राज्य सरकार द्वारा करके इस रीति से बनाए जाएंगे कि उसमें इन क्षेत्रों या इनके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लिए हानिकारक विकास क्रियाकलापों को प्रतिषिद्ध किया गया हो।

(3) **पर्यटन/पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन.-** (क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर सभी नए पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन सम्बंधी पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुसार अनुज्ञात होगा।

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन महायोजना राज्य सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन विभागों के परामर्श से पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा बनायी जाएगी।

(ग) पर्यटन महायोजना आंचलिक महायोजना का घटक होगी।

(घ) पर्यटन महायोजना पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की वहन क्षमता के आधार पर तैयार की जायेगी।

(ङ) पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन संबंधी क्रियाकलाप निम्नानुसार विनियमित किए जाएंगे:-

- (i) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, किसी होटल या रिसोर्ट का नया सन्निर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा:

परंतु, पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन सुविधाओं के लिए संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर की दूरी से परे पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक पूर्व परिभाषित और अभीहित क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुसार, नए होटलों और रिसोर्ट की स्थापना अनुज्ञात होगी;

- (ii) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अन्दर सभी नए पर्यटन क्रिया-कलापों या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों तथा पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन, पारिस्थितिकी-शिक्षा और पारिस्थितिकी-विकास पर बल देने वाले राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों (समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित) के अनुसार होगा;
- (iii) आंचलिक महायोजना का अनुमोदन होने तक, पर्यटन के विकास और विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों के विस्तार को वास्तविक स्थल-विशिष्ट संवीक्षा तथा निगरानी समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा और पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में किसी नए होटल, रिजार्ट या वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान का संनिर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।

(4) **प्राकृतिक विरासत.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाले बहुमूल्य प्राकृतिक विरासत के सभी स्थलों जैसे कि जीन पूल रिजर्व क्षेत्र, शैल संरचना, जल प्रपात, झरने, दर्रे, उपवन, गुफाएं, स्थल, वनपथ, रोहण मार्ग, उत्प्रपात आदि की पहचान की जाएगी और उनकी सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना के भाग के रूप में एक विरासत संरक्षण योजना बनायी जाएगी।

(5) **मानव निर्मित विरासत स्थल.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में भवनों, संरचनाओं, कलाकृति- क्षेत्रों तथा ऐतिहासिक, स्थापत्य संबंधी, सौंदर्यात्मक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जाएगी और उनके संरक्षण के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना के भाग के रूप में एक विरासत संरक्षण योजना बनायी जाएगी।

(6) **ध्वनि प्रदूषण.**— ध्वनि प्रदूषण (विनियमन और नियंत्रण) नियम, 2000 में नियत उपबंधों के अनुसरण में पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ध्वनि प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए विनियमों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए संशोधित नियमों को कार्यान्वित करेगा।

(7) **वायु प्रदूषण.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में, वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) के उपबंधों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों और उनमें किए गए संशोधनों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(8) **बहिस्त्राव का निस्सारण.**— पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में उपचारित बहिस्त्राव का निस्सारण, और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण के निस्सारण संबंधी साधारण मानकों या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियत मानकों, इनमें जो भी अधिक कठोर हों, के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(9) **ठोस अपशिष्ट.**— ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान एवं प्रबंधन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान और प्रबंधन भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1357(अ), तारीख 8 अप्रैल, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा; अकार्बनिक पदार्थों का निपटान पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन से बाहर चिन्हित किए गए स्थानों पर पर्यावरण-अनुकूल रीति से किया जाएगा;

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में मान्य प्रौद्योगिकियों (ई एस एम) का प्रयोग करते हुए विद्यमान नियमों और विनियमों के अनुरूप ठोस अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल प्रबंधन अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा।

(10) **जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन.**— जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 343 (अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में मान्य प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विद्यमान नियमों और विनियमों के अनुरूप जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल प्रबंधन अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा।

(11) **प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 340(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(12) **निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 317(अ), तारीख 29 मार्च, 2016 के तहत प्रकाशित संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(13) **ई-अपशिष्ट.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ई-अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित तथा समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(14) **यानीय-यातायात.-** यानीय-यातायात का संचलन आवास-अनुकूल तरीके से विनियमित किया जाएगा और इस संबंध में आंचलिक महायोजना में विशेष उपबंध सम्मिलित किए जाएंगे तथा आंचलिक महायोजना के तैयार होने और राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने तक, निगरीनी समिति प्रासंगिक अधिनियमों और उनके तहत बनाए गए नियमों एवं विनियमों के अनुसार वाहनों की आवाजाही के अनुपालन की मानीटरी करेगी।

(15) **यानीय जनित प्रदूषण.-** यानीय जनित प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण लागू विधियों के अनुसार किया जाएगा और स्वच्छतर ईंधन के उपयोग के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(16) **औद्योगिक ईकाइयां.-** (i) राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख को या उसके बाद पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में किसी नए प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग की स्थापना अनुज्ञात नहीं होगी।

(ii) जब तक इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हो, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा फरवरी, 2016 में जारी दिशानिर्देशों में किए गए उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार केवल गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की स्थापना अनुज्ञात होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, गैर-प्रदूषणकारी कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

(17) **पहाड़ी ढलानों का संरक्षण.-** पहाड़ी ढलानों का संरक्षण निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) आंचलिक महायोजना में पहाड़ी ढलानों के उन क्षेत्रों को दर्शाया जाएगा जिनमें किसी भी संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी।

(ख) जिन ढलानों या विद्यमान खड़ी पहाड़ी ढलानों में अत्यधिक भू-क्षरण होता है उनमें किसी भी संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी।

4. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में प्रतिषिद्ध या विनियमित किए जाने वाले क्रियाकलापों की सूची.- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में सभी क्रियाकलाप, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, और तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2011 एवं पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 सहित उसके अधीन बने नियमों और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69), भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 (1927 का 16), वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) सहित अन्य लागू नियमों तथा उनमें किए गए संशोधनों के अनुसार शासित होंगे और नीचे दी गई सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से विनियमित होंगे, अर्थात्:-

सारणी

क्र. सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
क. प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलाप		
1.	वाणिज्यिक खनन, पत्थर उत्खनन और अपघर्षण इकाइयां।	(क) सभी प्रकार के नए और विद्यमान खनन (लघु और वृहत खनिज), पत्थर की खानों और उनको तोड़ने की इकाइयां वास्तविक स्थानीय निवासियों की घरेलू आवश्यकताओं जिसमें निजी उपयोग के लिए मकानों के संनिर्माण या मरम्मत के लिए धरती को खोदना और मकान बनाने के लिए देशी टाइल्स या ईंटों का निर्माण करना भी सम्मिलित है, के सिवाय नहीं होंगी। (ख) खनन प्रचालन, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय की रिट याचिका (सिविल) सं. 1995 का 202 टी.एन. गौडाबर्मन थिरुमूलपाद बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में आदेश तारीख 4 अगस्त, 2006 और रिट याचिका (सी) सं. 2012 का 435 गोवा फाउंडेशन बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में तारीख 21 अप्रैल, 2014 के आदेश के अनुसरण में प्रचालन होगा।
2.	प्रदूषण (जल, वायु, मृदा, ध्वनि आदि) उत्पन्न करने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में कोई नया उद्योग लगाने और वर्तमान प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों का विस्तार करने की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी: जब तक कि इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हो, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में फरवरी, 2016 में केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों में किए गए उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार केवल गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की स्थापना होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, गैर-प्रदूषणकारी कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा।
3.	बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
4.	किसी परिसंकटमय पदार्थ का प्रयोग या उत्पादन या प्रसंस्करण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
5.	प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या भूमि क्षेत्र में अनुपचारित बहिःस्रावों का निस्सारण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
6.	नई आरा मिलों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में नई अथवा विद्यमान आरा मिलों का विस्तार अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।
7.	ईट भट्टों की स्थापना।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।
ख. विनियमित क्रियाकलाप		
8.	होटलों और रिजॉर्टों की वाणिज्यिक स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों हेतु लघु अस्थायी संरचनाओं के निर्माण के सिवाय, संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, नए वाणिज्यिक होटलों और रिजॉर्टों की स्थापना अनुज्ञात नहीं होगी: परंतु, संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर बाहर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, सभी नए पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप करने या विद्यमान क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार पर्यटन महायोजना और लागू दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार होगा।
9.	संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप।	(क) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक निकट हो, किसी भी नये वाणिज्यिक संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी:

क्र. सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
		परंतु स्थानीय लोगों को अपनी आवास सम्बन्धी निम्नलिखित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, पैरा 3 के उप पैरा (1) में सूचीबद्ध क्रियाकलापों सहित अपने प्रयोग के लिए, अपनी भूमि में भवन उप-विधियों के अनुसार, संनिर्माण करने की अनुज्ञा होगी: परन्तु यह और कि गैर-प्रदूषणकारी लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप लागू नियमों और विनियमों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति से विनियमित किए जाएंगे और वे न्यूनतम होंगे। (ख) एक किलोमीटर से आगे ये आंचलिक महायोजना के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
10.	प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या भू क्षेत्र में उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल या बहिर्स्राव का निस्सारण।	जल निकायों में उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल/बहिर्स्राव के निस्सारण से बचा जाएगा। उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल के पुनर्चक्रण और पुनः उपयोग के प्रयास किए जाएंगे अन्यथा उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल या बहिर्स्राव का निस्सारण लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाएगा।
11.	सतही और भूजल का वाणिज्यिक निष्कर्षण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
12.	पर्यटन से संबंधित अन्य क्रियाकलाप जैसे कि पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन क्षेत्र के ऊपर से गर्म वायु के गुब्बारे, हेलीकाप्टर, ड्रोन, माइक्रोलाइट्स उड़ाना आदि।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
13.	वायु और यानीय प्रदूषण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
14.	फार्मों, कारपोरेट, कंपनियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर वाणिज्यिक पशुधन संपदा और कुक्कुट फार्मों की स्थापना।	स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लागू विधियों (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) के अधीन अनुज्ञात होगा।
15.	पॉलिथीन बैग का उपयोग।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
16.	विदेशी प्रजातियों को लाना।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
17.	वृक्षों की कटाई।	(क) राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना वन या सरकारी या राजस्व या निजी भूमि पर वृक्षों की कटाई की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी। (ख) वृक्षों की कटाई केंद्रीय या संबंधित राज्य के अधिनियमों और उनके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार विनियमित होगी।
18.	विद्युत और संचार टाँवर लगाने, तार-बिछाने तथा अन्य बुनियादी ढांचे की व्यवस्था।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा (भूमिगत केबल बिछाने को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा)।
19.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा।
20.	नागरिक सुविधाओं सहित बुनियादी अवसंरचना।	यह व्यवस्था लागू विधियों, नियमों, विनियमों और उपलब्ध दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उपशमन उपायों के साथ की जाएगी।
21.	विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना, उन्हें	यह व्यवस्था लागू विधियों, नियमों, विनियमों और उपलब्ध दिशानिर्देशों के

क्र. सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
	सुदृढ़ बनाना और नई सड़कों का निर्माण करना।	अनुसार उपशमन उपायों के साथ की जाएगी।
22.	होटलों और लॉजों के विद्यमान परिसरों में बाड़ लगाना ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
23.	कृषि प्रणालियों में आमूल परिवर्तन ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
24.	रात्रि में सड़क यातायात का संचलन ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजन के लिए विनियमित होगा ।
25.	वाणिज्यिक संकेत बोर्ड और होर्डिंग का प्रयोग।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
26.	गैर प्रदूषणकारी लघु उद्योग।	फरवरी, 2016 में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों तथा पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन से देशी सामग्रियों से उत्पाद बनाने वाले अपरिसंकटमय लघु और सेवा उद्योगों, कृषि, पुष्प कृषि, बागवानी या कृषि आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुज्ञात होगी।
27.	वन उत्पादों या गैर काष्ठ वन उत्पादों का संग्रह ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
28.	कैम्पिंग और ट्रेकिंग।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
29.	पहाड़ी ढालों और नदी के किनारों का संरक्षण ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
30.	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
31.	सामुदायिक प्रकृति रिजर्व।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होगा ।
32.	स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा अपनायी जा रही वर्तमान कृषि और बागवानी पद्धतियों के साथ डेयरियां, दुग्ध उत्पादन, जल कृषि और मत्स्य पालन।	स्थानीय जनता के प्रयोग के लिए लागू विधियों के अधीन अनुज्ञात होंगे।
ग. संवर्धित क्रियाकलाप		
33.	वर्षा जल संचय ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
34.	जैविक खेती।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
35.	सभी गतिविधियों के लिए हरित प्रौद्योगिकी का अंगीकरण ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
36.	ग्रामीण कारिगरों सहित कुटीर उपयोग।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
37.	नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और ईंधन का प्रयोग ।	बायोगैस, सौर प्रकाश इत्यादि को सक्रिय बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
38.	कृषि वानिकी ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
39.	बागान लगाना और औषधीय पौधों का रोपण ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
40.	पारिस्थितिकी अनुकूल यातायात का प्रयोग ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।

क्र. सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
41.	कौशल विकास ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
42.	अवक्रमित भूमि/वनो/ पर्यावासों की बहाली ।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।
43.	पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा ।

5. निगरानी समिति .- केंद्रीय सरकार, इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों का प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए एक निगरानी समिति गठित करती है:-

क्र.सं.	निगरानी समिति का गठन	पद
(i)	जिला कलक्टर, चंद्रापुर	अध्यक्ष, पदेन;
(ii)	पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले गैर सरकारी संगठनों (जिसके अंतर्गत विरासत संरक्षण भी है) का प्रत्येक मामले में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट एक प्रतिनिधि।	-सदस्य;
(iii)	पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में एक विशेषज्ञ जिसे महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा एक वर्ष के लिए नामनिर्दिष्ट किया जायेगा।	सदस्य;
(iv)	प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।	सदस्य;
(v)	जैव विविधता विशेषज्ञ ।	सदस्य;
(vi)	क्षेत्र का वरिष्ठ योजनाकार।	सदस्य;
(vii)	पर्यावरण, जल संसाधन, राजस्व, पुलिस, लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी), उद्योग / महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास निगम (एमआईडीसी), महाराष्ट्र सरकार के शहरी विकास विभाग का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
(viii)	क्षेत्र निदेशक, ताडोबा अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व का प्रतिनिधि।	सदस्य;
(ix)	उप निदेशक (बफर), ताडोबा अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व ।	सदस्य -सचिव।

6. निर्देश के निबंधन .- (1) निगरानी समिति इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुपालन की निगरानी करेगी।

(2) निगरानी समिति का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष तक या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नई समिति का पुनर्गठन किए जाने तक होगा और इसके बाद निगरानी समिति राज्य सरकार द्वारा गठित की जाएगी।

(3) निगरानी समिति, इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 4 में दी गई सारणी में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलापों सहित पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा के अंतर्गत आने वाले उन क्रियाकलापों को अनुज्ञात नहीं करेगी जो भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचनाओं अर्थात् पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 सं.का.आ.1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 उक्त अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अधीन पूर्व पर्यावरणीय निकासीयों के लिए पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन में केंद्रीय सरकार वास्तविक स्थल विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों पर आधारित निगरानी समिति द्वारा जांच की जाएगी।

(4) वे क्रियाकलाप, जो भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचनाओं सं. का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 और का.आ. 19 (अ), तारीख 6 जनवरी, 2011 की अनुसूची के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं और जो पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा में आते हैं, उनकी, इस अधिसूचना के पैरा-4 में दी गई सारणी में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलापों के सिवाय, वास्तविक स्थल-विशिष्ट दशाओं के आधार पर निगरानी समिति द्वारा संवीक्षा करके उन्हें संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकारियों को भेजा जाएगा।

(5) निगरानी समिति का सदस्य-सचिव या संबंधित आयुक्त इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 19 के अधीन शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

(6) निगरानी समिति संबंधित विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों या विशेषज्ञों, औद्योगिक संघों के प्रतिनिधियों या संबंधित पक्षों को, प्रत्येक मामले में आवश्यकता के अनुसार, अपने विचार-विमर्श में सहायता के लिए आमंत्रित कर सकेगी।

(7) निगरानी समिति प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मार्च की स्थिति के अनुसार अपनी वार्षिक कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट राज्य के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में वन्यजीव वार्डन को, **उपाबंध V** में दिए गए प्रपत्र के अनुसार, उस वर्ष की 30 जून तक प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(8) केन्द्रीय सरकार का पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय निगरानी समिति को उसके कृत्यों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए ऐसे निदेश दे सकेगा जो वह उचित समझे।

7. अतिरिक्त उपाय.- इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार, अतिरिक्त उपाय, यदि कोई हों, विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकेगी।

8. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, आदि के आदेश.- इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय या राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित किए गए या पारित किए जाने वाले आदेश, यदि कोई हो, के अधीन होंगे।

[फा. सं. 25/02/2014-ईएसजेड-आरई]

डॉ. सतीश चन्द्र गढ़कोटी, वैज्ञानिक 'जी'

उपाबंध-I

1. महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ताडोबा अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा का विवरण

उत्तर - आर.एफ.कम्पार्टमेंट सं 41, 40, 39, 7, 8, 10, 12, 20 की उत्तरी सीमा (चंद्रापुर- नागपुर सर्कल सीमा)

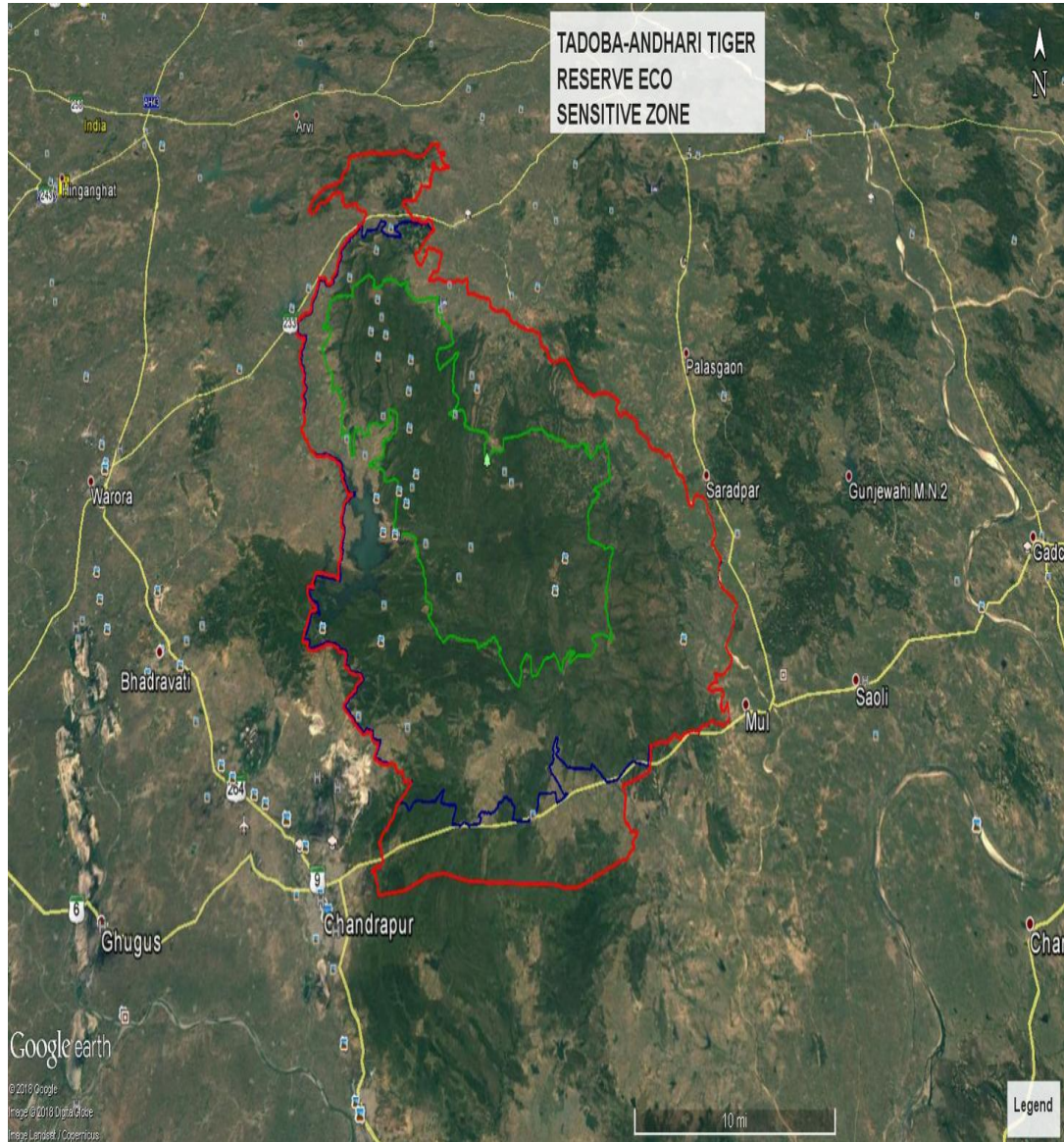
दक्षिण- मरोदा, कटवान की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, आर.एफ. कम्पार्टमेंट सं.353 की दक्षिण सीमा 352, 355, 356 की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा। नागाला, मरारसवारी, संद्राग्राम की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, संद्रा ग्राम की दक्षिण सीमा। आर.एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409 की दक्षिण सीमा।

पूर्व- आर. एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं. 20, 21, 380, 381, 26A, 372, 368, 37, 43, की पूर्वी सीमा तालोडी तुकुम, मसाला, सतारा, तुकुम, पालासगांव, परना ग्राम की पूर्व सीमा, आर.एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं. 230, की पूर्वी सीमा, श्रीकादा, शीओनी, वासेटा, जामसाला, मोहादी, कलमगांव गांवगन्ना, बामनी, शिवापुर तुकुम, रत्नापुर, भादुरना, उसराला, मरोदा ग्रामों की पूर्वी सीमा।

पश्चिम- मरौदा, कटवान की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, आर.एफ कम्पार्टमेंट सं. 353 की दक्षिण सीमा 352, 355, 356. की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा। नागाला, मरारसवी, संद्रा ग्राम की दक्षिण पूर्व सीमा, संद्राग्राम की दक्षिण सीमा आर.एफ. कम्पार्टमेंट सं 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409 की दक्षिण सीमा।

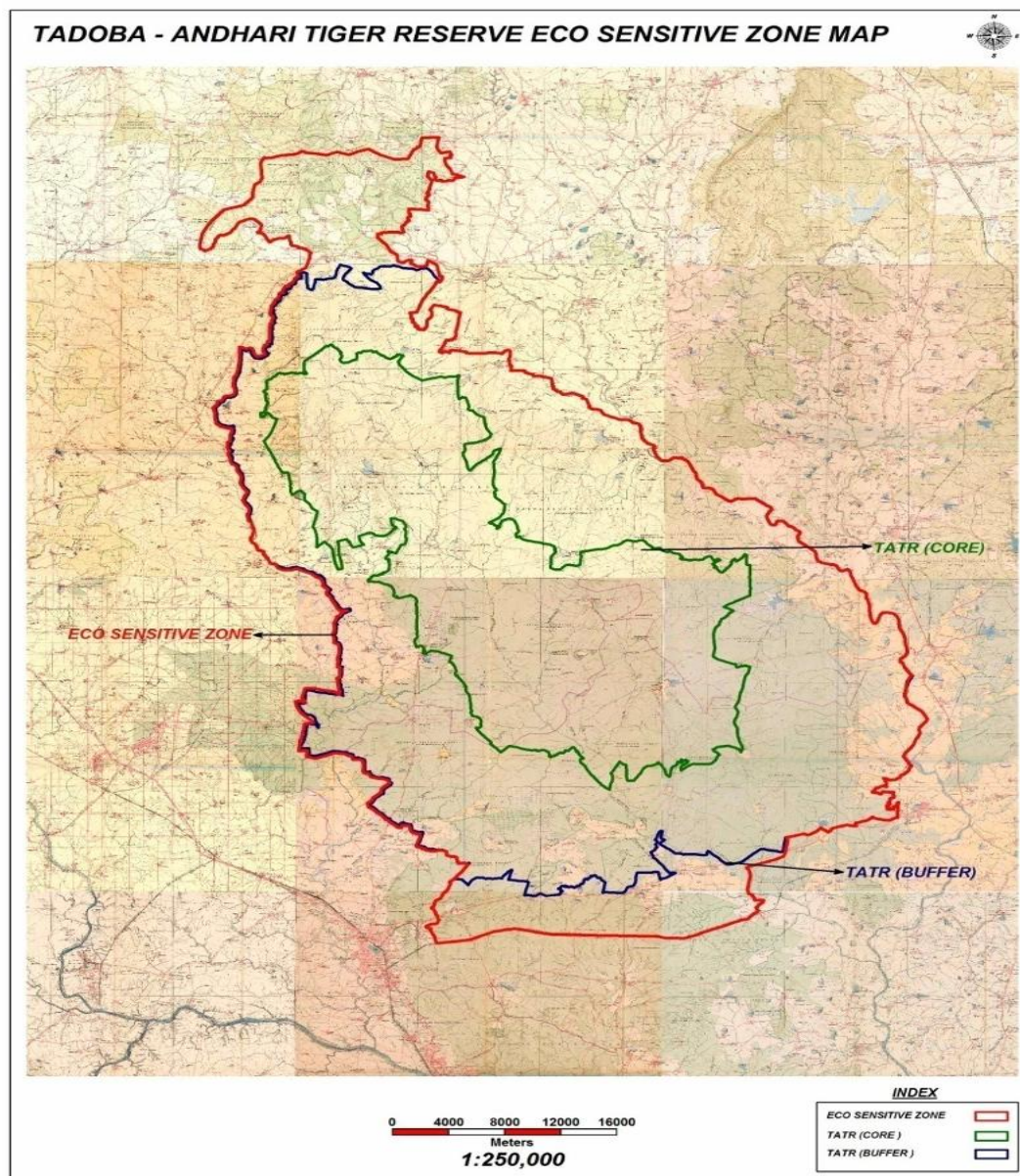
उपाबंध-IIक

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का गूगल मानचित्र



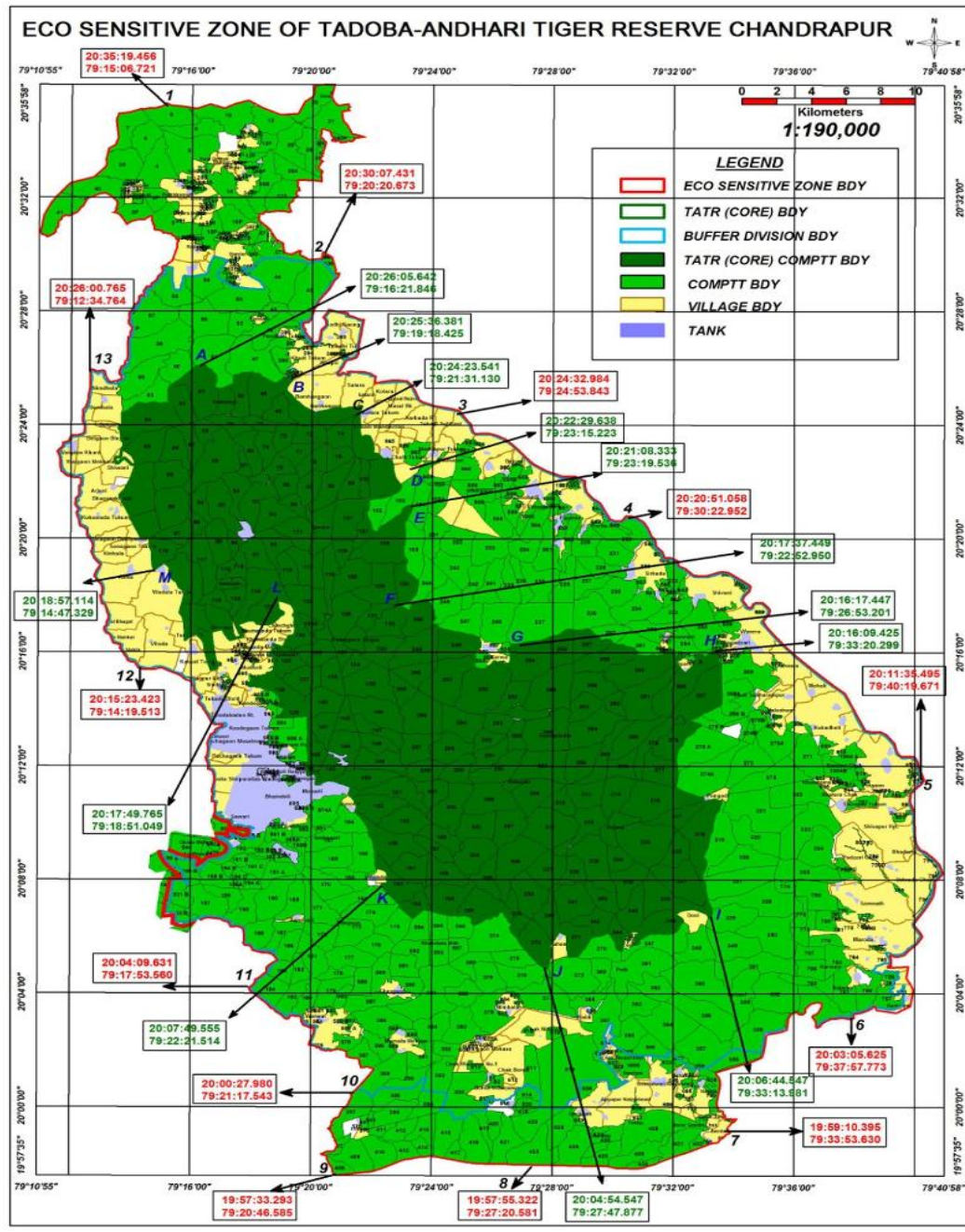
उपाबंध-IIख

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (एस ओ आई) की टोपोशीट पर ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का मानचित्र



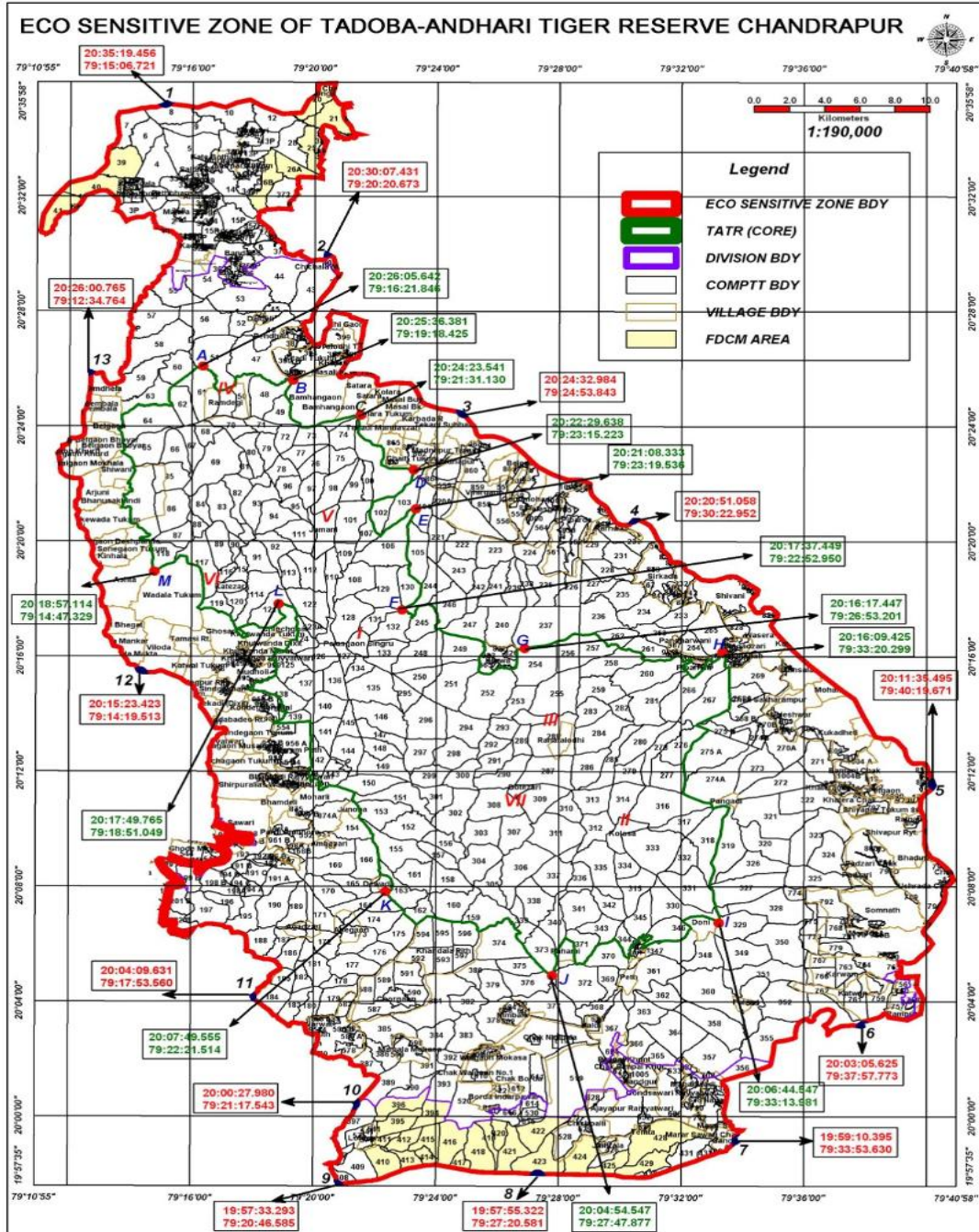
उपाबंध-IIग

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिजर्व के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन को दर्शाने वाला भूमि उपयोग मानचित्र



उपाबंध-IIघ

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का मानचित्र



उपाबंध-III

सारणी क: ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के मुख्य अवस्थानों के भू-निर्देशांक

क्र.सं	अक्षांश	देशांतर
ए	20° 26' 05.642" उ	79° 16' 21.846" पू
बी	20° 25' 36.381" उ	79° 19' 18.425" पू
सी	20° 24' 24.541" उ	79° 21' 31.130" पू
डी	20° 22' 29.638" उ	79° 23' 15.223" पू
ई	20° 21' 08.333" उ	79° 23' 19.536" पू
एफ	20° 17' 37.449" उ	79° 22' 52.950" पू
जी	20° 16' 17.437" उ	79° 26' 53.201" पू
एच	20° 16' 09.425" उ	79° 33' 20.299" पू
आई	20° 06' 44.547" उ	79° 33' 13.981" पू
जे	20° 04' 54.547" उ	79° 27' 47.877" पू
के	20° 07' 49.555" उ	79° 22' 21.514" पू
एल	20° 17' 49.765" उ	79° 18' 51.049" पू
एम	20° 18' 57.114" उ	79° 14' 47.329" पू

सारणी ख: पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के प्रमुख अवस्थानों के भू-निर्देशांक

क्र.सं.	अक्षांश	देशांतर
1.	20° 35' 19.456" उ	79° 16' 06.721" पू
2.	20° 30' 07.431" उ	79° 20' 20.673" पू
3.	20° 24' 32.984" उ	79° 24' 53.843" पू
4.	20° 20' 51.058" उ	79° 30' 22.952" पू
5.	20° 11' 35.495" उ	79° 40' 19.671" पू
6.	20° 03' 05.625" उ	79° 37' 57.773" पू
7.	19° 59' 10.395" उ	79° 33' 53.630" पू
8.	19° 57' 55.322" उ	79° 27' 20.581" पू

9.	19°57' 33.293" उ	79°20' 46.585" पू
10.	20°00' 27.980" उ	79°21' 17.543" पू
11.	20°04' 09.631" उ	79°17' 53.560" पू
12.	20°16' 23.423" उ	79°14' 19.513" पू
13.	20°26' 00.765" उ	79°12' 37.764" पू

उपाबंध-IV**क. भू-निर्देशांकों के साथ ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची**

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	अक्षांश (उ)	देशांतर (पू)
1	पलाशगांव सलंगरू	20:16:39.673	79:21:28.819
2	कोल्सा	20:10:03.787	79:30:09.557
3	रांटलोधी	20:13:51.698	79:26:59.830
4	रामदेगी	20:24:37.562	79:16:36.273
5	जमानी	20:20:08.533	79:20:20.846
6	कटजरी	20:18:25.109	79:17:18.230
7	बोटेजरी	20:11:18.178	79:26:38.733

ख. भू-निर्देशांकों के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के ताडोबा-अंधेरी बाघ रिज़र्व के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	देशांतर	अक्षांश
1.	देवादा	712.98	79:22:19.503	20:08:05.870
2.	खांदाला रीत	32.32	79:23:50.526	20:05:46.042
3.	छोरगांव	526.00	79:22:44.797	20:04:09.790
4.	वारवाट	384.58	79:20:35.958	20:02:41.750
5.	मम्ला	181.81	79:23:11.000	20:02:21.526
6.	निम्बाला	308.58	79:26:41.959	20:03:32.831
7.	चाक निम्बाला	651.30	79:27:35.698	20:02:44.831
8.	वईगांव - 1	143.59	79:25:22.480	20:01:36.308

9.	वईगांव - 2	107.28	79:25:56.567	20:02:04.135
10.	बोरदा	143.97	79:26:39.698	20:01:39.091
11.	हल्दी	291.24	79:29:09.918	20:03:05.923
12.	जरी	29.72	79:30:48.404	20:05:58.270
13.	अदेगांव	465.00	79:21:08.140	20:06:40.499
14.	अगरजरी	120.08	79:19:48.836	20:06:24.903
15.	चाक बोरदा	799.96	79:26:21.082	20:01:00.109
16.	पहामी	30.58	79:27:50.927	20:05:30.503
17.	पेथ	11.59	79:30:23.039	20:04:53.288
18.	दोनी	79.04	79:32:34.291	20:06:35.005
19.	फलजरी	15.44	79:33:57.346	20:03:55.542
20.	मोहरली	373.00	79:20:17.921	20:10:40.032
21.	पिम्पलकुथ	24.60	79:29:55.130	20:02:32.956
22.	चाक पिम्पलकुथ	154.76	79:30:07.533	20:01:52.311
23.	नंदगुर	302.01	79:30:38.864	20:01:22.026
24.	महादवादी	127.78	79:32:23.516	20:01:03.397
25.	गोंदसवरी	421.71	79:31:40.058	20:00:53.697
26.	मरार्सावारी	46.47	79:33:16.841	19:59:41.296
27.	चाक मरारसवारी	85.23	79:32:33.216	19:59:42.292
28.	नगला	204.75	79:33:08.673	20:00:28.506
29.	संदाला रीथ	159.42	79:33:38.061	19:59:12.752
30.	चीचपल्ली	673.02	79:29:10.774	19:59:47.194
31.	अजयपुर	860.13	79:30:37.358	20:00:25.639
32.	टेम्टा	32.76	79:30:50.255	19:59:37.118
33.	जम्भारला	55.61	79:29:37.100	19:59:03.338
34.	वाल्नी	130.50	79:27:06.081	20:00:19.476
35.	चाक वाल्नी	34.48	79:26:09.809	19:59:59.868

36.	घंटाचुकी	29.93	79:24:59.986	19:59:50.362
37.	लोहारा	151.61	79:21:47.465	19:59:03.808
38.	सोनेगांव	245.28	79:14:31.612	20:20:22.841
39.	बेलगांव	480.00	79:13:16.306	20:19:59.176
40.	अस्टा	765.00	79:13:51.236	20:18:38.087
41.	वडाला तु	374.71	79:15:18.919	20:18:07.434
42.	विलोडा	607.00	79:14:56.463	20:13:21.039
43.	कटवाल तु	8030.95	79:16:10.941	20:15:45.322
44.	नागपुर रीथ	122.83	79:16:32.446	20:14:58.609
45.	घोसारी	224.74	79:17:04.704	20:16:49.837
46.	खुथवांदादी	114.91	79:18:28.610	20:16:22.339
47.	खुथवांदा तु	133.21	79:18:07.281	20:16:45.607
48.	खुथवांदा एम आर	72.21	79:18:39.363	20:16:00.481
49.	कुतवांदा आर वाई	11.31	79:18:18.562	20:15:45.674
50.	चिचघाट रीथ	90.79	79:19:18.576	20:17:03.215
51.	टेकदी	289.86	79:17:09.956	20:14:20.079
52.	कोंदेगांव तु	145.45	79:18:35.660	20:13:31.322
53.	भम्देली आर वाई	289.00	79:19:23.660	20:11:48.054
54.	भाम्देली	225.00	79:18:57.918	20:11:03.233
55.	जुनोना	39.07	79:21:21.740	20:10:40.601
56.	पारदी रीथ	350.00	79:19:06.007	20:09:54.656
57.	टम्सी रीथ	308.00	79:15:58.162	20:16:41.072
58.	कोदेगांव	150.00	79:18:28.953	20:14:17.276
59.	सितराम्पेथ	559.00	79:19:11.685	20:12:36.479
60.	थनेगांव रीथ	62.00	79:20:05.282	20:11:33.318
61.	अम्बेजारी रीथ	100.00	79:20:31.871	20:09:28.232
62.	मुधोलि	437.00	79:17:42.998	20:15:26.919

63.	सिओनी	852.83	79:13:41.367	20:22:19.917
64.	अर्जुनी तुकुम	70.75	79:13:44.348	20:22:00.957
65.	अर्जुनी	381.18	79:13:02.969	20:21:34.126
66.	कोकेवाडा	376.00	79:13:12.151	20:20:38.556
67.	भानुसखिंदी रिथ	19.25	79:14:27.516	20:21:34.364
68.	वाइगांव	102.65	79:12:45.071	20:22:52.857
69.	वाईगांव खुर्द	392.00	79:11:57.438	20:22:42.247
70.	बेलगांव भोयार रिथ	298.64	79:13:18.934	20:23:23.559
71.	बेलगांव चाक रिथ	61.51	79:13:16.677	20:23:57.648
72.	बेम्बाल	110.00	79:12:43.943	20:24:39.412
73.	बेम्बाल चाक	260.62	79:13:21.869	20:24:34.219
74.	निम्धेका	146.00	79:12:59.068	20:25:26.593
75.	मदनपुर तुकुम	168.00	79:24:19.353	20:23:14.041
76.	मदनपुर	550.00	79:24:49.802	20:23:49.505
77.	चाइथय (देओरी)	233.20	79:22:28.308	20:22:24.607
78.	चाइथय तुकुम रिथ	253.00	79:23:05.917	20:23:00.071
79.	टेकदी मंदावजरी	168.66	79:21:48.900	20:23:39.117
80.	चाक टेकदी रिथ	212.00	79:22:17.539	20:23:11.943
81.	टेकदी सुभानी रिथ	475.19	79:24:21.108	20:24:22.962
82.	करबादा	360.00	79:23:12.860	20:23:44.095
83.	कोलारा	251.00	79:22:24.810	20:25:18.357
84.	पलासगांव(पिपेरदा)	754.75	79:27:36.976	20:21:11.990
85.	गोंदमोहाली	521.24	79:26:58.109	20:21:38.616
86.	विहिरगांव तुकुम	219.00	79:26:08.529	20:22:31.562
87.	विहिरगांव	444.00	79:25:51.697	20:21:05.563
88.	टलोधी	156.01	79:21:13.903	20:26:42.119
89.	अलिजांजा	किटदी का भाग	79:20:37.366	20:26:34.541

90.	टेकेपेर	399.00	79:22:06.001	20:26:54.342
91.	पेंधारी रिथ	126.00	79:19:56.141	20:27:18.788
92.	पेंधारी तु. रिथ	168.00	79:19:30.065	20:27:05.750
93.	टलोधी गोगन्ना	329.00	79:20:47.361	20:27:20.185
94.	किटलि	298.00	79:19:53.108	20:26:23.881
95.	खापरी	457.00	79:20:32.950	20:25:55.073
96.	बमनगांव	473.00	79:20:22.536	20:24:58.374
97.	सातरा	471.00	79:21:27.503	20:24:59.907
98.	खादसांगी	262.22	79:16:00.186	20:29:58.415
99.	पेंधारपवनी	93.82	79:16:18.575	20:29:21.638
100.	बरदघाट	164.61	79:15:40.183	20:29:31.220
101.	खांदाला	55.72	79:14:08.573	20:32:22.236
102.	मंगरूल	68.53	79:17:57.873	20:28:59.571
103.	जरी	78.37	79:17:14.966	20:29:13.669
104.	बनदर	132.45	79:17:43.775	20:29:53.511
105.	शिवापुर	55.84	79:17:37.033	20:30:36.418
106.	सेदेगांव	619.38	79:19:20.622	20:30:03.319
107.	पिटिचुआ	352.00	79:19:45.140	20:31:54.876
108.	मजरा बेगदे	206.05	79:16:12.445	20:31:13.195
109.	अमरपुरी	240.14	79:16:33.899	20:31:59.780
110.	सलोरी रिथ	84.54	79:16:11.832	20:32:56.171
111.	पेथभांसुली	189.02	79:15:24.635	20:32:10.813
112.	जम्भुलबोदी	77.69	79:14:07.574	20:31:58.689
113.	आजगांव	144.86	79:17:09.303	20:33:50.568
114.	मुरपर रिथ	156.50	79:17:53.034	20:34:06.603
115.	मुरपर तुकुम	161.77	79:17:56.435	20:32:36.225
116.	कटेबोथलि	49.32	79:16:47.058	20:33:20.024

117.	मिंजरी	123.20	79:17:55.376	20:34:07.662
118.	चाक कुकाधेटी	22.00	79:37:44.726	20:12:57.288
119.	कुकाधेटी	760.59	79:36:12.062	20:13:58.906
120.	मोहादी	272.00	79:36:56.520	20:15:02.197
121.	रतनपुर	111.07	79:33:47.327	20:20:35.299
122.	खाटेरा	96.00	79:37:17.166	20:11:26.350
123.	खाटेरा चाक	118.00	79:37:31.376	20:11:04.544
124.	नालेश्वर	413.50	79:35:41.858	20:14:13.200
125.	जमसला	446.00	79:35:48.228	20:15:46.793
126.	मसमोहान	134.00	79:33:54.054	20:15:56.596
127.	सिंगादजरी	104.04	79:33:52.094	20:16:26.484
128.	वासेरा	667.75	79:34:48.936	20:16:51.475
129.	पंधारवानी	55.11	79:31:45.186	20:16:11.294
130.	सिओनी	638.01	79:33:23.673	20:18:13.308
131.	सिरकादा	380.71	79:31:21.169	20:18:48.589
132.	परना	121.62	79:29:29.936	20:20:41.292
133.	पिपेरदा	423.43	79:28:21.510	20:20:09.557
134.	पिपेरहेटी	27.40	79:32:27.094	20:15:37.951
135.	मरोदा	1995.04	79:38:15.353	20:06:11.147
136.	उसराला	755.98	79:39:50.068	20:08:05.213
137.	पदजरी	26.42	79:37:32.181	20:08:34.857
138.	पदजरी आर वाई	696.23	79:38:14.311	20:08:48.189
139.	शिवापुर	78.00	79:38:10.844	20:10:49.780
140.	भादुरना	5.57	79:40:01.680	20:09:05.240
141.	कटवान	133.85	79:37:58.377	20:04:03.544
142.	चाक कतवान	99.24	79:38:24.103	20:04:36.806
143.	करवान	757.48	79:37:54.219	20:05:14.745

उपाबंध-V

की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट का प्रपत्र:

1. बैठकों की संख्या और तारीख ।
2. बैठकों का कार्यवृत्त : (कृपया मुख्य उल्लेखनीय बिंदुओं का वर्णन करें। बैठक के कार्यवृत्त को एक पृथक उपाबंध में प्रस्तुत करें) ।
3. पर्यटन महायोजना सहित आंचलिक महायोजना की तैयारी की स्थिति ।
4. भू-अभिलेखों की स्पष्ट त्रुटियों के सुधार के लिए निबटाए गए मामलों का सार (पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन वार)। विवरण उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें।
5. पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन आने वाली गतिविधियों से संबंधित संवीक्षा किए गए मामलों का सार । (विवरण एक पृथक उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें) ।
6. पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन न आने वाली गतिविधियों से संबंधित संवीक्षा किए गए मामलों का सार । (विवरण एक पृथक उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें) ।
7. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अधीन दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का सार ।
8. कोई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मामला ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 11th September, 2019

S.O. 3249(E).—WHEREAS, a draft notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O. 3441 (E), dated the 12th July, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the Gazette containing the said draft notification were made available to the public on the 13th July, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, objections and suggestions received from persons and stakeholders in response to the aforesaid draft notification were duly considered by the Central Government;

AND WHEREAS, Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve is situated in Chandrapur district in the State Maharashtra; Government of Maharashtra *vide* its Gazette notification No. WLS-10.07/C.R.297/F-1, dated the 27th December, 2007 has declared an area of 625.40 square kilometres as Critical Tiger Habitat as per the provisions under section 38 (V) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act-1972;

AND WHEREAS, the Government of Maharashtra *vide* its Gazette notification no. WLP-10-09/CR-229/F-1, dated the 5th May, 2010 has also declared 1101.77 square kilometre as “Buffer Zone” of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve under section 38 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

AND WHEREAS, the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve has Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests which are rich and varied and from where at least 75 trees species, 36 Shrub species, 17 Grass species, 21 climber species and the endemic plant species viz., *Euonymus godaverensis* belonging to family Celastraceae have been reported;

AND WHEREAS, the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve has very high diversity of flora and the major tree species available in the protected area are achar, char (*Buchnanian lanzan*, Spreng), ahi (*Morinda*

tinctoria. Roxb), air/saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*. W and A), amaltas (*Cassia fistula*, Linn), amta (*Bauhinia malabarica*, Roxb), amba (*Mangifera indica*, Linn), aola, aonla (*Emblica officinalis*, Linn), apta (*Bauhinia racemosa*, Lamk), arjun/ahu (*Terminalia arjuna* W & A), behada (*Tenninalia belerica*, Roxb), baranga (*Kydia calycina*, Roxb), bel (*Aegle marmelos*, Correa), ber/bor (*Ziziphus mauritiana*, Lamk), bhokar (*Cordia myxa* (*dichotoms*), Linn Sp.), bhirra (*Chloroxylon swietenia*. D.C.), bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb), biba (*Semicarpus anacardium*, Linn. F.), chichwa (*Albizia odoratissima*, Benth), dhaoda (*Anogeissus latifolia*, Wall), dhaman (*Grewia tilifolia*, Wall), dhoban (*Dalbergia paniculata*, Roxb), dudhi (*Wrightia tinctoria*, Br.), fetra safed (*Gardenia turgida*, Roxb), garadi (*Cleistanthus collinus*, Benth and hock F.), ghot/ghotbor (*Zizyphus zylopara*, wild.), gilchi (*Casaria graveolens*, Dolz), gongal (*Cochlospermum gossypium*, D.C.), haldu (*Adina cordifolia*, hook F.), herra/hirda (*Terminalia chebula*, Retz), hiwar (*Acacia leucophloea*, Willd), hingan (*Balanites aegyptica*, Del.), jamun (*Syzygium cumini*, Linns, Skeels), jamras (*Elaeodendron glaucum*, Pers.), karonda (*Carissa spinarum*, Linn), kalam (*Mitragyna parvifolia*, Roxb, Korth), karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*, Pierre), kawat (*Feronia elephantum*, Corr.), kakai (*Flacourtia remontchi*, (India), L. Herit), karai (*Miliosia tomentosa* (*Saccopetalum tomentosum*), Hook F. and Thomes), kakad (*Garuga pinnata*, Roxb), khair (*Acacia catechu*, willd), khirni (*Manilkara hexandra*, Roxb), karu (*Sterculia urens*, Roxb), kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*, Lour Merr “*Sys. trijuga*), lendia/sehna (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*, Roxb), mahua (*Madhuca indica*, Gmel “*Syn latifolia*, Roxb), mowai (*Lannea grandis*, R.), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), palas (*Butea monosperma*, Lamk O. (*Kuntazae*), papada (*Gardenia latifolia*, Ait), pangra (*Erythrina indica*, Ait), phetra (*Gardenia turgida*, Roxb), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*, Linn.), rohan (*Soyamida febrifuga* A. Juss), sagwan (*Tectona grandis*, Linn), salai (*Boswellia serrata*, Roxb), semal (*Bombax ceiba*), shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*, Roxb), siwan (*Gmelina arborea*, Linn), siris (*Albizia lebbek*, Benth), sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb), suria (*Xylia xylocarpa*, Roxb), tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*, Roxb (*Peregina*), tiwas (*Ougenia dalbergiodes*, Benth (*oojeinensis*), umbar (*Ficus glomerata*, Roxb), wad (*Ficus bengalensis*), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the major shrubs and herbs found in the Tiger Reserve are anantmul (*Hemidesmus indicus*, Br), baibirang (*Embelia robusta*, Roxb), banbahar (*Flemingia semialata*), bharati (*Gymnosporia spinosa*, Forsk, Firori), chirchira (*Achyranthus aspera*, Linn.), jilbili (*Woodfordia floribunda*), dikamali (*Gardenia lucida*, Roxb), gokru (*Xanthium strumarium*, Linn.), gurshukri (*Grewia hirsute*, Vahl), indrajira/kuda (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*, B.R. Wall), karil/diwari (*Petalidium barleriodies*, Ness), karonda (*Carissa spinarum* Linn.), kharasli (*Nyctanthes arbotristis* Linn), kharata (*Dodonaea viscosa*, linn Mantis), kudrasi (*Bridelia hamiltoniana*, Willd.), lokhandi (*Ixora parviflora*, Vahl.), marodphal/murudsheng (*Helecteris isora*, Linn.), neel (*Indigofera arborea*, Roxb), nirgudi (*Vitex nigundo* Linn), rantulas (*Ocimum basilicum*), rui (*Calotropis gigantea* Br.), sindhi (*Phoenix acaulis*, Buch), tarota (*Cassia tora* Linn), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the climbers found in the protected area are amarbel (*Cuscuta reflexa*, Roxb), chilati (*Acacia pinnata*, Wild), gurar (*Milletia auriculata*), gunj (*Abrus precatorius*, Linn), eroni (*Ziziphus oenoplia*, Willd), kanjhkuri (*Mucuna pruriens*, D.O.), kukatranji (*Calycopteris floribunda*, lamk.), mahul (*Bauhinia vahlii*, W & A.), palasbel (*Butea superba*, Roxb.), ramdaton (*Smilax macrophylla*, Roxb.), kooti (*Ventilago calyculata*, Tul), etc. While important grasses and bamboos recorded from the protected area are fuller (*Apluda mutica* Linn), pandari kusal (*Aristida funiculata*), zadu (*Aristida redacta*), chaper (*Brachiaria samosa*), kasai (*Coix lacryna-jobi*), dub (*Cynodon dactylon*), dongari (*Chrysopogan fulvus*), marwel (*Dichanthium annulatum*), shikari (*Digitaria ciliaris*), samba (*Echinochloa colonum*), choei (*Eragrostis uniloides*), bhusbushi (*Eragrostis tenella*), kusali (*Heteropogon contortus*), dev-dhan (*Oryza species*), kodra (*Paspalum serobiculatum*), genia (*Panicum maximum*), sheda (*Sehima nervosum*), chirchira (*Setaria verticillata*), chikta (*Setasia intermedia*), kolhegawat (*Setaria glauca*), surgan (*Sorghum purpuseo sericcum*), chiriaka dana (*Sporobolus diander*), ghonyad (*Themeda triandra*), khus (*Vetiveria zizaniodes*), bans/bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, these vast floral diversity supports a large number of wild animals and birds, the major fauna among them are Hanuman langur (*Presbytis entellus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*), rusty spotted cat (*Felis rubiginosa*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), desert cat (*Felis libyca*), small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*), toddy cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), common mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), ruddy mongoose (*Herpestes smithi smithi*), small India moongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*), striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), India wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), ratel (*Mellivora capensis*), Indian tree shrew (*Anathana ellioti*), grey musk shrew (*Suncus murinus*), flying fox (*Pteropus*

giganteus), fulvous fruit bat (*Rousettus leschenaulti*), bearded sheath – tailed bat (*Taphozous melanopogon*), India pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus coromandra*), common giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*), three striped palm squirel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Indian gerbilles (*Tatera indica*), metad (*Millardia meltada*), Indian field mice (*Mus booduga*), common house rat (*Rattus rattus*), bandicoot rat (*Bandicota indica*), Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), rufostailed hare (*Lepus nigricollis (ruficaudatus)*), gaur (*Bos gaurus*), fourhorned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), blue bull/nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), spotted deer (*Axis axis*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Indian wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the important species of Rare, Endangered, Threatened (RET) and endemic species of animals available in the Tiger Reserve are tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*), Indian bison (*Bos gaurus*), four horned antelope (*Tetracerus qudricornis*), common Indian monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*), Indian chameleon (*Chamales zeylanicus*), star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*), peninsular or deccan soff shalled turtle (*Trionyx leithi*), square spotted gecko (*Hemida ctylus gracilis*), Indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis*), marsh crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*), python (*Python molurus*), magur (*Clarius batrachus*), cauvery white carp (*Cirrhinus cirrhosus*), wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), tree shrew (*Anathana ellioti ellioti*), watwaghul (*Rhinolophus luctus*), watwaghul (*Rhinolophus r. rouxii*), watwaghul (*Hipposideros galeritus brachyotus*), kasav (*Lissemys punctata*), vala (*Ramphotyphlops braminus*), trinket (taskar) (*Elaphe helena*), common Indian krait (manyar) (*Bungarus caeruleus*), slender coral snake (*Callophis melanurus*), Indian cobra (nag) (*Naja naja naja*), Russell's viper (ghonas) (*Vipera russelli*), saw-scaled viper (phoorsa) (*Echis carinatus carinatus*), bamboo pit viper (hara ghonas) (*Trimeresurus gramineus*), kasav (*Aspderetes leithii*), square spotted gecko (pal) (*Hemidactylus gracilis*), pungas (*Pangasius pangasius*), goonch (*Bagarius bagarius*), chital (*Chitala chitala*), oriental white-black vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), lesser adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), greater spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*), sarus crane (*Grus antigone*), green munia (*Amandava formosa*), etc;

AND WHEAREAS, the extremely close vicinity of human habitation and ongoing development activities at the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, necessitate the requirement of proper safeguard and control over activities;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area, the extent and boundaries of which are specified in paragraph 1, around the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve as Eco-sensitive Zone from ecological, environmental and biodiversity point of view and to prohibit industries or class of industries and their operations and processes in the said Eco-sensitive Zone;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Environment Act) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area to an extent varying from 3 kilometre to 16 kilometre around the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve, in Chandrapur district in the State of Maharashtra as the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve Eco-sensitive Zone (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone) details of which are as under, namely: -

- 1. Extent and boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone.** – (1) The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 3 kilometre to 16 kilometre around the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 1346.61 square kilometres.
- (2) The boundary description of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve and its Eco-sensitive Zone is appended in **Annexure-I**.
- (3) The maps of the Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve demarcating Eco-sensitive Zone along with boundary details and latitudes and longitudes are appended as **Annexure-IIA, Annexure-IIB, Annexure-IIC** and **Annexure-IID**.
- (4) List of geo-coordinates of the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve and Eco-sensitive Zone are given in Table A and Table B of **Annexure-III**.
- (5) The list of villages falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone along with their geo co-ordinates at prominent points is appended as **Annexure-IV**.

- 2. Zonal Master Plan for Eco-sensitive Zone.-** (1) The State Government shall, for the purposes of the Eco-sensitive Zone prepare a Zonal Master Plan within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, in consultation with local people and adhering to the stipulations given in this notification for approval of the competent authority in the State.
- (2) The Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such manner as is specified in this notification and also in consonance with the relevant Central and State laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Government, if any.
- (3) The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the following Departments of the State Government, for integrating the ecological and environmental considerations into the said plan:-
- (i) Environment;
 - (ii) Forest and Wildlife;
 - (iii) Agriculture;
 - (iv) Revenue;
 - (v) Urban Development;
 - (vi) Tourism;
 - (vii) Rural Development;
 - (viii) Irrigation and Flood Control;
 - (ix) Municipal;
 - (x) Panchayati Raj; and
 - (xi) Public Works Department.
- (4) The Zonal Master Plan shall not impose any restriction on the approved existing land use, infrastructure and activities, unless so specified in this notification and the Zonal Master Plan shall factor in improvement of all infrastructure and activities to be more efficient and eco-friendly.
- (5) The Zonal Master Plan shall provide for restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.
- (6) The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing worshipping places, villages and urban settlements, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green area, such as, parks and like places, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies with supporting maps giving details of existing and proposed land use features.
- (7) The Zonal Master Plan shall regulate development in Eco-sensitive Zone and adhere to prohibited and regulated activities listed in the Table in paragraph 4 and also ensure and promote eco-friendly development for security of local communities' livelihood.
- (8) The Zonal Master Plan shall be co-terminus with the Regional Development Plan.
- (9) The Zonal Master Plan so approved shall be the reference document for the Monitoring Committee for carrying out its functions of monitoring in accordance with the provisions of this notification.
- 3. Measures to be taken by State Government.-** The State Government shall take the following measures for giving effect to the provisions of this notification, namely:-
- (1) **Land use.-** (a) Forests, horticulture areas, agricultural areas, parks and open spaces earmarked for recreational purposes in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be used or converted into areas for commercial or residential or industrial activities:

Provided that the conversion of agricultural and other lands, for the purpose other than that specified in clause (a) above, within the Eco-sensitive Zone may be permitted on the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee, and with the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional

Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the Central Government or State Government as applicable and *vide* provisions of this notification, to meet the residential needs of the local residents and for activities such as-

- (i) widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;
- (ii) construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities;
- (iii) small scale industries not causing pollution;
- (iv) cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stay; and
- (v) promoted activities given in paragraph 4:

Provided further that no use of tribal land shall be permitted for commercial and industrial development activities without the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the State Government and without compliance of the provisions of article 244 of the Constitution or the law for the time being in force, including the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007):

Provided also that any error appearing in the land records within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be corrected by the State Government, after obtaining the views of Monitoring Committee, once in each case and the correction of said error shall be intimated to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

Provided also that the correction of error shall not include change of land use in any case except as provided under this sub-paragraph.

(b) Efforts shall be made to reforest the unused or unproductive agricultural areas with afforestation and habitat restoration activities.

(2) **Natural water bodies.**-The catchment areas of all natural springs shall be identified and plans for their conservation and rejuvenation shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and the guidelines shall be drawn up by the State Government in such a manner as to prohibit development activities at or near these areas which are detrimental to such areas.

(3) **Tourism or eco-tourism.**- (a) All new eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(b) The Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by the State Department of Tourism in consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests.

(c) The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan.

(d) The Tourism Master Plan shall be drawn based on the study of carrying capacity of the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(e) The activities of eco-tourism shall be regulated as under, namely:-

- (i) new construction of hotels and resorts shall not be allowed within one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:

Provided that beyond the distance of one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area till the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, the establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be allowed only in pre-defined and designated areas for eco-tourism facilities as per Tourism Master Plan;

- (ii) all new tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the eco-tourism guidelines issued

by National Tiger Conservation Authority (as amended from time to time) with emphasis on eco-tourism, eco-education and eco-development;

- (iii) until the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee and no new hotel, resort or commercial establishment construction shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone area.

- (4) **Natural heritage.**- All sites of valuable natural heritage in the Eco-sensitive Zone, such as the gene pool reserve areas, rock formations, waterfalls, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, rides, cliffs, etc. shall be identified and a heritage conservation plan shall be drawn up for their preservation and conservation as a part of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (5) **Man-made heritage sites.**- Buildings, structures, artefacts, areas and precincts of historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural significance shall be identified in the Eco-sensitive Zone and heritage conservation plan for their conservation shall be prepared as part of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (6) **Noise pollution.** - Prevention and control of noise pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under the Environment Act.
- (7) **Air pollution.**- Prevention and control of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made thereunder.
- (8) **Discharge of effluents.**- Discharge of treated effluent in Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the provisions of the General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants covered under the Environment Act and the rules made thereunder or standards stipulated by State Government whichever is more stringent.
- (9) **Solid wastes.**- Disposal and management of solid wastes shall be as under:-
- (a) the solid waste disposal and management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 8th April, 2016; the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmental acceptable manner at site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone;
- (b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of solid wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (10) **Bio-Medical Waste.**- Bio-medical waste management shall be as under:-
- (a) the bio-medical waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management, Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R 343 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016;
- (b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management of bio-medical wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (11) **Plastic waste management.**- The plastic waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 340(E), dated the 18th March, 2016, as amended from time to time.
- (12) **Construction and demolition waste management.**- The construction and demolition waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 317(E), dated the 29th March, 2016, as amended from time to time.

- (13) **E-waste.-** The e - waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as amended from time to time.
- (14) **Vehicular traffic.-** The vehicular movement of traffic shall be regulated in a habitat friendly manner and specific provisions in this regard shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and till such time as the Zonal Master plan is prepared and approved by the competent authority in the State Government, the Monitoring Committee shall monitor compliance of vehicular movement under the relevant Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
- (15) **Vehicular pollution.-** Prevention and control of vehicular pollution shall be in compliance with applicable laws and efforts shall be made for use of cleaner fuels.
- (16) **Industrial units.-** (i) On or after the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, no new polluting industries shall be permitted to be set up within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
(ii) Only non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per the classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless so specified in this notification, and in addition, the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
- (17) **Protection of hill slopes.-** The protection of hill slopes shall be as under:-
(a) the Zonal Master Plan shall indicate areas on hill slopes where no construction shall be permitted;
(b) construction on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion shall not be permitted.

4. **List of activities prohibited or to be regulated within Eco-sensitive Zone.-** All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment Act and the rules made there under including the Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and other applicable laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972), and amendments made thereto and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table below, namely:-

TABLE

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Prohibited Activities		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	(a) All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited with immediate effect except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing and for personal consumption; (b) The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4 th August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 st April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435 of 2012.
2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	New industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be permitted: Provided that non-polluting industries shall be

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
		allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification and in addition the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
3.	Establishment of major hydro-electric project.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
4.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
5.	Discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
6.	Setting up of new saw mills.	New or expansion of existing saw mills shall not be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
7.	Setting up of brick kilns.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
B. Regulated Activities		
8.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities: Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.
9.	Construction activities.	(a) New commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer: Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents: Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any. (b) Beyond one kilometer it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.
10.	Discharge of treated waste water or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated waste water. Otherwise the discharge of treated waste water or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.
11.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like flying over the Eco-sensitive Zone area by hot air balloon, helicopter, drones, microlites, etc.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
13.	Air and vehicular pollution.	Regulated under applicable laws.
14.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporates and companies.	Regulated (except otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws except for meeting local needs.
15.	Use of polythene bags.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
16.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
17.	Felling of trees.	(a) There shall be no felling of trees in the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the Competent Authority in the State Government. (b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Act and the rules made thereunder.
18.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
19.	Solid waste management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
20.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Shall be done by taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, regulations and available guidelines.
21.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Shall be done by taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, regulations and available guidelines.
22.	Fencing of existing premises of hotels and lodges.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
23.	Drastic change of agriculture systems.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
24.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
25.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
26.	Small scale non polluting industries.	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.
27.	Collection of Forest Produce or Non-Timber Forest Produce.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
28.	Trekking and camping.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
29.	Protection of hill slopes and river	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
	banks.	
30.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
31.	Community nature reserve	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
32.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries.	Permitted as per the applicable laws for use of locals.
C. Promoted Activities		
33.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
34.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
35.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
36.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
37.	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio-gas, solar light, etc. shall be actively promoted.
38.	Agro-forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
39.	Plantation of horticulture and herbals.	Shall be actively promoted.
40.	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.
41.	Skill development.	Shall be actively promoted.
42.	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.
43.	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.

5. Monitoring Committee.- For effective monitoring of the provisions of this notification, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Monitoring Committee, comprising of the following, namely:-

S. No.	Constituent of Monitoring Committee	Designation
(i)	District Collector, Chandrapur	Chairman, ex officio;
(ii)	A representative of Non-Governmental Organizations working in the field of environment (including heritage conservation) to be nominated by the Government of Maharashtra for a term of one year in each case	Member;
(iii)	One expert in the area of ecology and environment to be nominated by the Government of Maharashtra for a term of one year in each case	Member;
(iv)	Regional Officer, Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board	Member;
(v)	Expert Biodiversity	Member;
(vi)	Senior Town Planner of the area	Member;
(vii)	A representative of the Departments of Environment, Water Resources, Revenue, Police, Public Works Department (PWD), Industries/ Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Urban Development of the Government of Maharashtra	Member;
(viii)	Representative of Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	Member;
(ix)	Deputy Director (Buffer), Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	Member-Secretary.

6. Terms of reference. – (1) The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.

- (2) The tenure of the Monitoring Committee shall be for three years or till the re-constitution of the new Monitoring Committee by the State Government and subsequently the Monitoring Committee shall be constituted by the State Government.
- (3) The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisions of the said notification.
- (4) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the concerned regulatory authorities.
- (5) The Member-Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or the concerned Deputy Commissioner shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment Act, against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.
- (6) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from industry associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements on issue to issue basis.
- (7) The Monitoring Committee shall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as on the 31st March of every year by the 30th June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden in the State as per proforma appended at **Annexure V**.
- (8) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.

7. Additional measures.-The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.

8. Supreme Court, etc. orders.-The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any passed or to be passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or High Court or the National Green Tribunal.

[F. No. 25/02/2014-ESZ-RE]

Dr. SATISH C. GARKOTI, Scientist 'G'

ANNEXURE- I

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF THE ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE IN THE STATE MAHARASHTRA

North - Northern boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 41, 40, 39, 7, 8, 10, 12, 20 (Chandrapur - Nagpur Circle boundary)

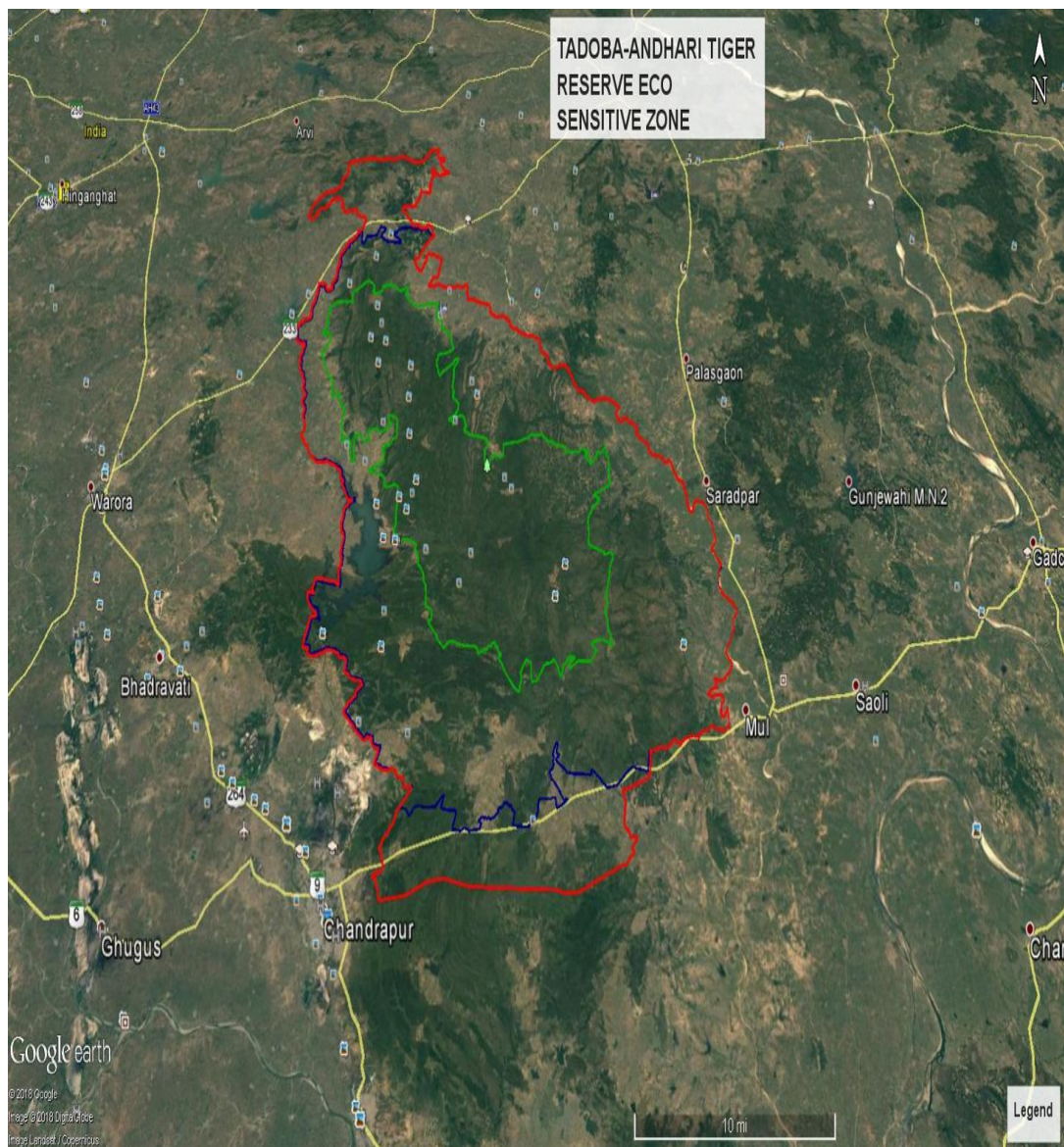
South - South East boundary of Maroda, Katwan, South baoundy of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 353, South East boundary of 352, 355, 356. South East boundary of village Nagala, Mararsawari, Sandra, South boundary of village Sandra. South boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409.

East - Eastern boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 20, 21, 380, 381, 26A, 372, 368, 37, 43, East boundary of village Talodhi Tukum, Masala, Satara, Kolara, Masal Bu. Tekadi Subhani, Madnapur, Vihirgaon Tukum, Palasgaon, Parna, Easter boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 230, Easter boundary of village Shrikada, Shioni, Wasera, Jamsala, Mohadi, Kalamgaon Gaoganna, Bamni, Shivapur Tukum, Ratnapur, Bhadurna, Usrala, Maroda.

West - South East boundary of Maroda, Katwan, South baoundy of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 353, South East boundary of 352, 355, 356. South East boundary of village Nagala, Mararsawari, Sandra, South boundary of village Sandra. South boundary of Reserve Forest Compartment No. 432, 431, 430, 429, 425, 424, 423, 431, 418, 417, 416, 411, 413, 410, 409.

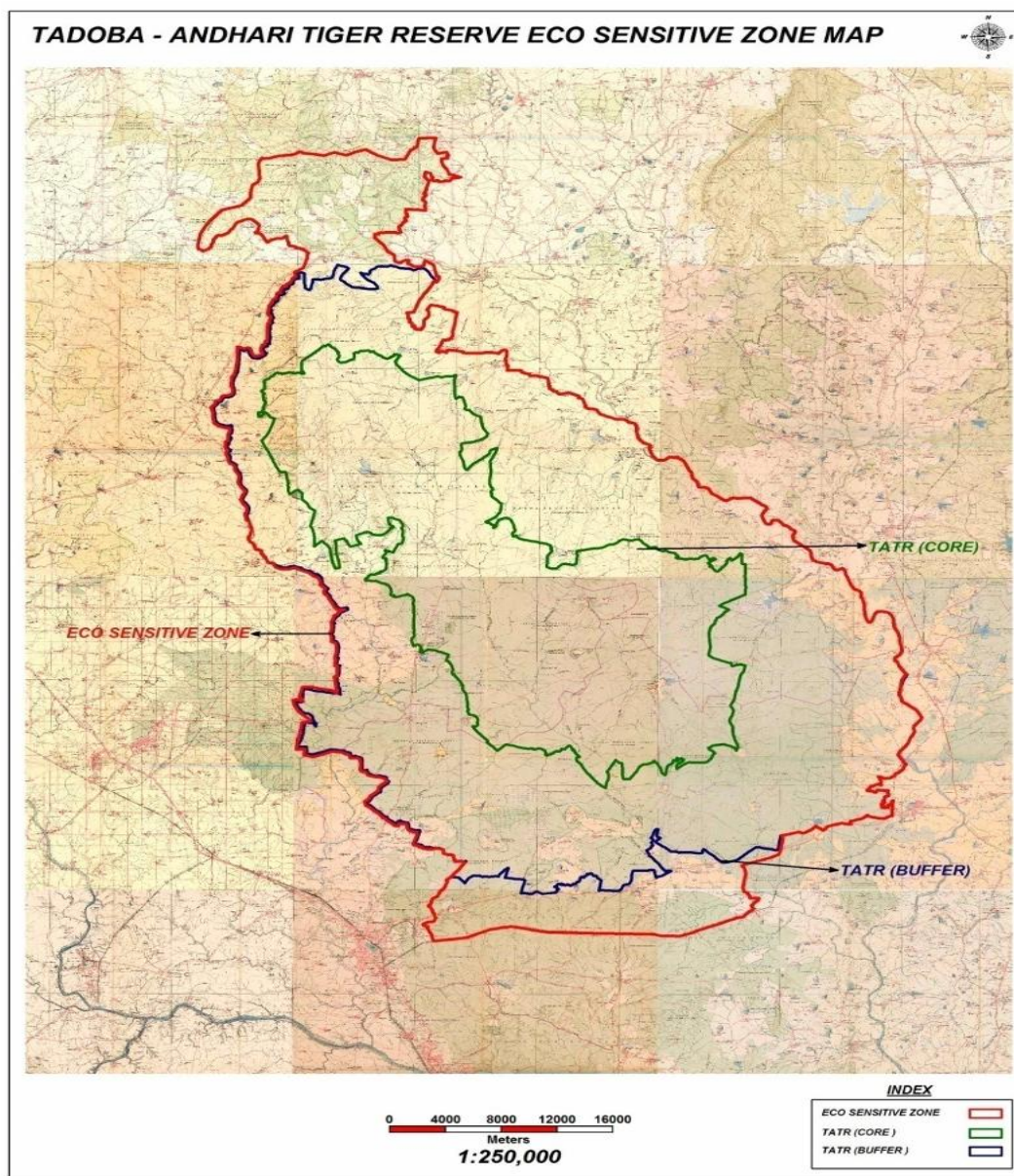
ANNEXURE- IIA

GOOGLE MAP OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE AND ITS ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



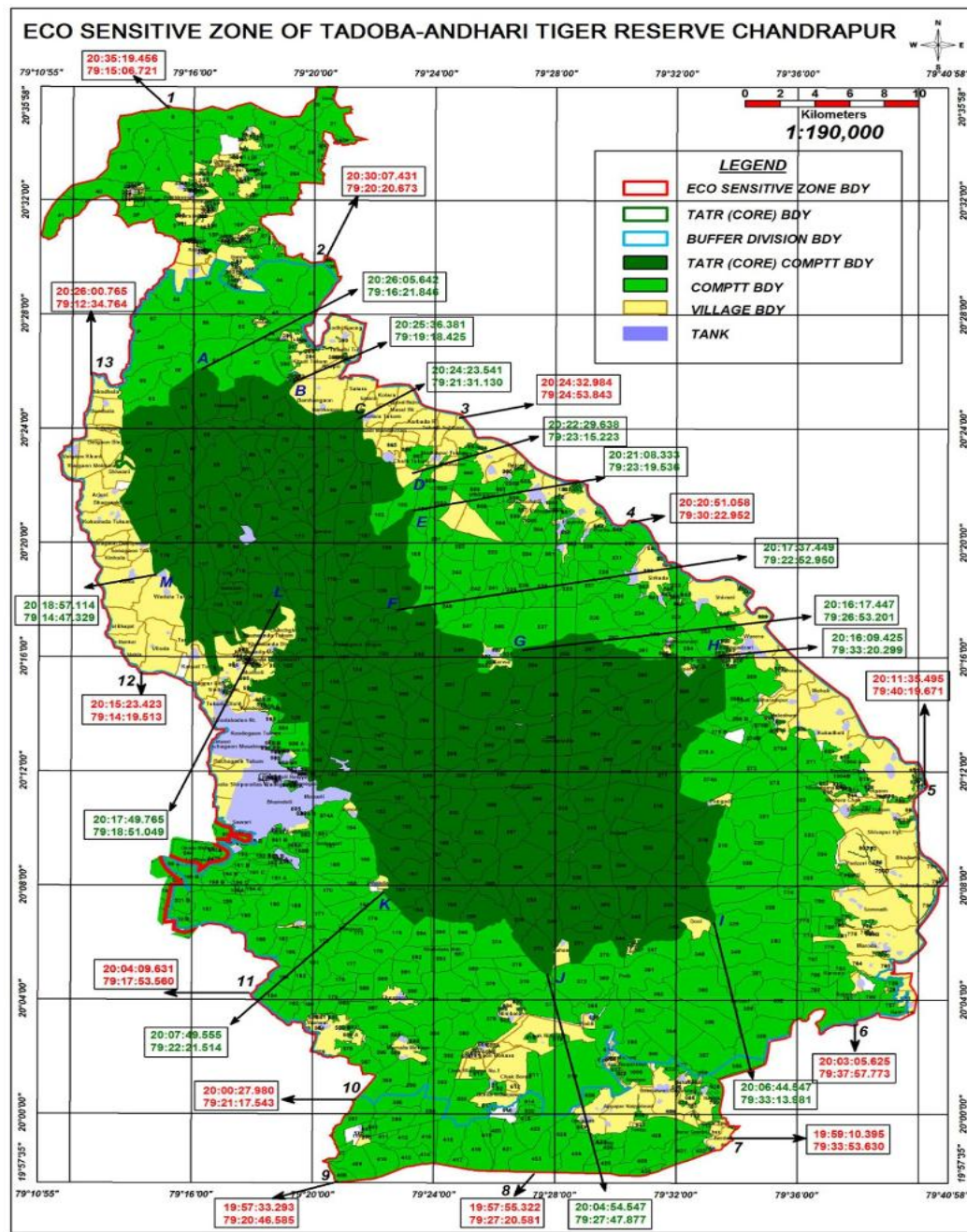
ANNEXURE- IIB

**MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS ON
SURVEY OF INDIA (SOD) TOPOSHEET**



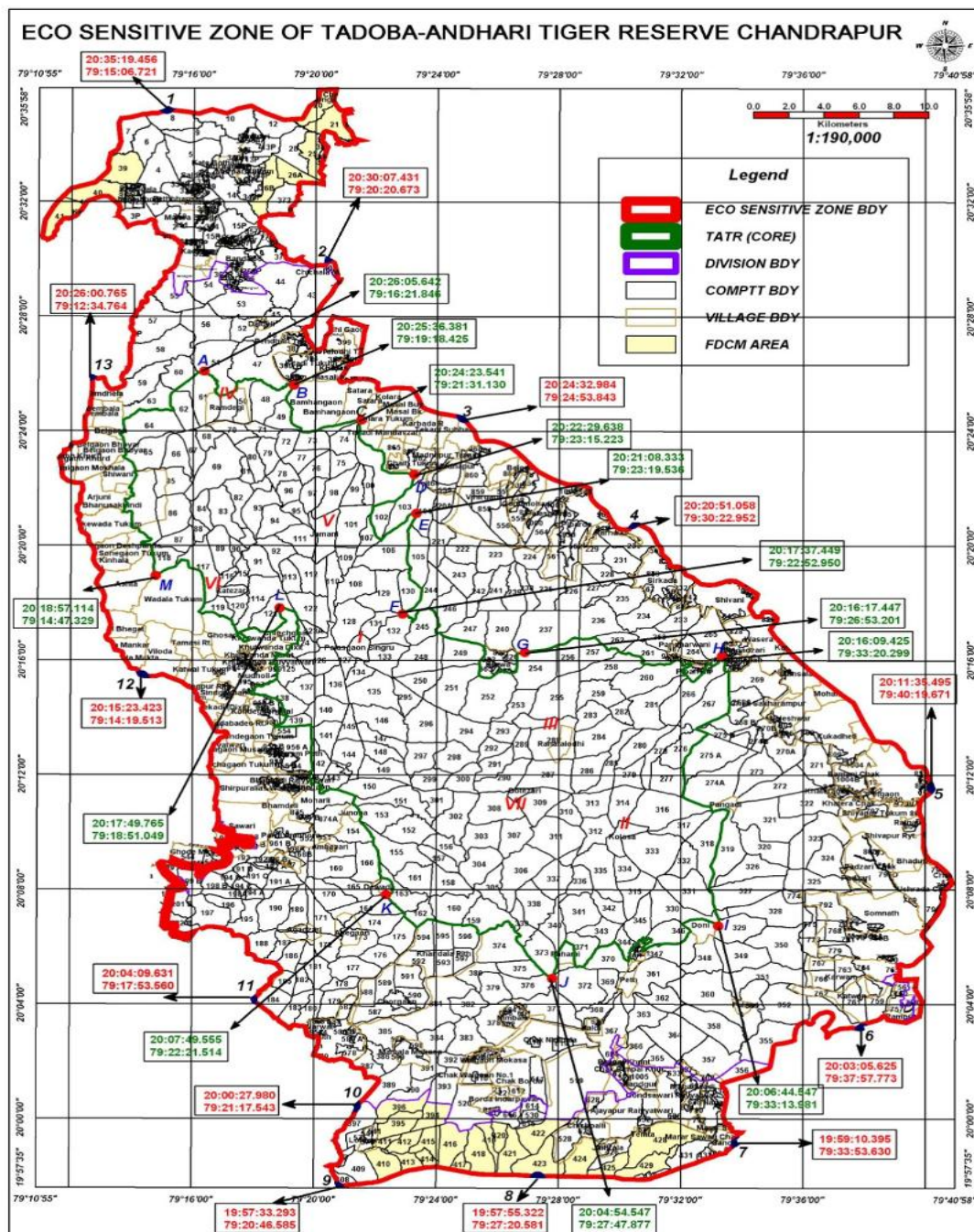
ANNEXURE-IIC

**MAP SHOWING LANDUSE PATTERN OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI
TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS**



ANNEXURE-III

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



ANNEXURE-III

**TABLE A: GEO- COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF TADOBA – ANDHARI
TIGER RESERVE**

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
A.	20° 26' 05.642" N	79° 16' 21.846" E
B.	20° 25' 36.381" N	79° 19' 18.425" E
C.	20° 24' 24.541" N	79° 21' 31.130" E
D.	20° 22' 29.638" N	79° 23' 15.223" E
E.	20° 21' 08.333" N	79° 23' 19.536" E
F.	20° 17' 37.449" N	79° 22' 52.950" E
G.	20° 16' 17.437" N	79° 26' 53.201" E
H.	20° 16' 09.425" N	79° 33' 20.299" E
I.	20° 06' 44.547" N	79° 33' 13.981" E
J.	20° 04' 54.547" N	79° 27' 47.877" E
K.	20° 07' 49.555" N	79° 22' 21.514" E
L.	20° 17' 49.765" N	79° 18' 51.049" E
M.	20° 18' 57.114" N	79° 14' 47.329" E

TABLE B: GEO-COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

S. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1.	20° 35' 19.456" N	79°16' 06.721" E
2.	20° 30' 07.431" N	79°20' 20.673" E
3.	20°24' 32.984" N	79°24' 53.843" E
4.	20°20' 51.058" N	79°30' 22.952" E
5.	20°11' 35.495" N	79°40' 19.671" E
6.	20°03' 05.625" N	79°37' 57.773" E
7.	19°59' 10.395" N	79°33' 53.630" E
8.	19°57' 55.322" N	79°27' 20.581" E
9.	19°57' 33.293" N	79°20' 46.585" E
10.	20°00' 27.980" N	79°21' 17.543" E
11.	20°04' 09.631" N	79°17' 53.560" E
12.	20°16' 23.423" N	79°14' 19.513" E
13.	20°26' 00.765" N	79°12' 37.764" E

ANNEXURE-IV

A. LIST OF VILLAGES COMING UNDER TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH GEO-COORDINATES

Sr. No.	Village Name	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	Palasgaon Singru	20:16:39.673	79:21:28.819
2	Kolsa	20:10:03.787	79:30:09.557
3	Rantalodhi	20:13:51.698	79:26:59.830
4	Ramdegi	20:24:37.562	79:16:36.273
5	Jamni	20:20:08.533	79:20:20.846
6	Katezari	20:18:25.109	79:17:18.230
7	Botezari	20:11:18.178	79:26:38.733

B. LIST OF VILLAGES COMING UNDER ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF TADOBA – ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE ALONG WITH GEO-COORDINATES

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Area in Ha.	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
1	Dewada	712.98	79:22:19.503	20:08:05.870
2	Khandala Rith	32.32	79:23:50.526	20:05:46.042
3	Chorgaon	526.00	79:22:44.797	20:04:09.790
4	Warwat	384.58	79:20:35.958	20:02:41.750
5	Mamla	181.81	79:23:11.000	20:02:21.526
6	Nimbala	308.58	79:26:41.959	20:03:32.831
7	Chak Nimbala	651.30	79:27:35.698	20:02:44.831
8	Waigaon - 1	143.59	79:25:22.480	20:01:36.308
9	Waigaon - 2	107.28	79:25:56.567	20:02:04.135
10	Borda	143.97	79:26:39.698	20:01:39.091
11	Haldi	291.24	79:29:09.918	20:03:05.923
12	Zari	29.72	79:30:48.404	20:05:58.270
13	Adegaon	465.00	79:21:08.140	20:06:40.499
14	Agarzari	120.08	79:19:48.836	20:06:24.903
15	Chak Borda	799.96	79:26:21.082	20:01:00.109
16	Pahami	30.58	79:27:50.927	20:05:30.503
17	Peth	11.59	79:30:23.039	20:04:53.288
18	Doni	79.04	79:32:34.291	20:06:35.005
19	Fulzari	15.44	79:33:57.346	20:03:55.542
20	Moharli	373.00	79:20:17.921	20:10:40.032
21	Pimpalkhut	24.60	79:29:55.130	20:02:32.956

22	Chak Pimpalkhut	154.76	79:30:07.533	20:01:52.311
23	Nandgur	302.01	79:30:38.864	20:01:22.026
24	Mahadwadi	127.78	79:32:23.516	20:01:03.397
25	Gondsawari	421.71	79:31:40.058	20:00:53.697
26	Mararsawari	46.47	79:33:16.841	19:59:41.296
27	Chak Mararsawari	85.23	79:32:33.216	19:59:42.292
28	Nagala	204.75	79:33:08.673	20:00:28.506
29	Sandala Rith	159.42	79:33:38.061	19:59:12.752
30	Chichpalli	673.02	79:29:10.774	19:59:47.194
31	Ajaypur	860.13	79:30:37.358	20:00:25.639
32	Temta	32.76	79:30:50.255	19:59:37.118
33	Jambharla	55.61	79:29:37.100	19:59:03.338
34	Walni	130.50	79:27:06.081	20:00:19.476
35	Chak Walni	34.48	79:26:09.809	19:59:59.868
36	Ghantachouki	29.93	79:24:59.986	19:59:50.362
37	Lohara	151.61	79:21:47.465	19:59:03.808
38	Sonegaon	245.28	79:14:31.612	20:20:22.841
39	Belgaon	480.00	79:13:16.306	20:19:59.176
40	Ashta	765.00	79:13:51.236	20:18:38.087
41	Wadala Tu.	374.71	79:15:18.919	20:18:07.434
42	Wiloda	607.00	79:14:56.463	20:13:21.039
43	Katwal Tu.	8030.95	79:16:10.941	20:15:45.322
44	Nagpur Rith	122.83	79:16:32.446	20:14:58.609
45	Ghosari	224.74	79:17:04.704	20:16:49.837
46	Khutwanda Di.	114.91	79:18:28.610	20:16:22.339
47	Khutwanda Tu.	133.21	79:18:07.281	20:16:45.607
48	Khutwanda Mr.	72.21	79:18:39.363	20:16:00.481
49	Khutwanda Ry.	11.31	79:18:18.562	20:15:45.674
50	Chichghat Rith	90.79	79:19:18.576	20:17:03.215
51	Tekadi	289.86	79:17:09.956	20:14:20.079
52	Kondegaon Tu.	145.45	79:18:35.660	20:13:31.322
53	Bhamdeli Ry.	289.00	79:19:23.660	20:11:48.054
54	Bhamdeli	225.00	79:18:57.918	20:11:03.233
55	Junona	39.07	79:21:21.740	20:10:40.601
56	Pardi Rith	350.00	79:19:06.007	20:09:54.656
57	Tamsi Rith	308.00	79:15:58.162	20:16:41.072
58	Kondegaon	150.00	79:18:28.953	20:14:17.276

59	Sitarampeth	559.00	79:19:11.685	20:12:36.479
60	Thanegaon Rith	62.00	79:20:05.282	20:11:33.318
61	Ambezari Rith	100.00	79:20:31.871	20:09:28.232
62	Mudholi	437.00	79:17:42.998	20:15:26.919
63	Shioni	852.83	79:13:41.367	20:22:19.917
64	Arjuni Tukum	70.75	79:13:44.348	20:22:00.957
65	Arjuni	381.18	79:13:02.969	20:21:34.126
66	Kokewada	376.00	79:13:12.151	20:20:38.556
67	Bhanuskhindi Rith	19.25	79:14:27.516	20:21:34.364
68	Waigaon Mokasa	102.65	79:12:45.071	20:22:52.857
69	Waigaon Khurd	392.00	79:11:57.438	20:22:42.247
70	Belgaon Bhoyar Rith	298.64	79:13:18.934	20:23:23.559
71	Belgaon Chak Rith	61.51	79:13:16.677	20:23:57.648
72	Bembal	110.00	79:12:43.943	20:24:39.412
73	Bembal Chak	260.62	79:13:21.869	20:24:34.219
74	Nimdheka	146.00	79:12:59.068	20:25:26.593
75	Madanapur Tukum	168.00	79:24:19.353	20:23:14.041
76	Madanapur	550.00	79:24:49.802	20:23:49.505
77	Chaity (Deori)	233.20	79:22:28.308	20:22:24.607
78	Chaity Tukum Rith	253.00	79:23:05.917	20:23:00.071
79	Tekadi Mandavzari	168.66	79:21:48.900	20:23:39.117
80	Chak Tekadi Rith	212.00	79:22:17.539	20:23:11.943
81	Tekadi Subhani Rith	475.19	79:24:21.108	20:24:22.962
82	Karbada	360.00	79:23:12.860	20:23:44.095
83	Kolara	251.00	79:22:24.810	20:25:18.357
84	Palasgaon (Piparda)	754.75	79:27:36.976	20:21:11.990
85	Gondmohali	521.24	79:26:58.109	20:21:38.616
86	Vihirgaon Tukum	219.00	79:26:08.529	20:22:31.562
87	Vihirgaon	444.00	79:25:51.697	20:21:05.563
88	Talodhi	156.01	79:21:13.903	20:26:42.119
89	Alizanza	Part of Kitadi	79:20:37.366	20:26:34.541
90	Tekepar	399.00	79:22:06.001	20:26:54.342
91	Pendhari Rith	126.00	79:19:56.141	20:27:18.788
92	Pendhari Tu. Rith	168.00	79:19:30.065	20:27:05.750
93	Talodhi Gaoganna	329.00	79:20:47.361	20:27:20.185
94	Kitali	298.00	79:19:53.108	20:26:23.881
95	Khapari	457.00	79:20:32.950	20:25:55.073

96	Bamangaon	473.00	79:20:22.536	20:24:58.374
97	Satara	471.00	79:21:27.503	20:24:59.907
98	Khadsangi	262.22	79:16:00.186	20:29:58.415
99	Pandharpavani	93.82	79:16:18.575	20:29:21.638
100	Baradghat	164.61	79:15:40.183	20:29:31.220
101	Khandala	55.72	79:14:08.573	20:32:22.236
102	Mangrul	68.53	79:17:57.873	20:28:59.571
103	Zari	78.37	79:17:14.966	20:29:13.669
104	Bandar	132.45	79:17:43.775	20:29:53.511
105	Shiwapur	55.84	79:17:37.033	20:30:36.418
106	Shedegaon	619.38	79:19:20.622	20:30:03.319
107	Pitichua	352.00	79:19:45.140	20:31:54.876
108	Majra Begade	206.05	79:16:12.445	20:31:13.195
109	Amarpuri	240.14	79:16:33.899	20:31:59.780
110	Salori Rith	84.54	79:16:11.832	20:32:56.171
111	Pethbhansuli	189.02	79:15:24.635	20:32:10.813
112	Jambhulbodi	77.69	79:14:07.574	20:31:58.689
113	Aajgaon	144.86	79:17:09.303	20:33:50.568
114	Murpar Rith	156.50	79:17:53.034	20:34:06.603
115	Murpar Tukum	161.77	79:17:56.435	20:32:36.225
116	Katebothali	49.32	79:16:47.058	20:33:20.024
117	Minzari	123.20	79:17:55.376	20:34:07.662
118	Chak Kukadheti	22.00	79:37:44.726	20:12:57.288
119	Kukadheti	760.59	79:36:12.062	20:13:58.906
120	Mohadi	272.00	79:36:56.520	20:15:02.197
121	Ratnapur	111.07	79:33:47.327	20:20:35.299
122	Khatera	96.00	79:37:17.166	20:11:26.350
123	Khatera Chak	118.00	79:37:31.376	20:11:04.544
124	Naleshwar	413.50	79:35:41.858	20:14:13.200
125	Jamsala	446.00	79:35:48.228	20:15:46.793
126	Masmohan	134.00	79:33:54.054	20:15:56.596
127	Singadzari	104.04	79:33:52.094	20:16:26.484
128	Wasera	667.75	79:34:48.936	20:16:51.475
129	Pandharwani	55.11	79:31:45.186	20:16:11.294
130	Shioni	638.01	79:33:23.673	20:18:13.308
131	Sirkada	380.71	79:31:21.169	20:18:48.589
132	Parna	121.62	79:29:29.936	20:20:41.292

133	Piparda	423.43	79:28:21.510	20:20:09.557
134	Piparheti	27.40	79:32:27.094	20:15:37.951
135	Maroda	1995.04	79:38:15.353	20:06:11.147
136	Usrala	755.98	79:39:50.068	20:08:05.213
137	Padzari	26.42	79:37:32.181	20:08:34.857
138	Padzari Ry.	696.23	79:38:14.311	20:08:48.189
139	Shiwapur	78.00	79:38:10.844	20:10:49.780
140	Bhadurna	5.57	79:40:01.680	20:09:05.240
141	Katwan	133.85	79:37:58.377	20:04:03.544
142	Chak Katwan	99.24	79:38:24.103	20:04:36.806
143	Karwan	757.48	79:37:54.219	20:05:14.745

ANNEXURE -V**Performa of Action Taken Report:**

1. Number and date of meetings.
2. Minutes of the meetings: (Mention noteworthy points. Attach minutes of the meeting as separate Annexure).
3. Status of preparation of Zonal Master Plan including Tourism Master Plan.
4. Summary of cases dealt with rectification of error apparent on face of land record (Eco-sensitive Zone wise). Details may be attached as Annexure.
5. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
6. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities not covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
7. Summary of complaints lodged under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
8. Any other matter of importance.

REPORTABLE

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**

I.A. No.1000 of 2003
(Recommendation of CEC dated 20.11.2003)

WITH

I.A. Nos.982-984 of 2003

AND

I.A. Nos.1026-1028 of 2004

AND

I.A. Nos. 1123-1124 of 2004

AND

I.A. Nos.1197-1199 of 2004

AND

I.A. Nos. 1210-1211 of 2004

AND

I.A. Nos.1250-1251 of 2004

AND

I.A. No. 1412 of 2005

AND

I.A. No.1512 of 2006

AND

I.A. No. 1992 of 2007

AND

I.A. No. 3880 of 2015

AND

I.A. No. 96949 of 2019

AND

I.A. No. 117831 of 2019

AND

I.A. NO. 65571 of 2021

In the Matter of:

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 202 of 1995

In Re: T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Petitioner(s)

Versus

Union of India and Ors. Respondent(s)

J U D G M E N T

ANIRUDDHA BOSE, J.

These proceedings originate from the Writ Petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India registered as W.P. (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 (T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India and Ors.), which is in the nature of a public interest litigation. It was instituted for protection of forest lands in the Nilgiris district of the State of Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, the scope of that writ petition was enlarged so as to protect such

natural resources throughout the country. The original writ petitioner has since passed away (on 1st June 2016) but in an order passed on 3rd February 2017, this Court opined that being a public interest litigation, there was no requirement for bringing on record the legal representatives of the deceased petitioner. The writ petition, in substance, continued with the cause title “in Re: T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India & Ors”. Various Orders have been passed from time to time in this writ petition to ensure preservation of forest resources of this country in balance with economic activities. By an Order of this Court dated 9th May 2002, a Central Empowered Committee (“CEC”) was directed to be formed primarily for monitoring implementation of this Court’s orders and to place the incidents of non-compliance before us. Subsequently, by a notification issued on 17th September 2002 by the Ministry of Environment and Forest in exercise of power under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, this committee was constituted under statutory provisions. CEC has been bringing to the notice of this Court the steps taken for removal of encroachment, implementation of working plans, compensatory

afforestation, plantation and other conservation issues. In this order, we shall be mainly dealing with two sets of issues. The first set relates to mining activities in and around a wildlife sanctuary in the State of Rajasthan- known as “Jamua Ramgarh” (also spelt as Jamwa Ramgarh). The second set of issues is wider in scope, and involves prescribing eco-sensitive zones (ESZ) surrounding the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. The subject of mining and other commercial activities within the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks (protected forests) shall also be dealt by us in this order. The applications before us require examination in the perspective of a set of recommendations made by the CEC and we have been urged by a set of applicants to make certain modifications of this Court’s earlier directions concerning steps to be taken for protection of forest resources. The applicants seeking modifications of our earlier orders include a set of miners, and, in some cases, the State Governments asking for opening up of the protected forest areas and their buffer zones, on which restrictions have been placed in by our earlier orders, for commercial exploitation. There is dispute as to what would constitute the buffer zones on

ESZ in respect of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, as there are divergence of views among the various stakeholders.

2. The present set of applications arise out of a report of the CEC dated 20th November 2003. This report specifically pertains to Jamua Ramgarh wildlife sanctuary. This sanctuary covers an area of about 300 square kilometres. The said report gives a horrific picture of ravaging of a protected forest mainly by private miners mostly with temporary working permits obtained from the Governmental agencies. Following recommendations were made in this report:-

“17..... (i) all mining leases which wholly or partly fall within the forest area inside the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and also within the safety zone, should be immediately cancelled. The mining activity can be allowed to be resumed only after the new/amended mining leases, after excluding the forest area and the safety zone are sanctioned by the competent authority and the conditions mentioned herein under are fully complied with;

(ii) presently a safety zone of twenty five meter has been fixed for Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and other sanctuaries in Rajasthan as against 500 meter for Ranthambhore National Park in Rajasthan itself. In Madhya Pradesh safety zone of 250 meter for all the 20 forest area has been fixed. The CEC is of the view that minimum 500 meter safety zone around National Parks and Sanctuaries is necessary where no mining, construction and other projects should be allowed. Without a reasonable safety zone the habitat and wild life in the National Parks and Sanctuaries are adversely affected. Although stringent conditions are imposed at the time of the sanction of the mining leases, none are practically

complied with due to weak enforcement of the laws. The mining causes heavy disturbance in the area due to blasting, removal of over burden, chiseling, transportation, flying debris and movement of a large number of labourers and other persons. The safety zone of twenty five meter presently prescribed by the Rajasthan Forest Department is totally inadequate as the rocks torn apart during blasting can travel much beyond the present safety zone. However, increasing the safety zone to the desired level of 500 meter will result in closure of large number of mines. Taking a holistic overall view of the situation, the CEC recommends that for the Jamua Ramgarh wild life sanctuary, for the "existing" mines the safety zone may be fixed as 100 meter wherein no mining should be permitted. "For new" mining leases the safety zone may be fixed as 500 meter.

(iii) reclamation and rehabilitation of the area mined inside the sanctuary should be carried out in a time bound manner at the cost of the user agency for which a detailed reclamation and rehabilitation plan along with various items of work, cost involved and time frame should be prepared and implemented on priority basis. The plan presently prepared by the State Government is totally inadequate. It does not provide for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mining pits at all. No provision for removal of stones and rocks scattered in the sanctuary has been made. Intensive plantations and protection has not been provided. The revised plan should incorporate the above and other necessary measures to provide a congenial habitat for wild life. In the event adequate funds for this purpose cannot be recovered from the erstwhile mine lease owners, the same should be made available by the State Government;

(iv) mining around the sanctuary should be allowed to restart only after a fool proof mechanism is put in place to ensure recovery of funds for implementation of reclamation and rehabilitation plan by the State Government;

(v) exemplary compensation equivalent to the present market value of the entire mineral removed by the respective mine owners by mining inside the sanctuary in violation of the F.C. Act and/or the W. P. Act should be recovered from them on the basis of the recorded production or the estimated figures mentioned in the F.C. Act applications. The money so recovered should be used

for protection and development of the sanctuary to its full potential;

(vi) the left over minerals scattered inside the sanctuary should be directed to be removed immediately.

(vii) the left over mining equipments such as cranes etc. should be confiscated and removed outside the sanctuary at the cost of the erstwhile mine lease holders;

(viii) no mining should be permitted adjoining the sanctuary till the boundary of the sanctuary is demarcated on the ground and the boundary pillars are verified with the fixed reference points;

(ix) disciplinary action should be taken in a time bound manner against the erring officials in the Mines and the Forest Departments of the State of Rajasthan and the MoEF for allowing mining in violation of the F.C. Act, the W. P. Act and/or this Hon'ble Court's order;"

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

3. This Court had converted this report with its set of recommendations into an Interlocutory Application and was allocated registration number I.A. 1000 of 2003.

4. On 20th September 2012, a second report was submitted by the CEC. The recommendations made in the second report went beyond the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and dealt with creation of identification and declaration of safety zones around protected forests all across the country. The question of having ESZ around the protected forests was examined by this Court earlier in another Writ Petition [W.P. (Civil) No. 460 of 2004] in

Goa Foundation v. Union of India. In the said writ petition, the following order was passed on 4th December 2006 [reported in (2011) 15 SCC 791]: -

“4. The Ministry is directed to give a final opportunity to all States/Union Territories to respond to its letter dated 27-5-2005. The State of Goa also is permitted to give appropriate proposal in addition to what is said to have already been sent to the Central Government. The communication sent to the States/Union Territories shall make it clear that if the proposals are not sent even now within a period of four weeks of receipt of the communication from the Ministry, this Court may have to consider passing orders for implementation of the decision that was taken on 21-1- 2002, namely, notification of the areas within 10 km. of the boundaries of the sanctuaries and national parks as eco-sensitive areas with a view to conserve the forest, wildlife and environment, and having regard to the precautionary principles. If the States/Union Territories now fail to respond, they would do so at their own risk and peril”.

5. Two writ petitions have been instituted titled as **Goa Foundation v. Union of India** [W.P. (Civil) No.460 of 2004] and **Goa Foundation v. Union of India and Others** [W.P. (Civil) No.435 of 2012], in relation enforcement of various circulars issued for enforcement of environmental laws and to prevent illegal mining in different States including the State of Goa. There are certain overlapping issues involved in the present writ petition and the cases of **Goa Foundation** (supra). The directions

which we propose to issue in this judgment/order shall take into account the orders passed in the cases of **Goa Foundation** (supra) and such directions shall be supplemental to the orders passed in any of the aforesaid two writ petitions if our directions passed in this order relate to areas or subjects covered by any mandate passed in the said two writ petitions.

6. A set of Guidelines for Declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ) around National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries had been formulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) of the Government of India on 9th February 2011 [F. No.1-9/2007 WL – I (pt)]. These Guidelines deal with the process and procedures to be adopted for declaring ESZ. In Clauses 3 and 4 of these Guidelines, it has been stipulated: -

“3. Purpose for declaring Eco-Sensitive Zones:

The purpose of declaring Eco-sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries is to create some kind of “Shock Absorber” for the Protected Areas. They would also act as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving lesser protection. As has been decided by the National Board for Wildlife, the activities in the Eco-sensitive zones would be of a regulatory nature rather than prohibitive nature, unless and otherwise so required.

4. Extent of Eco-Sensitive Zones:

4.1 Many of the existing Protected Areas have already undergone tremendous development in close vicinity to

their boundaries. Some of the Protected Areas actually lying in the urban setup (Eg. Guindy National Park, Tamil Nadu, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Maharashtra, etc). Therefore, defining the extent of eco-sensitive zones around Protected Areas will have to be kept flexible and Protected Area specific. The width of the Eco-sensitive Zone and type of regulations will differ from Protected Area to Protected Area. However, as a general principle the width of the Eco-sensitive Zone could go up to 10 Kms around a Protected Area as provided in the Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002.

4.2 *In case where sensitive corridors, connectivity and ecologically important patches, crucial for landscape linkage, are even beyond 10 kms width, these should be included in the Eco-sensitive Zone.*

4.3 *Further, even in context of a particular Protected Area, the distribution of an area of Eco-sensitive Zone and the extent of regulation may not be uniform all around and it could be of variable width and extent.”*

(quoted verbatim from paperback)

7. In Clauses 6 and 7 of the said Guidelines, it has been specified:-

“6. The procedure to be adopted:

6.1 *As has been indicated in the forgoing paras, the basic aim is to regulate certain activities around National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary so as to minimize the negative impacts of such activities on the fragile ecosystem encompassing the Protected Area. As a first step towards achieving this goal, it is a pre-requisite that an inventory of the different land use patterns and the different types of activities, types and number of industries operating around each of the Protected Area (National Parks, Sanctuaries) as well as important Corridors be made. The inventory could be done by the concerned Range Officers, who can take a stock of activities within 10 km of his range.*

6.2 For the above purpose, a small committee comprising the concerned Wildlife Warden, an Ecologist, an official from the Local Self Government and an official of the Revenue Department of the concerned area, could be formed. The said committee could suggest the:

- (i) Extent of eco-sensitive zones for the Protected Area being considered.
- (ii) The requirement of such a zone to act as a shock absorber.
- (iii) To suggest the best methods for management of the eco-sensitive zones, so suggested.
- (iv) To suggest broad based thematic activities to be included in the Master Plan for the region.

6.3 Based on the above, the Chief Wildlife Warden could group the activities under the following categories (an indicative list of such activities is attached as **ANNEXURE-1**):-

- (i) Prohibited
- (ii) Restricted with safeguards.
- (iii) Permissible

6.4 Once the proposal for Eco-sensitive zones has been finalized, the same may be forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for further processing and notification. Here, it may be noted that, the State/ Union Territory Forest Department could forward the proposals to the respective authority in the State Government with copy to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as and when the proposals (even if it is for single Protected Area) are complete. An indicative list of details that need to be submitted along with the proposals is at **ANNEXURE-2**.

6.5 It is to mention here that in cases where the boundary of a Protected Area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form part of any Protected Area, it shall be the endeavour of both the State/ Union Territory Governments to have a mutual consultation and decide upon the width of the ecosensitive zone around the Protected Area in question.

6.6 The State Government should endeavour to convey a very strong message to the public that ESZ are not meant

*to hamper their day to day activities, but instead, is meant to protect the precious forests/Protected Areas in their locality from any negative impact, and also to refine the environment around the Protected Areas. A copy of the notification of the Sultanpur Eco-sensitive Zone issued by the Ministry is attached herewith at **ANNEXURE-3** for reference and guidance.*

7. These guidelines are indicative in nature and the State / Union Territory Governments may use these as basic framework to develop specific guidelines applicable in the context of their National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, important corridors, etc. with a view to minimizing and preferably eliminating any negative impact on protected areas.”

(quoted verbatim from paperback)

8. As per the said Guidelines, commercial mining, setting up of saw mills and industries causing pollution, commercial use of firewood, establishment of major hydro-electric projects, use of production of any hazardous substances, undertaking activities related to tourism like over-flying the national park area by any aircraft, hot-air balloons, discharge of effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or terrestrial areas have been proposed to be made prohibited activities. Certain other activities having lesser environment damaging potential have been proposed to be regulated.

9. By an order passed on 4th August 2006, this Court had, inter-alia, restrained grant of temporary working permits for

mining within safety zones around any national park/wildlife sanctuary declared under Sections 18, 26-A or 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. As an interim measure, direction was issued to maintain one kilometre safety zone, which was subject to the orders that may be made in the present IA (I.A. No.1000 of 2003).

10. The second report of the CEC dated 20th September 2012 makes the following recommendations as regards identification and declaration of ESZ. This report entitled **“Note regarding safety zones (Eco-sensitive zones) around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries”** makes the following recommendations:-

“10. After considering that during the last ten years no significant progress has been made regarding identification and declaration of Safety Zones around protected areas and considering the matter in its totality, an implementable scheme has been prepared by the CEC and which has been dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

11. For the purpose of identification and declaration of the Safety Zones around National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries (hereinafter referred to as protected areas), the protected areas based on their areas, are classified into four categories:

*i) **CATEGORY-A** - the protected areas having an area of 500 sq. km. or more. The total number of such protected areas is 73 and their total area is about 1,01,389 sq. km (63.44 % of total area of protected areas);*

*ii) **CATEGORY-B** - the protected areas having an area between 200 sq. km. to 500 sq. km. The total number of such protected areas is 115 and their total area is about 38942 sq. km. (24.37 % of total area of protected areas);*

iii) **CATEGORY-C** - the protected areas having an area between 100 sq. km. to 200 sq. km. The total number of such protected areas is 85 and their total area is about 12,066 sq. km (about 7.55 % of total area of protected areas); and

iv) **CATEGORY-D** - the protected areas having an area up to 100 sq. km. The total number of such protected areas is 344 and their total area is about 7,422 sq. km (about 4.65 % of total area of all protected areas).

12. Wherever two or more protected areas are contiguous to each other, such protected areas will be placed in the appropriate category based on the sum total of their areas (and not on the basis of area of individual protected area). The details of some of the contiguous protected areas are given below:

i) Corbett National Park (520 sq. km.) and Sonanadi Sanctuary (301 sq. km) - total area is 821 sq. km and therefore both will fall in Category-A;

ii) Gir National Park (258 sq. km.) and Gir Sanctuary (1,153 sq. km.) - total area is 1,411 sq. km. and therefore both will fall in Category-A;

iii) Periyar National Park (350 sq. km.) and Periyar Sanctuary (427 sq. km.) - total area is 777 sq. km. and therefore both will fall in Category-A;

iv) Satpura National Park (585 sq. km.), Bori Sanctuary (485 sq. km.) and Pachmarhi Sanctuary (417 sq. km.) - total area is 1488 sq. km. and therefore all three will fall in Category-A;

iv) Valmiki National Park (335 sq. km.) and Valmiki Sanctuary (545 sq. km.) - total area is 880 sq. km. and therefore both will fall in Category-A;

vi) Tadoba National Park (116 sq. km.) and Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary (509 sq. km.) - total

area is 625 sq. km. and therefore both will fall in Category-A; and

vii) Sariska National Park (273 sq. km.) and Sariska Sanctuary (219 sq. km.) - total area is 492 sq. km. and therefore both will fall in Category-B;

13. The Safety Zone, in respect of protected areas falling in 'Category-A and Category-B, may comprise of all the areas including non-forest areas falling within a distance of two kilometers and one kilometer respectively from the boundaries of the protected area. Such distances, in respect of protected areas falling within Category-C and Category-D, may be kept at 500 meter and 100 meter respectively.

14. The grant/renewal of mining leases (excluding for collection of boulders, gravel and sand from river beds), setting up of hazardous industries, brick kilns, wood based industries (except MDF/Particle Boards Plants) will be treated as prohibited activities within the Safety Zone (eco-sensitive zones). The activities such as setting up of industries (other than those included in the list of prohibited activities), hotels and restaurants including resorts, commercial helicopter services, hydel projects, irrigations projects, canals, laying of transmission lines and distribution lines above 33 KV, roads of more than five meter width and collection of boulders, gravel and sand from the river beds will be treated as regulated activities and which will be permissible only after obtaining environment clearance and clearance of the Standing Committee, National Board for Wildlife. All other activities which are not prescribed as prohibited activities or regulated activities will be treated as permissible activities.

15. The concerned State/UT will be at liberty to shift a protected area from a lower category to higher category (say from Category-C to Category-B) after considering the importance of the protected area on account of:

i) presence of flagship species/endangered species such as Tiger, Lion, Elephant, Rhino, Snow Leopard, Red Panda, Hangul, Musk deer, Great Indian Bustard, Lion Tailed Macaque, floricans;

ii) *fragile eco-system such as Western Ghats, North Eastern States, areas having high altitude flora and fauna, rain forest, mangroves, marine eco-system;*

iii) *World Heritage sites; and*

iv) *Wetland eco-systems*

16. *The concerned State/UT Governments may after detailed examination of the status of habitation, existing industries and other activities and other relevant factors, and, if found desirable and in public interest forward the proposal(s) for shifting a protected area from a higher category to a lower category. They may also forward the proposal(s) for exclusion of the areas of cities falling within the Safety Zone. The MoEF thereafter will examine such proposals and place such proposals before the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife for its consideration. The proposals cleared by the Standing Committee of the NBWL will be placed before this Hon'ble Court for seeking its permission. It is only after obtaining the permission of this Hon'ble Court that a protected area may be shifted from a higher category to a lower category.*

17. *The Safety Zones (eco-sensitive zones) around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries will be in addition to the following eco-sensitive zones notified by the MoEF (and by other notifications, if any):*

i) *S.O. 20(E), (6/1/1989) - Prohibiting industries on Murud-Janjira, District Raigadh, Maharashtra;*

ii) *S.O. 102(E), (1/2/1989) - Restricting location of industries, mining & other activities in Doon Valley (UP);*

iii) *S.O. 416(E), (20/6/1991) - Dahanu Taluka, District Thane (Maharashtra) to declare as Ecologically Fragile Area, amended 1999;*

iv) *S.O.319(E), (7/5/1992) - Restricting certain activities causing environmental degradation at Aravalli Range;*

v) *S.O. 481 (E), (5/7/1996) - No Development Zone at Numaligarh, East of Kaziranga;*

vi) S.O. 884(E), (19/12/1996) - Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority, 1996, amended 2001 ;

vii) S.O. 350(E), (13/5/1998) - Order constituting the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevent and Control) Authority;

viii) S.O. 825(E), (17.9.1998) - Pachmarhi Region as an Eco-Sensitive Zone;

ix) S.O. 52(E), (17/1/2001) Mahabaleswar Panchgani Region as an Eco-Sensitive Zone;

x) S.O. 133 (E), (4/2/2003) - Matheran and surrounding region as an Eco-Sensitive Zone

1. S.O. 83 (E), (16/01/2004) - Amendments to S.O. 133(E) dated 4/2/2003;

xi) S.O. 1545(E), (25/06/2009), Mount Abu as Eco-Sensitive Zone.

xii) S.O. 1260(E), (31/05/2012) - Girnar Reserve Forest as Eco-Sensitive Zone.

18. It is respectfully submitted that the above proposals are submitted in the back-drop of inordinate delay that has taken place in the identification and declaration of Safety Zones around National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries and so as to ensure that the process of such declarations do not remain pending indefinitely.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

11. To the said report, another supplementary note dated 18th January 2013 has been submitted. This report is also in connection with notifying the ESZ around protected forests. The following passage from this report is relevant: -

“4. After considering the inordinate delay which has already taken place in notifying the safety zone around National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries and considering the ground situation as it exists, the CEC is of the considered

view that it may be appropriate that an early decision is taken regarding the safety zones around National Park/ Sanctuaries. The proposal submitted by the CEC while ensuring that effective restrictions and regulations are put in place immediately and implemented in an objective manner also, after detailed examination, provides for adequate flexibility to modify the areas of the safety zones.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

12. In connection with the I.A. No.1000 of 2003, several other applications have been filed, mainly by miners concerning the Jamua Ramgarh wildlife sanctuary. The order passed on 4th August 2006 by this Court [reported in (2010) 13 SCC 740] in relation to grant of temporary working permits was made subjecting them to compliance of certain pre conditions. These preconditions, inter-alia, were: -

“19. (i) TWPs can only be granted for the renewal of mining leases, and not where the lease is being granted for the first time to the applicant user agency;

(ii) The mine is not located inside any national park/sanctuary notified under Sections 18, 26-A or 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972;

(iii) The grant of TWP would not result in any mining activity within the safety zone around such areas referred to in Precondition (ii) above (as an interim measure, one kilometre safety zone shall be maintained subject to the orders that may be made in IA No. 1000 regarding Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary);

(iv) The user agency who has broken up the area of the mine (in respect of which TWP is being sought) has or had the requisite environmental clearances and at no time prior to the grant of the TWP was any mining being carried on by the user agency in relation to the mine in question, in violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act

(for short “the FC Act”). In cases involving violation of the FC Act, a formal decision on merit should be taken under the FC Act after considering the gravity of the violation. However, the grant of a TWP may be considered where past violations have been regularised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (for short “MoEF”) by the grant of an approval under the FC Act with retrospective effect;

(v) The conditions attached to the approval under the FC Act for the grant of the mining lease (or the renewal of the mining lease) have been fulfilled, particularly those in respect of (but not limited to) compensatory afforestation, reclamation plan and overburden dumping on the specified site;

(vi) The user agency has, within the stipulated time, already filed a proposal in conformity with the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1980 for seeking an approval under the FC Act along with the complete details as are required to be furnished. An application for the grant of TWP in favour of the user agencies, who have either not filed a proper proposal and/or have not provided complete information, particularly in respect of (but not limited to) compensatory afforestation, phased reclamation plan, felling of trees, details of minerals extracted in the past, etc. should not be entertained;

(vii) A TWP shall be granted only limited to working in the area broken up legally and during the validity of the lease. No TWP can be granted in respect of, or extending to either unbroken area or the areas which have been broken after the expiry of the mining lease or have been broken in violation of the FC Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(viii) In no circumstances can the duration of a TWP extend beyond the period of one year. Where an application for the grant of permission under the FC Act is not disposed of during the currency of TWP, the applicant, on the strength of the same TWP, may continue to operate for a period not exceeding three months unless specific orders are obtained from this Court; and

(ix) A valid lease under the MMRD Act exists [including by way of a deemed extension in terms of Rule 24-A(6) of the Mineral Concession Rules] in respect of the area of the TWP.”

13. We shall now briefly refer to the individual I.A.s filed in connection with I.A No. 1000 of 2003:-

(i) Applicants in I.A. Nos. 982-984 of 2003, 1026-1028 of 2004, 1123-1124 of 2004, 1197-1199 of 2004, 1210-1211 of 2004, 1250-1251 of 2004 and 1512 of 2006 are firms who claim to be mining lease holders or their representative bodies seeking impleadment in I.A. No. 1000 of 2003 as also other reliefs. All these applicants (barring the applicant in I.A. No.1512, i.e. M/s. Andhi Marbles) seek impleadment in the present proceeding. All of them also seek certain direction that might allow them to carry on mining activities. Among them, M/s. Jaipur Mineral Development Syndical Private Limited (I.A. Nos.1123-1124 of 2004) has taken a plea that Section 66(4) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 was not applicable to it and in that regard a pending Writ Petition instituted by them in the High Court of Rajasthan (Writ Petition No. 570 of 2002) has been cited. In the said application permission has been sought for restarting the mining activities in non-forest area.

Directions have also been asked to prevent initiation of penal proceedings against the applicant under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) The applicant in I.A. Nos.982-984 of 2003 is one Smt. Magan Devi Meena. Her case is that she was allotted mining area which is outside the reserve forest/sanctuary in Thali village and falls outside Pillar no. 407 (the demarcation point of forest/sanctuary area). She essentially questions legality of the letter dated 30th May 2003 issued by the Mining Engineer Jaipur, office of Mining Engineer & Geology Department, Jaipur, Rajasthan stopping mining operation in the disputed area of Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and pending completion of demarcation.

(iii) In I.A. Nos. 1210-1211 of 2004, the applicant is Madhu Agarwal. Her prayer is for fresh demarcation of the Pillar no.1 to Pillar no.428 around the said sanctuary and she has also sought directions on the State Government to release the excess land from the reserve forest area after fresh demarcation. The applicant in this

case has been involved in mining of dolomite in Jamua Ramgarh Tehsil in the area known as Rayanwala of Digota Forest Block 61.

(iv) I.A. Nos. 1250-1251 of 2004 has been taken out by Bhushan Sharma, successor in interest of one Sharda Devi, who was the original allottee of mining around the Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. It is the case of the applicant that his operations have been stopped by letter dated 30th May 2003 issued by the Mining Engineer Jaipur, office of Mining Engineer & Geology Department, Jaipur, Rajasthan in the disputed area of Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary. Survey had revealed that mining activities were being carried on inside the wildlife sanctuary. The report of CEC dated 27th May 2003 found number of mines operating around or in two villages, Sankotda and Thali, which were within the sanctuary and the CEC also found that the earlier finding of a Committee could not be taken as conclusive proof that the area involved was a non-forest land and fell outside the sanctuary. The State of Rajasthan, however, has

taken a stand in their affidavit affirmed on 15th April 2004 that delineation and demarcation of the boundaries have already been done.

(v) In I.A. No. 1512 of 2006, M/s. Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd are the applicants. They have prayed for permission to resume mining operations excluding the land to the extent of 100 metres from the forest/sanctuary.

(vi) In I.A. No. 3880 of 2015, the applicant is the State of Rajasthan. Prayer has been made in this application for appropriate direction for issuing the ESZ of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and to keep in abeyance a letter issued by CEC on 21st October 2014 by which one kilometre distance has been required to be maintained in respect of mining activities from the boundaries of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. Certain other clarifications have also been sought as regards the order of this Court passed on 4th August 2006 and we shall deal with the said issues later in this judgment. The State of Rajasthan has filed several other affidavits and the common theme of these affidavits is for lifting the

restrictions and permit mining activities in and around the protected forests to energise the economy of the State. The State seeks permission for subsisting mining activities to operate outside the protected forests and ESZ. It is also their stand that most of the mining areas in Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary were sanctioned prior to coming into operation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and declaration of the said sanctuary on 31st May 1982.

14. Apart from mining activities in the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary, applications have also been taken out in relation to the CEC reports as the said reports deal with protected forests all across the country and contemplate uniform ESZ norms for their protection. On 14th July 2003, the recommendations of CEC dated 27th December 2002 were accepted by this Court in I.A. No.887 of 2003. The said application related to wood based industries in the State of Maharashtra, and, inter-alia, concerned 64 saw mills. That application was disposed of with a direction for consideration of their cases within a period of two months and if they were found eligible, their applications were directed to be sent to the CEC. The latter was to submit a report

and the State of Maharashtra was directed to abide by the aforesaid recommendations.

(i) In I.A. No.1412 of 2005, the applicants are Maharashtra Timber Laghu Udyog Mahasangha alongwith the Poona Timber Merchant (owners of saw mills in the State of Maharashtra). They want clarification of the order of this Court passed in I.A. No.887 of 2003 for consideration of the cases of 64 saw mill owners for grant for grant of license as per notification dated 16th July 1981 issued by the State of Maharashtra amending the Bombay Forest Rules, 1942. This Court had directed in the aforesaid order (of 14th July 2003) that the cases of the applicants may be examined by the State Government within a period of two months and if they are found eligible, their applications could be sent to the CEC who might submit a report to this Court. In the present application the applicants want grant of license considering condition no.3 of the Government's Notification dated 16th July 1981.

(ii) Applicants in I.A. No. 117831 of 2019 are Maharashtra Timber Laghu Udyog Mahasangha alongwith the Poona

Timber Merchant (64 saw mills owners) in connection with grant of licenses for operating saw mills. In the present order, we are confining our examination of proceedings arising out of I.A. No.1000 of 2003. As such, the aforesaid applications ought to be listed independently before the appropriate Bench.

15. The applicant in I.A. No. 96949 of 2019 is the State of Maharashtra. On 11th December 2018, this Court had passed an order in respect of 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, which included Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary.

This order, inter-alia, records and directs: -

“It is submitted by the learned Amicus that this issue has been pending since sometime in December, 2006. 12 years have gone-by but no effective steps have been taken by the State Governments in respect of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries mentioned above.

Under the circumstances, we direct that an area of 10 Kms around these 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries be declared as Eco Sensitive Zone by the MoEF. The declaration be made by the MoEF at the earliest.

Liberty is granted to the State Governments to move an application for modification of this order along with proposal only two weeks after submission of the proposals to the MoEF.

List the matters at the end of February, 2019.

In the meanwhile, interim order to continue.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

The prayer of the State of Maharashtra in this application is to the following effect: -

“A) This Hon’ble Court be pleased to modify its order dated 11.12.2018 directing that an area of 10 kilometers around Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary situated in the State of Maharashtra be declared as Eco Sensitive Zone by the Ministry of Environment and Forest; and

B) That this Hon’ble Court be pleased to direct that the area of 0-3.5 kilometers as proposed in the proposal submitted by the State Government on 22.05.2019 to the Ministry of Environment and Forest be declared as Eco Sensitive Zone in respect of the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary; and

C) Pass any other order and or directions as this Hon’ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

16. The other applications in respect of the same sanctuary is by an association of real estate developers, CREDAI-MCHI registered as I.A. No.65571 of 2021. The main prayer in I.A. No.65571 of 2021 is:-

“(a) Modify the order dated 11.12.2018 passed by this Hon’ble Court in I.A. No. 1000 in W.P. (C) No. 202 of 1995 inasmuch as it relates to the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary and direct that the Eco Sensitive Zone around the said Sanctuary shall be in terms of the proposal dated 10.03.2021 submitted by the State Government and the Draft Notification dated 08.04.2021 published by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India; and / or

(b) Pass such other order(s) as this Hon’ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

17. The order on 11th December 2018 was passed by this Court as the proposals in respect of 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries had not yet been received by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Recommendations of CEC as regards maintaining ESZ were made in relation to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks on 20th September 2012. As per the order passed on 11th December 2018, the proposal of the State Government was to be made before the MoEF&CC and it appears that a draft notification dated 8th April 2021 concerning Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary has already been published by the MoEF&CC. Let the MoEF&CC take final decision in relation to such draft notification as per the provisions of law. Such decision, if already taken, may be placed before this Court one week after reopening of the Court on conclusion of the summer vacation. If such decision is not taken, then the decision may be taken as per law within a period of six weeks and be placed before us within the same timeframe. This Court shall consider passing appropriate direction thereafter, upon going through such decision.

18. In I.A. No.1992 of 2007, the M.P. State Mining Corporation Limited has applied for the following reliefs:-

“i. grant permission to file present Application for Clarification;

ii. clarify that the directions as contained in interim Order dated 4.8.2006 of this Hon'ble Court in I.A. Nos.1413, 1414, 1454 in I.A. Nos. 1413, 1426, 1428, 1440, 1439, 1441 , 1444-1445, 1459 and 1460 in Writ Petition (C) No.202 of 1995 (T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI & Ors. Pertains only to mining activity in Temporary Working Permission (TWP) cases requiring approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and that the said directions do not apply to the regular quarry lease on a revenue land particularly when such quarry lease is granted to the State owned Mining Corporation by the State Government itself.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

19. So far as this application is concerned, we repeat that in this order, we are dealing with the issues arising out of IA No.1000 of 2003. The scope of this application relates to mining and other activities within the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries and maintaining ESZ around individual protected forests. The reliefs asked for by the MP State Mining Corporation Limited in IA No. 1992 of 2007 do not come within the ambit of the subject we are addressing in this judgment/order. This application of the Mining Corporation company is in connection

with temporary working permits in non-forest areas. This application will also have to be addressed separately.

20. There are two affidavits of M/s. Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd affirmed on 19th February 2004 and 29th July 2004 pertaining to Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary. Complaint against said M/s. Andhi Marbles is in relation to mining leases granted and operated by them. In the CEC report which has been transformed into I.A. No.1000 of 2003, it has been recorded that they were granted mining leases in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as well as the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. They had continued working on the temporary permits after the order of this Court dated 12th December 1996. In the Order of this Court reported in [(1997) 2 SCC 267] it has been inter-alia observed:-

“4. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted with a view to check further deforestation which ultimately results in ecological imbalance; and therefore, the provisions made therein for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith, must apply to all forests irrespective of the nature of ownership or classification thereof. The word “forest” must be understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description covers all statutorily recognised forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise for the purpose of Section 2(i) of the Forest Conservation Act. The term “forest land”, occurring in Section 2, will not only include “forest” as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of the ownership. This is how it has to be understood for the

purpose of Section 2 of the Act. The provisions enacted in the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for the conservation of forests and the matters connected therewith must apply clearly to all forests so understood irrespective of the ownership or classification thereof. This aspect has been made abundantly clear in the decisions of this Court in Ambica Quarry Works v. State of Gujarat [(1987) 1 SCC 213], Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P. [1989 Supp (1) SCC 504] and recently in the order dated 29-11-1996 (Supreme Court Monitoring Committee v. Mussoorie Dehradun Development Authority [WP (C) No 749 of 1995 decided on 29-11-1996]). The earlier decision of this Court in State of Bihar v. Banshi Ram Modi [(1985) 3 SCC 643] has, therefore, to be understood in the light of these subsequent decisions. We consider it necessary to reiterate this settled position emerging from the decisions of this Court to dispel the doubt, if any, in the perception of any State Government or authority. This has become necessary also because of the stand taken on behalf of the State of Rajasthan, even at this late stage, relating to permissions granted for mining in such area which is clearly contrary to the decisions of this Court. It is reasonable to assume that any State Government which has failed to appreciate the correct position in law so far, will forthwith correct its stance and take the necessary remedial measures without any further delay.”

21. The CEC's observation in I.A. No.1000 of 2003 is that no mining activity was permissible inside the sanctuary as per this Court's Order dated 14th February 2000 and the temporary working permits were granted in violation of the applicable statutory provisions and guidelines as the area involved fell inside the sanctuary. M/s. Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. have taken a defence that their mining activities were in terms of the temporary working permit issued and in compliance with the

specified conditions laid down by the MoEF&CC. A point has also been taken that the limits of the sanctuary was not notified and no notification under Section 26A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 was issued to declare the said area as sanctuary. They have also taken a point that the mining lease covering forest has been deleted from the lease document and they seek to operate two quarries, on non-forest land beyond the safety zone of 25 metres, which has been specified as part of the Mineral Policy, 1994 of the State of Rajasthan. They also, in effect, seek resumption of mining activities in the area beyond 25 metres from the forest boundary.

22. As regards the Guidelines of 9th February 2011, which has been referred to in the affidavit of MoEF&CC affirmed/verified by Dr. Subrata Bose, Scientist 'F' Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, stand of M/s. Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. is that no consensus has been reached as regards notifying the areas within 10 kilometres of the boundaries of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as ESZ.

23. In the affidavit filed on behalf of MoEF&CC, which we have referred to in the preceding paragraph, it has been stated that the Guidelines for Declaration of ESZ have been notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. For the purpose of formulation of ESZ in relation of individual protected forest area, Para 6 of the said Guidelines has been brought to our notice. A detailed hierarchy has been prescribed for declaration of ESZ. Referring to the case of the **Goa Foundation** (W.P. (C) No.435/2012), it has been stated in this affidavit that mining activity is prohibited within a distance of 1 kilometre or the specified ESZ, whichever is higher.

24. On the pleas of M/s. Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. and another leaseholder, Munni Devi, in subsequent affidavit verified on 29th April 2004 the MoEF&CC had justified granting of working permit to the said firms.

25. The next affidavit of MoEF&CC was verified on 14th September 2005 and this affidavit deals with fixing of buffer zones for activities outside sanctuaries/forests. In this affidavit, it has been admitted that with respect to the details given in the earlier affidavit dated 29th April 2004 the decision taken by the

Ministry at that point of time while granting temporary working permission on already broken up area in Jamua Ramgarh could not incorporate all factual details and thus might not have been strictly compatible with the principles of the environmental conservation. It has further been stated in this affidavit that the Ministry directed the State Government to ensure phased closure of mines.

26. Altogether seven affidavits dated 15th April 2004, 17th September 2004, 9th December 2004, 13th October 2006, 10th May 2007, 12th August 2008 and 1st November 2012 filed by the State of Rajasthan are on record before us. The stand of the State of Rajasthan as reflected in these affidavits are primarily in relation to the creation of ESZ. It is their case that the decision of 25 metres safety zone in relation to Jamua Ramgarh sanctuary has been conceived by the State and the State Government has also taken a decision that in the vicinity of sanctuaries, national parks and reserve forests, mining activities should not be undertaken within 25 metres. As regards other forest areas, their position is that mining ought to be undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the forest areas. They

have expressed difficulties over taking over or acquisition of land around any sanctuary or other protected forest and their ESZ without proper proceeding. As regards mining operations within sanctuary area of Jamua Ramgarh, it has been stated that all mining activities within the sanctuary have been stopped. In their affidavit dated 12th August 2008, it has been disclosed by the State that mining activities in non-forest areas within 100 metres of the Jamua Ramgarh sanctuary has been closed. Their plea is for allowing mining activity in non-forest areas within protected forests and beyond the ESZ of 100 metres for economic activities, in the interest of local population as also the State's economy.

27. It has also been highlighted by the State that 25 sanctuaries, 2 national parks have been declared by the State comprising of a total area of 9,07,070 hectares and an area of 23,29,659 hectares of area as forest area or deemed forest is already existing as eco-sensitive/eco fragile/buffer/safety zones in that State within which no non-forest activities is allowed without proper permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State of Rajasthan has opposed the proposal for

declaring 10 kilometres beyond the boundary of sanctuaries and national parks being declared as ESZ.

28. The role of the State cannot be confined to that of a facilitator or generator of economic activities for immediate upliftment of the fortunes of the State. The State also has to act as a trustee for the benefit of the general public in relation to the natural resources so that sustainable development can be achieved in the long term. Such role of the State is more relevant today, than, possibly, at any point of time in history with the threat of climate catastrophe resulting from global warming looming large. This Court has highlighted the Public Trust Doctrine in the case of **M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath and Others** [(1997) 1 SCC 388] and opined that the Public Trust Doctrine is part of the law of land. In Paragraph 25 of the said judgment, as reported, this doctrine has been explained with reference to writings of Joseph L. Sax, Professor of Law, University of Michigan, the proponent of Modern Public Trust Doctrine:-

“25. The Public Trust Doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, waters and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them

a subject of private ownership. The said resources being a gift of nature, they should be made freely available to everyone irrespective of the status in life. The doctrine enjoins upon the Government to protect the resources for the enjoyment of the general public rather than to permit their use for private ownership or commercial purposes. According to Professor Sax the Public Trust Doctrine imposes the following restrictions on governmental authority:

“Three types of restrictions on governmental authority are often thought to be imposed by the public trust: first, the property subject to the trust must not only be used for a public purpose, but it must be held available for use by the general public; second, the property may not be sold, even for a fair cash equivalent; and third the property must be maintained for particular types of uses.”

29. Reliance has been placed on the said doctrine in earlier orders of this Court in this very writ petition, passed on 30th October 2002, 26th September 2005 and 13th February 2012. So far as the views of the State of Rajasthan is concerned, as reflected in their affidavits and written notes, their consideration for justifying mining in Jamua Ramgarh and its periphery primarily stems from the prospect of immediate economic gains and their role as a trustee of natural resources of the land has been largely overlooked.

30. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is against having a uniform ESZ for all national parks and reserved forests. Their view is that the ESZ area ought to be site-specific. Our attention has been drawn to the

Comprehensive Guidelines formulated, to which we have referred earlier in this Order. In the case of **Goa Foundation v. Union of India and Others** [(2014) 6 SCC 590], the order passed in this proceeding [IA 1000 of 2003] on 4th August 2006 has also been referred to and relied upon. Affidavits have been filed by the State of Goa affirmed on 19th September 2012 and 31st October 2012. Main concern of the State of Goa is over creation of ESZ of 10 kilometres from the boundaries of protected forests as buffer zone and it is also contended on their behalf that such buffer zones should be site-specific. It is highlighted that in the State of Goa vegetative aerial cover of Goa is more than 59.99% (as per the Indian State Forest Report of 2011) and protected forest areas constitute over 20% of the total geographic area. On this basis, they seek appropriate directions. It has also been brought to our notice that notifications have been issued in respect of several sanctuaries stipulating the ESZ boundaries. Written submissions have also been filed by Goa Foundation [the petitioners in W.P. (C) 460/2004] and W.P. (C) 435/2012 in which it has been urged that minimum extent of ESZ ought to be as per the CEC recommendations incorporating

therein the modifications/suggestions by the learned Amicus Curiae. So far as State of Goa is concerned, the scope of mining activities is being dealt with in the case of **Goa Foundation** (supra). In the present I.A., we would not address issues specific to the said case. But the directives we shall make, as we have already indicated, which are not covered by the issues involved in the case of **Goa Foundation** (supra) shall apply to the protected forest and adjacent areas.

31. On the point of buffer zone for activities outside the sanctuaries/national parks, the National Board of Wildlife in its 21st meeting held on 21st January 2002 adopted National Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Paragraph 9 of the Strategy document concerns the buffer areas around the national parks and sanctuaries. It has been recorded therein:-

“Lands falling within 10 kms of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries should be notified as Eco-fragile Zones under Section 3(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act and Rule 5, Sub-rule 5(viii) and (x) of the Environment (Protection) Rules.”

(quoted verbatim from paperback)

But it does not appear from the said affidavit that said proposal of notifying 10 kilometres as boundaries of the national parks and sanctuaries as Eco-fragile zone was finalised.

32. The MoEF&CC essentially has argued in favour of having ESZ to be site-specific and for that purpose they have invited proposals from individual State Government in the aforesaid Guidelines. In cases where such proposals have not come, they want 10 kilometres periphery of protected forests to be preserved as ESZ. As regards activities permissible within the buffer zone, certain works have been proposed to be regulated and certain activities to be permitted within the ESZ. This has been stipulated in Annexure-I to the Guidelines. We have already referred to the prohibited activities. Among the regulated activities, as per these Guidelines are:-

- (i) Felling of trees with permission from appropriate authority.
- (ii) Establishment of hotels and resort as per approved master plan, which takes care of habitats allowing no restriction on movement of wild animals.
- (iii) Drastic change in agricultural systems.
- (iv) Commercial use of natural water resources including ground water harvesting as per approved master plan, which takes care of habitats allowing no restriction on movement of wild animals.
- (v) Erection of electrical cables with stress on promoting underground cabling.
- (vi) Fencing of premises of hotels and lodges.
- (vii) Use of polythene bags by shopkeepers.

- (viii) Widening of roads with proper environmental impact assessment.
- (ix) Movement of vehicular traffic at night for commercial purposes.
- (x) Introduction of exotic species.
- (xi) Protection of hill slopes and river banks.
- (xii) Regulation of any form of air and vehicular pollution.
- (xiii) Putting up of sign boards and hoardings.

Within permissible activities fall:-

- (i) Ongoing agricultural and horticulture practices by local communities.
- (ii) Rain water harvesting
- (iii) Organic farming
- (iv) Use of renewable energy sources
- (v) Adoption of green technology for all activities.

33. In the affidavit of the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife, the views of the non-official members of the Standing Committee have been placed on record, which essentially contemplates continuation of the 10 kilometres buffer zone. Order passed by this Court on 4th December 2006 in the case of **Goa Foundation** (W.P. (C) 460/2004) proposes following such a course if there is delay in site-specific preparation of ESZ for individual States/Union Territories. On the aspect of having site-specific ESZ under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the view of the National Board of Wildlife, appears to be

unanimous. It is their opinion that some protected areas, because of their smaller size, may require larger safety zone around it.

34. We shall deal first with the question of impleadment of firms and individuals who had some kind of permission for carrying on mining activities in Jamua Ramgarh sanctuary. The Interlocutory Applications which we are dealing with arise out of a public interest litigation and there is no doubt that orders passed in litigation of this nature could affect a large body of persons who may not be included in the array of parties at the time of institution of the proceeding. To an extent, litigations of this nature assume an *In-rem* character. Ideally, for such a public interest litigation, the procedure contemplated in Rule VIII of Order 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 could be followed to the extent of issue of public notice or general intimation to public in such mode as the Court may consider fit and proper, having regard to the nature and scope of the proceeding. But in cases where such a course has not been taken, persons affected or likely to be affected by any order passed in the litigation would be entitled to join or participate in

the proceeding. Thus, the impleadment prayers in I.A. No. 984 of 2003, I.A. No. 1026 of 2004, I.A. No. 1123 of 2004, I.A. No. 1197 of 2004 and I.A. No. 1251 of 2004 are allowed.

35. The approach of the Court in dealing with complaints of environmental degradation has been laid down by this very Bench in this Writ Petition itself in an order passed on 9th May 2022 in connection with another set of applications. In this Order, it has been observed and held:-

“15. Adherence to the principle of sustainable development is a constitutional requirement. While applying the principle of sustainable development one must bear in mind that development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, Courts are required to balance development needs with the protection of the environment and ecology. It is the duty of the State under our Constitution to devise and implement a coherent and coordinated programme to meet its obligation of sustainable development based on inter-generational equity. While economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology or by causing widespread environment destruction and violation; at the same time, the necessity to preserve ecology and environment should not hamper economic and other developments. Both development and environment must go hand in hand, in other words, there should not be development at the cost of environment and vice versa, but there should be development while taking due care and ensuring the protection of environment.

16. In *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, this Court held that the 'Precautionary Principle' is an essential feature of the principle of 'Sustainable Development'. It went on to explain the precautionary principle in the following terms: -

(i) Environmental measures — by the State Government and the statutory authorities — must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation.

(ii) Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(iii) The "onus of proof" is on the actor or the developer/industrialist to show that his action is environmentally benign.

17. The principle of precaution involves the anticipation of environmental harm and taking measures to avoid it or to choose the least environmentally harmful activity. It is based on scientific uncertainty. Environmental protection should not only aim at protecting health, property and economic interest but also protect the environment for its own sake. Precautionary duties must not only be triggered by the suspicion of concrete danger but also by justified concern or risk potential.

18. A situation may arise where there may be irreparable damage to the environment after an activity is allowed to go ahead and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest. This Court held that in case of a doubt, protection of environment would have precedence over the economic interest. It was further held that precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to be taken to prevent harm and that harm can be prevented even on a reasonable suspicion. Further, this Court emphasises in the said judgment that it is not always necessary that there should be direct evidence of harm to the environment."

While dealing with the applications in the present set of proceedings, we shall follow the same principles.

36. We shall now examine the prayers of the applicants for continuing their mining activities within sanctuary. This relief has been asked for by Smt. Magan Devi Meena (IA Nos. 982-984 of 2003), M/s. Agarwal Marbles Centre Pvt. Ltd. & Ors. (IA Nos. 1026-1028 of 2004), M/s. Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Limited (IA Nos. 1123-1124 of 2004), Federation of Mining Associations of Rajasthan (IA Nos. 1197-1199 of 2004), Bhushan Sharma (IA Nos. 1250-1251 of 2004) and M/s. Andhi Marbles Pvt Ltd. (IA No. 1512 of 2006). We must point out here that in the affidavit of the State of Rajasthan, it has been stated that they had formulated a policy of maintaining a distance of 25 metre from the vicinity of important forest areas like game sanctuary, reserved forest, mining activities to be prohibited. In other forest areas, mining could be undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the forest area as per the policy. This has been stated in the affidavit of the State of Rajasthan filed on 9th December 2004 and such a stand appears to have had been taken from the Mineral Policy of 1994. It, however, appears that

a new Mineral Policy had been adopted by the State of Rajasthan in 2015.

37. There are also pleas for permitting some of the miners to continue mining activities within 25 metre zone conceived by the State of Rajasthan as Buffer Zone. In three applications, I.A. Nos.1123-1124 of 2004, I.A.Nos.1197-1199 of 2004 and I.A.Nos.1210-1211 of 2004, M/s. Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Pvt. Ltd., Federation of Mining Association of Rajasthan and Smt. Madhu Agarwal have taken a point that there was improper declaration of Jamua Ramgarh as a sanctuary. The notification made under Section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 bearing No. F.11(19) Raj.-8/81 Jaipur dated 31st May 1982 has been annexed to the I.A. Nos. 982-984 of 2003 the applicant therein, being Magan Devi Meena. Initially, there was declaration of the said sanctuary as reserved forest under the Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953. Thereafter, the notification of 31st May 1982 came into operation under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

38. In I.A. No.1000 of 2003, it has been disclosed that the settlement of rights were completed by the District Collector

Jaipur under Sections 19 to 26 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. So far as Section 26A is concerned, which deals with declaration of area as sanctuary the said provision was incorporated in the statute with effect from 2nd October 1991. That amendment came by way of Act 44 of 1991. After amendment, Section 18 of the Act stipulates:-

“18. Declaration of sanctuary:—

(1) The State Government may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute any area other than an area comprised within any reserve forest or the territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wild life or its environment.

(2) The notification referred to in sub-section (1) shall specify, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the area by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.”

Section 26A of the Act, which, again, was introduced by Act 44 of 1991 contemplates further declaration after compliance of certain formalities. No other amendment has been brought to our notice. Section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as it originally stood, reads:-

“18. (1) The State Government may, by notification, declare any area to be a sanctuary if it considers that

such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wild life or its environment.

(2) The notification referred to in sub-section (1) shall specify, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, it shall be sufficient to describe the area by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.”

39. The declaration was made by the State of Rajasthan in 1982 and we do not find any flaw in such declaration. The amended provisions, thus, could not apply to the Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. The plea taken that it did not have the status of a sanctuary because no declaration was there under Section 26A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is without any basis. We shall proceed in this order on the basis that Jamua Ramgarh is a subsisting sanctuary.

40. We have already indicated that CEC in I.A. No.1000 of 2003 has given a dreadful account of the condition of the sanctuary, ravaged by mining activities. CEC in the same document has also outlined the importance of the said sanctuary. These would appear from paragraphs 4 and 5 of the said I.A which read:-

“4. In stark contrast to the above during the site visits to the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary the CEC came across a horrible and unbelievable picture of devastated eco - system due to indiscriminate mining activity in blatant violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, Wild Life (Protection) Act and even this Hon'ble Court's orders. The sanctuary is littered with hundreds of deep mining pits, randomly scattered "over burdens", scores of cranes and mined boulders and stones scattered all over the place. It is rare to see such a destruction even in a non forest area, least of all inside a sanctuary. It is a horror story that has to be seen to be believed. This is a site where all the laws and conventions that govern the natural world have been violated for commercial gains. Instead of being managed as a wild life sanctuary, it appears to have been managed as a mining sanctuary. In the present form it may be more appropriate to rename the area as "Jamua Ramgarh Wild Life Graveyard". A photographic report is appended hereto at

ANNEXURE-A graphically showing the ground situation.

5. The forest of Jamua Ramgarh forms the critical catchment area of the lake which is the main source of water supply to the city of Jaipur. Notwithstanding this 69 mining leases were sanctioned from time to time in Jamua Ramgarh after enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 i.e. 25.10.1980. Each and every mine was sanctioned in violation of the provisions of the F.C. Act as well as the Wild Life (Protection) Act. No perceptible attempt was made to regulate the mines as per the provisions of the F.C. Act and the W.P. Act. No valid and satisfactory explanation was given by the State Government for allowing the mining leases to operate for years together except that it was a common practice to allow mining leases in the forest area / sanctuary without obtaining specific approvals under the F.C.Act or the W.P.Act. The details of these mines are given in ANNEXURE-B.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

41. In their affidavits, the State of Rajasthan had referred to the Mining Policy of 1994 which stipulated 25 metres to be

safety zone around the periphery of Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary but subsequent thereto the Mining Policy of 2015 for the State of Rajasthan has come and they do not seem to have any specified safety zone. Moreover, in view of the order of this Court passed on 4th August 2006, 1 kilometre safety zone has been directed to be maintained as regards Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. Beyond Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, CEC itself has given its view on eco sensitive zone in their report dated 20th September 2012. The recommendations have been quoted in the earlier part of this order. In the affidavit of Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife filed on 26th November 2012, the views of said Committee was expressed and the Committee was of unanimous opinion that each State ought to delineate the outer limits of ESZ on a site-specific, case by case basis, keeping in view the ecological imperatives and the grounds realities of the protected area. It was also the view of the said Committee that expert opinion and scientific inputs ought to be obtained from individuals and institutions in that regard. In substance the view of the Committee is that there should not be uniform ESZ. We have also referred to the

Guidelines dated 9th February 2011 which gives a detailed procedure for evolving ESZ and identification of activities that could be carried on in such zones. The order of this Court in the case of **Goa Foundation** [W.P. (C) No.460 of 2004] passed on 4th December 2006 also contemplated issue of direction for maintaining a 10 kilometre wide safety zone from the boundaries in respect of sanctuaries and national parks as there was lack of response from the States and Union territories in relation to queries on various aspects in respect of wildlife conservation. The proposal for having an ESZ of 10 kms from the boundaries of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries was originally mooted on 21st January 2002 in the meeting of the Indian Board for Wildlife, as it appears from the order passed by this Court in the case of **Goa Foundation** [W.P. (C) No.460 of 2004] on 30th January 2006. We have to collate the views of these experts' bodies including the CEC, who have been assisting this Court through the different stages of this litigation.

42. In our opinion, the Guidelines framed on 9th February 2011 appears to be reasonable and we accept the view of the Standing Committee that uniform Guidelines may not be

possible in respect of each sanctuary or national parks for maintaining ESZ. We are of the opinion, however, that a minimum width of 1 kilometre ESZ ought to be maintained in respect of the protected forests, which forms part of the recommendations of the CEC in relation to Category B protected forests. This would be the standard formula, subject to changes in special circumstances. We have considered CEC's recommendation that the ESZ should be relatable to the area covered by a protected forest but the Standing Committee's view that the area of a protected forest may not always be a reasonable criteria also merits consideration. It was argued before us that the 1 km wide "no-development-zone" may not be feasible in all cases and specific instances were given for Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Guindy National Park in Mumbai and Chennai metropolis respectively which have urban activities in very close proximity. These sanctuaries shall form special cases.

43. Turning specifically to Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary, the first report of the CEC proposed 100 metres as ESZ. In the second report, however, one kilometre width has been recommended for all protected forests falling under category 'B'.

Having regard to its area, the said sanctuary comes in that category. In the order of this Court passed on 4th August 2006, the same margin, i.e. one kilometre as buffer zone has been prescribed. In the given facts concerning the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary, in our opinion the margin of 25 metres as contemplated in the 1994 Mineral Policy of the State of Rajasthan is grossly inadequate. We, however, treat Jamua Ramgarh sanctuary as a special case for fixing the ESZ as in the past, the buffer zone varied from 25 metres to 100 metres. In our opinion, ESZ of 500 metres would be a reasonable buffer zone, within which subsisting activities which does not come within the prohibited list as per the Guidelines of 9th February 2011 could be carried on. But for commencing of any new activity which would be otherwise permissible, the ESZ norm of one kilometre shall be maintained for Jamua Ramgarh sanctuary.

44. We accordingly direct:-

- (a) Each protected forest, that is national park or wildlife sanctuary must have an ESZ of minimum one kilometre measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities proscribed and

prescribed in the Guidelines of 9th February 2011 shall be strictly adhered to. For Jamua Ramgarh wildlife sanctuary, it shall be 500 metres so far as subsisting activities are concerned.

- (b) In the event, however, the ESZ is already prescribed as per law that goes beyond one kilometre buffer zone, the wider margin as ESZ shall prevail. If such wider buffer zone beyond one kilometre is proposed under any statutory instrument for a particular national park or wildlife sanctuary awaiting final decision in that regard, then till such final decision is taken, the ESZ covering the area beyond one kilometre as proposed shall be maintained.
- (c) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests as also the Home Secretary of each State and Union Territory shall remain responsible for proper compliance of the said Guidelines as regards nature of use within the ESZ of all national parks and sanctuaries within a particular State or Union Territory. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests for each State and Union Territory shall also

arrange to make a list of subsisting structures and other relevant details within the respective ESZs forthwith and a report shall be furnished before this Court by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each State and Union Territory within a period of three months. For this purpose, such authority shall be entitled to take assistance of any governmental agency for satellite imaging or photography using drones.

- (d) Mining within the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries shall not be permitted.
- (e) In the event any activity is already being undertaken within the one kilometre or extended buffer zone (ESZ), as the case may be, of any wildlife sanctuary or national park which does not come within the ambit of prohibited activities as per the 9th February 2011 Guidelines, such activities may continue with permission of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each State or Union Territory and the person responsible for such activities in such a situation shall obtain necessary permission within a period of six months. Such permission shall be given

once the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is satisfied that the activities concerned do not come within the prohibited list and were continuing prior to passing of this order in a legitimate manner. No new permanent structure shall be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose within the ESZ.

- (f) The minimum width of the ESZ may be diluted in overwhelming public interest but for that purpose the State or Union Territory concerned shall approach the CEC and MoEF&CC and both these bodies shall give their respective opinions/recommendations before this Court. On that basis, this Court shall pass appropriate order.
- (g) In the event the CEC, MoEF&CC, the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife or any other body of persons or individual having special interest in environmental issues consider it necessary for maintaining a wider or larger ESZ in respect of any national park or wildlife sanctuary, such body or individual shall approach the CEC. In such a situation

the CEC shall be at liberty to examine the need of a wider ESZ in respect of any national park or wildlife sanctuary in consultation with all the stakeholders including the State or Union Territory concerned, MoEF&CC as also the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and then approach this Court with its recommendations.

- (h) In respect of sanctuaries or national parks for which the proposal of a State or Union Territory has not been given, the 10 kilometres buffer zone as ESZ, as indicated in the order passed by this Court on 4th December 2006 in the case of **Goa Foundation** (supra) and also contained in the Guidelines of 9th February 2011 shall be implemented. Within that area, the entire set of restrictions concerning an ESZ shall operate till a final decision in that regard is arrived at.
- (i) I.A. No. 1412 of 2005 and I.A.No.117831 of 2019 do not relate to the issues involved in I.A. No.1000 of 2003. These applications may be placed before the appropriate Bench to be heard independently.

- (j) For the same reason, I.A. No.1992 of 2007 shall also be dealt with independently by the appropriate Bench and no order is being passed concerning this application at this stage.
- (k) The application of the State of Rajasthan registered as I.A. No.3880 of 2015 relates to clarification of an order passed in the case of **Goa Foundation** (W.P.(C) No.460 of 2004). Let this application be placed before the Bench taking up the case of **Goa Foundation**.
- (l) I.A.No.96949 of 2019 and I.A.No.65571 of 2021 are disposed of with directions that the MoEF&CC as also CEC shall proceed to take a decision in regard to the draft proposal for ESZ made by the State of Maharashtra to the extent of 0-3.89 kilometres and the MoEF&CC shall take final decision on that basis within a period of three months, if said decision has not already been taken.
- (m) Prayers for impleadment of the applicants in I.A. Nos. 984 of 2003, 1026 of 2004, 1123 of 2004, 1197 of 2004

and 1251 of 2004 are allowed. Necessary amendments may be carried out in these regards.

- (n) For the reasons already given, however, prayers of the applicants in I.A. Nos.982 of 2003, 1027 of 2004, 1124 of 2004, 1198 of 2004, 1210 of 2004, 1250 of 2004 and 1512 of 2006 are rejected.
- (o) The CEC shall quantify the compensation to be recovered from each miner indulging in mining activities within the Jamua Ramgarh sanctuary in violation of any statutory provision or order of this Court. Specific recommendations for compensatory afforestation, reclamation, clearing overburden dumping as also compensation in monetary units for degradation of forest resources shall also be made. A further set of recommendations concerning confiscation of earth moving equipments and other machineries lying within or in the periphery of the said sanctuary shall be made by the CEC. Recommendations shall be made within a period of four months before this Court in the form of an application. This Court shall consider passing

appropriate order upon going through such application. The exercise concerning such reparation, including quantifying compensation shall be undertaken upon giving the mining operator, State and MoEF&CC opportunity of hearing.

- (p) In the event there is any subsisting order of any High Court or any Court subordinate to such High Court covering any of the issues dealt with by this Court in this order, this order shall prevail over any such order which may be contrary to these directions.
- (q) We have already observed that there are certain overlapping issues involved in this writ petition and the cases of **Goa Foundation** (Writ Petition (C) No.460 of 2004) and (Writ Petition (C) No.435 of 2012). We request the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India to consider having the present writ petition i.e. **In Re: T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India & Ors.**, W.P.(C) No.460 of 2004 (**Goa Foundation v. Union of India**) as also W.P. (C) No.435 of 2012 (**Goa Foundation v. Union of India &**

Ors.) be heard together before the same Bench. The registry may place this order before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India.

45. This order disposes of I.A. No.1000 of 2003 in the above terms.

46. Pending application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.

....., J.
(L. NAGESWARA RAO)

....., J.
(B.R. GAVAI)

....., J.
(ANIRUDDHA BOSE)

**NEW DELHI;
3rd JUNE, 2022**



भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास
और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केन्द्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority

(भूजल निकासी हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र)

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC) FOR GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION

Project Name:	Murpar Ug Mine		
Project Address:	Near Murpar Village, Bander Coalfield, Umrer Area Of Wcl		
Village:	Murpar	Block:	Chimur
District:	Chandrapur	State:	Maharashtra
Pin Code:			
Communication Address:	General Manager (env), Wcl (hq), Coal Estate, Civil Line, Nagpur, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440001		
Address of CGWB Regional Office :	Central Ground Water Board Central Region, N.s. Building, Civil Lines, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440001		

1.	NOC No.:	CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563													
2.	Application No.:	21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017					3.	Category: (GWRE 2020)			Safe				
4.	Project Status:	Existing Project					5.	NOC Type:			New				
6.	Valid from:	15/02/2022					7.	Valid up to:			14/02/2024				
8.	Ground Water Abstraction Permitted:														
Fresh Water		Saline Water				Dewatering				Total					
m³/day		m³/year		m³/day		m³/year		m³/day		m³/year		m³/day		m³/year	
0.00		0.00						9200.00		3358000.00					
9.	Details of ground water abstraction /Dewatering structures														
Total Existing No.:0							Total Proposed No.:0								
		DW	DCB	BW	TW	MP	MPu	DW	DCB	BW	TW	MP	MPu		
Dewatering Structure*		0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		
*DW- Dug Well; DCB-Dug-cum-Bore Well; BW-Bore Well; TW-Tube Well; MP-Mine Pit;MPu-Mine Pumps															
10.	Ground Water Abstraction/Restoration Charges paid (Rs.):							20148000.00							
11.	Number of Piezometers(Observation wells) to be constructed/ monitored & Monitoring mechanism.					No. of Piezometers		Monitoring Mechanism							
Manual								DWLR**		DWLR With Telemetry					
**DWLR - Digital Water Level Recorder					2		0		1		1				

(Compliance Conditions given overleaf)

This is an auto generated document & need not to be signed.

18/11, जामनगर हाउस, मानसिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110011 / 18/11, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011

Phone: (011) 23383561 Fax: 23382051, 23386743

Website: cgwa-noc.gov.in

पानी बचाये - जीवन बचाये
SAVE WATER - SAVE LIFE

Validity of this NOC shall be subject to compliance of the following conditions:

Mandatory conditions:

- 1) Installation of tamper proof digital water flow meter with telemetry on all the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate.
- 2) Proponents shall mandatorily get water flow meter calibrated from an authorized agency once in a year.
- 3) Construction of purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for ground water level monitoring shall be mandatory as per Section 14 of Guidelines. Water level data shall be made available to CGWA through web portal. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in Annexure-II of the guidelines.
- 4) Proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s) once in a year. Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed in NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.
- 5) In case of mining projects, additional key wells shall be established in consultation with the Regional Director, CGWB for ground water level monitoring four (4) times a year (January, May, August and November) in core as well as buffer zones of the mine.
- 6) In case of mining project the firm shall submit water quality report of mine discharge/ seepage from Govt. approved/ NABL accredited lab.
- 7) The firm shall report compliance of the NOC conditions online in the website (www.cgwa-noc.gov.in) within one year from the date of issue of this NOC.
- 8) Industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m³/d shall undertake annual water audit through certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.
- 9) Application for renewal can be submitted online from 90 days before the expiry of NOC. Ground water withdrawal, if any, after expiry of NOC shall be illegal & liable for legal action as per provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 10) This NOC is subject to prevailing Central/State Government rules/laws/norms or Court orders related to construction of tube well/ground water abstraction structure / recharge or conservation structure/discharge of effluents or any such matter as applicable.

General conditions:

- 11) No additional ground water abstraction and/or de-watering structures shall be constructed for this purpose without prior approval of the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).
- 12) The proponent shall seek prior permission from CGWA for any increase in quantum of groundwater abstraction (more than that permitted in NOC for specific period).
- 13) Proponents shall install roof top rain water harvesting in the premise as per the existing building bye laws in the premise.
- 14) The project proponent shall take all necessary measures to prevent contamination of ground water in the premises failing which the firm shall be responsible for any consequences arising thereupon.
- 15) In case of industries that are likely to contaminate the ground water, no recharge measures shall be taken up by the firm inside the plant premises. The runoff generated from the rooftop shall be stored and put to beneficial use by the firm.
- 16) Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated waste water.
- 17) Wherever the NOC is for abstraction of saline water and the existing wells (s) is /are yielding fresh water, the same shall be sealed and new tubewell(s) tapping saline water zone shall be constructed within 3 months of the issuance of NOC. The firm shall also ensure safe disposal of saline residue, if any.
- 18) Unexpected variations in inflow of ground water into the mine pit, if any, shall be reported to the concerned Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- 19) In case of violation of any NOC conditions, the applicant shall be liable to pay the penalties as per Section 16 of Guidelines.
- 20) This NOC does not absolve the proponents of their obligation / requirement to obtain other statutory and administrative clearances from appropriate authorities.
- 21) The issue of this NOC does not imply that other statutory / administrative clearances shall be granted to the project by the concerned authorities. Such authorities would consider the project on merits and take decisions independently of the NOC.
- 22) In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.
- 23) This NOC is being issued without any prejudice to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT/court orders in cases related to ground water or any other related matters.
- 24) Proponents, who have installed/constructed artificial recharge structures in compliance of the NOC granted to them previously and have availed rebate of upto 50% (fifty percent) in the ground water abstraction charges/ground water restoration charges, shall continue to regularly maintain artificial recharge structures.
- 25) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, pharmaceutical, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution as per Annexure III of the guidelines.
- 26) In case of new infrastructure projects having ground water abstraction of more than 20 m³/day, the firm/entity shall ensure implementation of dual water supply system in the projects.
- 27) In case of infrastructure projects, paved/parking area must be covered with interlocking/perforated tiles or other suitable measures to ensure groundwater infiltration/harvesting.
- 28) In case of coal and other base metal mining projects, the project proponent shall use the advance dewatering technology (by construction of series of dewatering abstraction structures) to avoid contamination of surface water.
- 29) The NOC issued is conditional subject to the conditions mentioned in the Public notice dated 27.01.2021 failing which penalty/EC/cancellation of NOC shall be imposed as the case may be.
- 30) This NOC is issued subject to the clearance of Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) (if applicable).

(Non-compliance of the conditions mentioned above is likely to result in the cancellation of NOC and legal action against the proponent.)



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)



Application for Issue of NOC to Abstract Ground Water (NOCAP)

Welcome : gmwcl

Previous Login Date Time: 17/02/2025 22:42:24 PM , IP Address: 49.36.33.73

[Logout](#)

Applicant Home	Apply ▶	Feedback	Change Password	Update PAN	Profile ▶	Grievance ▶	Submitted Application Payment ▶
User Request ▶	Application Pass Book	Upload IAR	Upload Attachment	Payment for Associate			

NOC Surrender							
Application Type :						Mining ▼	
Application Name:						MURPAR UG MINE-(21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017) ▼	
Application Type:						Mining	
Application Purpose:						New	
Application Number:						21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017	
Application Name:						MURPAR UG MINE	
NOC Validity:						15/02/2022-14/02/2024	
S.No.	Application Name	Application Number	Application Type	Reason To Surrender	Request On	Documents	Status
1	MURPAR UG MINE	21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017	Mining	M/s MURPAR UG MINE mine of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. According	17/02/2025	1 CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 2 Murpar Affidavit 3 Murpar UG Photographs 4 Notice of Mine Closure 5 Submission of Abandoned Mine Plan 6 Copy of Hon'ble SC Judgement 7 MoEF ESZ Notification	Open
Record Updated Successfully.							



महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA

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20AB 185918

NOTRIAL RE

NO. 669

DATE: 17/02/2025

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI

AFFIDAVIT



I, YOGESH KUMAR KATHURIYA (NAME) SON/DAUGHTER OF KANAHIYA LAL KATHURIYA AGED ABOUT 51 YEARS, RESIDENT OF MATTHUR APARTMENT, BAGADGANJ, NAGPUR OCCUPATION PSU EMPLOYEE, HEREBY SOLEMNLY AFFIRM AND DECLARE AS UNDER:

Sub Treasury Officer
UMRED

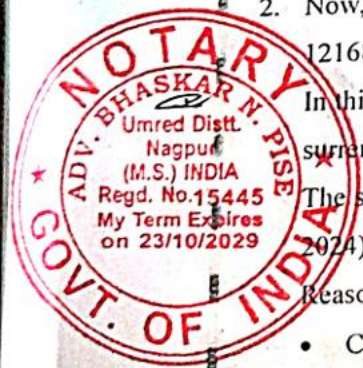
1. That the present affidavit is sworn in by me in my capacity as an applicant on behalf of M/s MURPAR UG MINE (Application no. 21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017; CGWA NOC No. CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563), WCL UMRER AREA, TEH-CHIMUR, DIST: CHANDRAPUR, MAHARASHTRA for groundwater extraction in accordance with CGWA guideline.
2. Now, Kind attention is drawn to the SOP for surrendering of NOC – March 2024 [Ref: 121689/2024/O/o MEMBER(CGWA)].

In this regard, Project Proponent has completed all the due procedure as per the Mandate of SOP for surrendering of NOC.

The subject affidavit is being submitted in compliance of point no. (3) of the aforesaid SOP (March 2024). In this regard following is submitted for kind perusal:

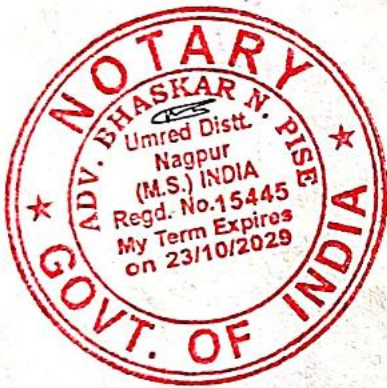
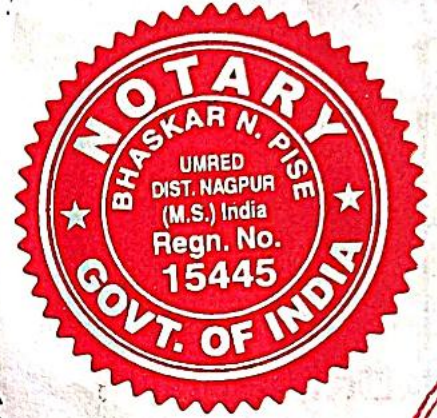
Reason for surrendering the NOC:

- CGWA NOC has been accorded to M/s MURPAR UG MINE (Application no. 21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017) of WCL UMRER Area vide NOC no. CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 with a validity from 15.02.2022 to 14.02.2024 for total dewatering/abstraction quantum of 9200 m³/day or 3358000 m³/year.
- The CGWA NOC is surrendering due to techno-administrative reasons, which are detailed below:



1)	मुद्रांक विक्री नोंदवही अनु. क्रमांक--/दिनांक	50192 दि 26/11/24
2)	दस्ताचा प्रकार	
3)	दस्त नोंदणी करणार आहेत का	होय / नाही
4)	मिळकतीचे थोडक्यात दर्शन--	
5)	मुद्रांक विनात घेणाऱ्याचे नांव व सही	
6)	हस्ते असल्यास त्यांचे नांव, पत्ता व सही	
7)	दुसऱ्या पक्षकाराचे नांव	
8)	मुद्रांक शुल्क रक्कम	
9)	परवानाधारक मुद्रांक विक्रीत्याची सही व परवाना क्रमांक तसेच मुद्रांक विक्रीचे ठिकाण/पत्ता	एन. एस. दमले र.नं. 34/94 मुद्रांक विक्रीला समरेड कोड 1. 360600

ज्या कारणासाठी ज्यांनी मुद्रांक खरेदी केला त्यांनी त्याच कारणासाठी मुद्रांक खरेदी केल्यापासून 6 महिन्यात वापरणे बंधनकारक आहे.



SWORN / SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED
BY YOGESH KUMAR
KATHURIYA LAL
WHO IS PERSONALLY KNOWN
TO ME IDENTIFIED BY.....
SELF
BEFORE ME THIS THE 17th
DAY OF FEB. 2025
AT UMRED DIST. NAGPUR.

B.N.P.
ADV. BHASKAR N. PISE
NOTARY
UMRED DIST. NAGPUR GOVT. OF INDIA
(M.S.)



The application for groundwater abstraction/ dewatering was made on 21.03.2017. Based on our application, CGWA has accorded NOC vide no. CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 with a validity from 15.02.2022 to 14.02.2024.

M/s MURPAR UG MINE of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. Accordingly to this, Murpar UG mine has been discontinued/ abandoned from 17th August 2022. Formal submission of the Abandoned Mine Plan of Murpar UG Mine has been made to Statutory Authority, i.e., DGMS (vide letter no. WCL:SAM:MUR:SAM:PERM:2023:1581 dated 24.08.2023) as per regulation 66 of CMR, 2017.

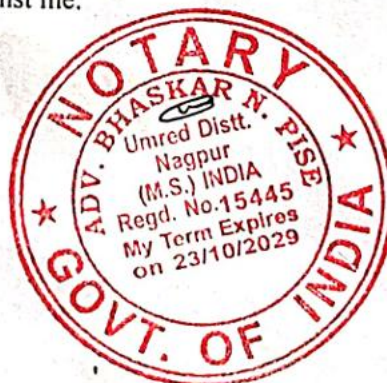
All the mine structures have been dismantled/ removed and useful assets were transferred to nearby running mines. No dewatering from the mine carried out since 17.08.2022. The same has been mentioned in the self-compliance report submitted in the CGWA NOCAP portal. Mine Closure Activities are in progress. Thus, CGWA NOC renewal has not been applied.

3. Now, in line with SOP for surrendering NOC [no. 121689/2024/O/o MEMBER(CGWA)], Project Proponent is surrendering the NOC in respect of M/s Murpar UG Mine CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 corresponding to application no. 21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017 due to no dewatering from the mine since 17.08.2022 and the mine is permanently closed in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022.


DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at UMRED, on this the 17th day of FEB.....2025 that the contents of the above affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that it conceals nothing and that no part of it is false. I understand that if any information furnished by me is found to be false, Central Ground Water Authority can take punitive action against me.




DEPONENT

**Fwd: Request for Surrender of Application
Number-21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017 is approved.**

**ano-
env.umar.wcl** <ano-env.umar.wcl@coalindia.in >

P M Lokhande <gmenvironment.wcl@coalindia.in >

Tue, 13 Jan 2026 1:46:00 PM +0530

To "AVINASH PRASAD"<agmumar.wcl@coalindia.in>

Cc "P DHRISYA"<ano-env.umar.wcl@coalindia.in>

Sir,

This has reference to the trailing mail vide dated 13.01.2025 on the subject matter, which is self explanatory.

This is for your kind perusal, please.

Regards,
GM (Min)-HOD (Envr)
WCL HQ Nagpur

===== Forwarded message =====

From: <no-reply-cgwa@gov.in>

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Cc: <cgwa@nic.in>

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Subject: Request for Surrender of Application Number-21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017 is approved.

===== Forwarded message =====

Madam/Sir ,

It is to inform that Your Request for Surrender of Application Number-21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017, M/S MURPAR UG MINE is **Approved**.

Please note application number for future reference.

This is system generated mail.**Please do not reply.**



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)



Application for Issue of NOC to Abstract Ground Water (NOCAP)

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NOC Surrender																							
Application Type :						Mining ▼																	
Application Name:						MURPAR UG MINE-(21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017) ▼																	
Application Type:						Mining																	
Application Purpose:						New																	
Application Number:						21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017																	
Application Name:						MURPAR UG MINE																	
NOC Validity:						15/02/2022-14/02/2024																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <th>S.No.</th><th>Application Name</th><th>Application Number</th><th>Application Type</th><th>Reason To Surrender</th><th>Request On</th><th>Documents</th><th>Status</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>MURPAR UG MINE</td><td>21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017</td><td>Mining</td><td>M/s MURPAR UG MINE mine of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. According</td><td>17/02/2025</td><td> 1 CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 2 Murpar Affidavit 3 Murpar UG Photographs 4 Notice of Mine Closure 5 Submission of Abandoned Mine Plan 6 Copy of Hon'ble SC Judgement 7 MoEF ESZ Notification </td><td style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">Open</td></tr> </tbody> </table>								S.No.	Application Name	Application Number	Application Type	Reason To Surrender	Request On	Documents	Status	1	MURPAR UG MINE	21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017	Mining	M/s MURPAR UG MINE mine of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. According	17/02/2025	1 CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 2 Murpar Affidavit 3 Murpar UG Photographs 4 Notice of Mine Closure 5 Submission of Abandoned Mine Plan 6 Copy of Hon'ble SC Judgement 7 MoEF ESZ Notification	Open
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Record Updated Successfully.																							



Sealed Mine Entry



Dismantled Magazine Room



Sealed Boreholes/ bore



Dismantled Mine Haulage



Dismantled Old Weigh Bridge



Dismantled Pump House



Abandoned Sedimentation Tank / Water filter



Dismantled Water Filter point



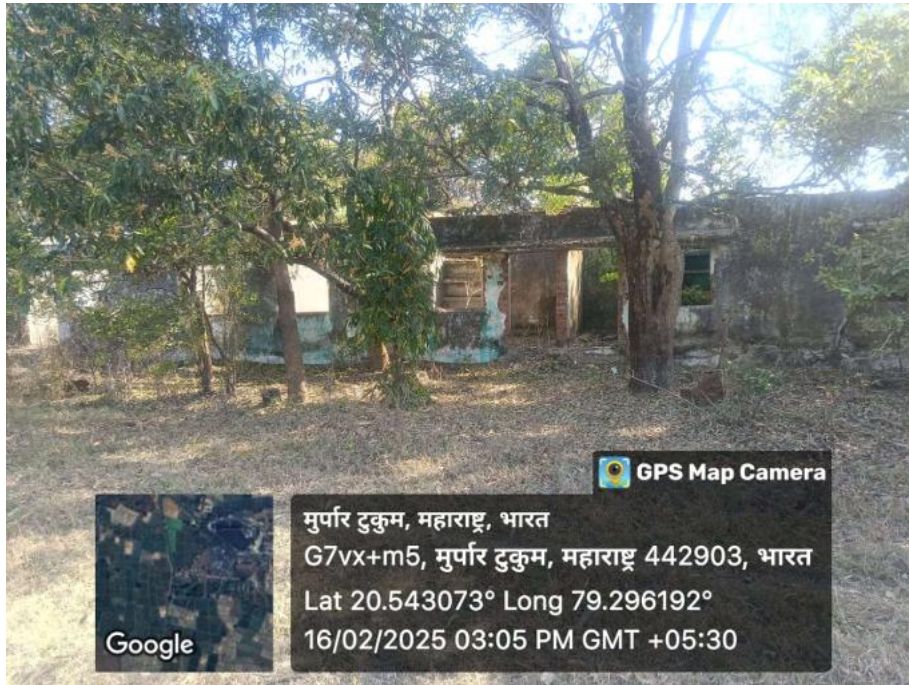
Dismantled Fan house / shaft



Dismantled Lamp Room

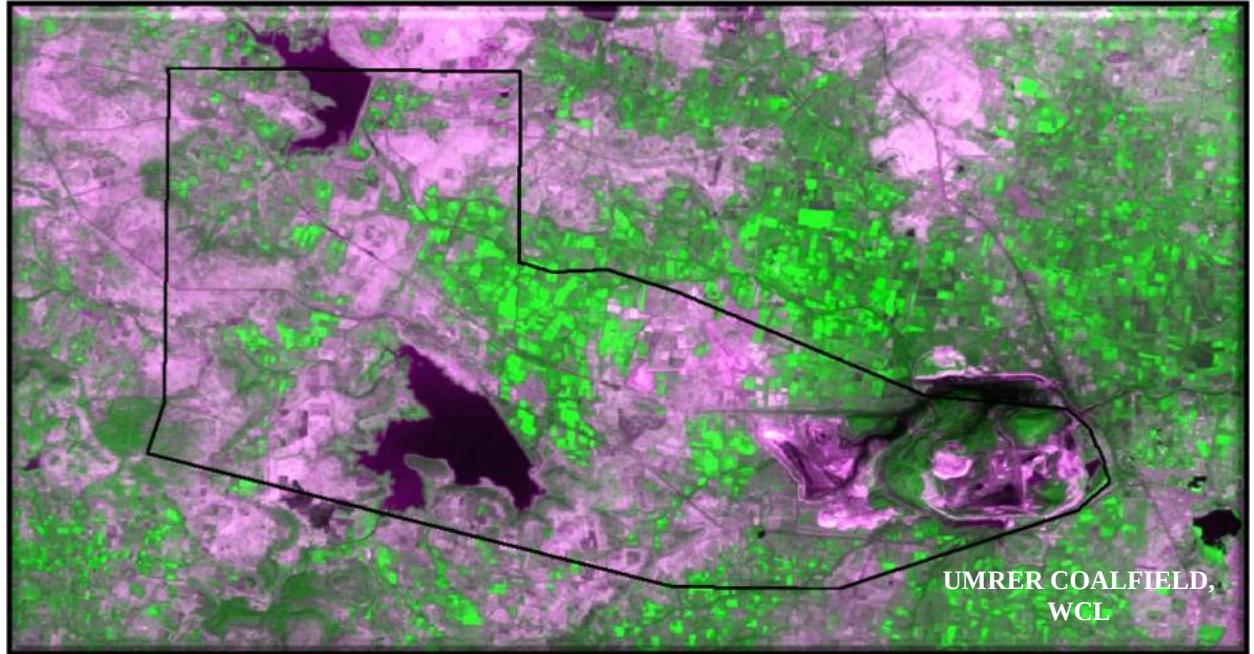


Dismantled Sub Station



Abandoned Old Murpar Colony

Report on Land use/Vegetation Cover Mapping of Umrer Coalfield based on Satellite Data of the Year- 2023



Submitted to
Western Coalfields Limited



Land use/Vegetation cover Mapping of Umrer Coalfield based on Satellite data of the year- 2023

March-2024

Remote Sensing Cell
Geomatics Division
CMPDI(HQ), Ranchi



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List of maps/plates prepared on a scale of 1:50,000 are given below:

- 1. Plate 1 FCC (Band 2,3,4) of Umrer CF based on LISS data of year 2023
- 2. Plate 2 LU/LC Map of Umrer CF based on LISS-IV Data of Year 2023

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Project Reference

A road map was submitted by CMPDI to Coal India Ltd. for creating the geo-environmental data base of all the major coalfields and to assess the impact of coal mining and associated industrialization on land use and vegetation cover at regular interval of three years. Work order no. CIL/WBP/Env/2009/2428 dated 29.12.2009; was issued by CIL to CMPDI for the above study. In the year 2012, a revised work order CIL/WBP/ENV/2011/4706 dt. 12/10/2012 was issued for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 which was subsequently followed by another work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2017/DP/8477 dated 21.09.2017 from Coal India Ltd. for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 wherein land reclamation monitoring of opencast projects and vegetation cover monitoring of 19 major coalfields including Umrer Coalfield has to be done as per a defined plan for monitoring the impact of mining on vegetation cover. Further, a revised work order was issued vide letter no. CIL/ENV/2022-23/W.O/10899 dated 06.07.2022 from Coal India Limited for the period 2022-23 to 2023-24. According to this work order, vegetation cover mapping of 06 coalfields for 2022-23 and 07 coalfields including Umrer Coalfield for 2023-24 has to be done.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of the present study is to prepare a regional land use and vegetation cover map of Umrer coalfield on 1:50,000 scale based on satellite data of January, 2023, using digital image processing technique for creating the geo-environmental data base in respect of land use, vegetation cover, drainage, mining area, infrastructure etc. and updation of database at regular interval of three years to assess the impact of coal mining and other industrial activities on land use and vegetation cover in the coalfield area.

1.3 Location & Accessibility

Umrer Coalfield is situated about 44 km south-east of Nagpur city and it is in Nagpur district of Maharashtra state. The area is bounded between North Latitudes 20° 50' 44" to 20° 55' 05" and East Longitudes 79° 09' 30" to 79° 18' 07" and is covered by Survey of India (SOI) open series toposheet Nos. F44T/1 & F44T/5. The location map and the incidence of study area on toposheets are shown in Figure 1.1. The area extends for about 8 km in north-south direction and 15 km in east-west direction encompassing an area of about 66.75 sq. Km on RF 1:50000. This coalfield holds a premier position in India for having a considerable share of reserve of non-coking coal.

Umrer coalfield is well connected by rail and road ways. Umrer is a railway station on the Nagpur-Nagbhir-Chanda Fort route which is a narrow gauge section of the South-Eastern railway line. It is connected to Nagpur in the NW direction and to Nagbhir in SE direction by a good road named Maharashtra Major State Highway 9. Other major roads are also present.

1.4 Drainage

The area has almost flat to gently undulating topography with fertile land. The general slope of the area is towards east to south east. The whole area is rich in surface water bodies, mainly rivers, nalas, reservoirs and ponds. The river Amb is the major channel here which is flowing from NW to E direction. It has other tributaries which have made this area fertile. The western part of the area is having one big reservoir named Makardhokra Reservoir. Saiki Lake is also present in far NW part of the coalfield.

1.5 Forest Areas

The SW part of this area is having a few forest lands which are mainly open forests.

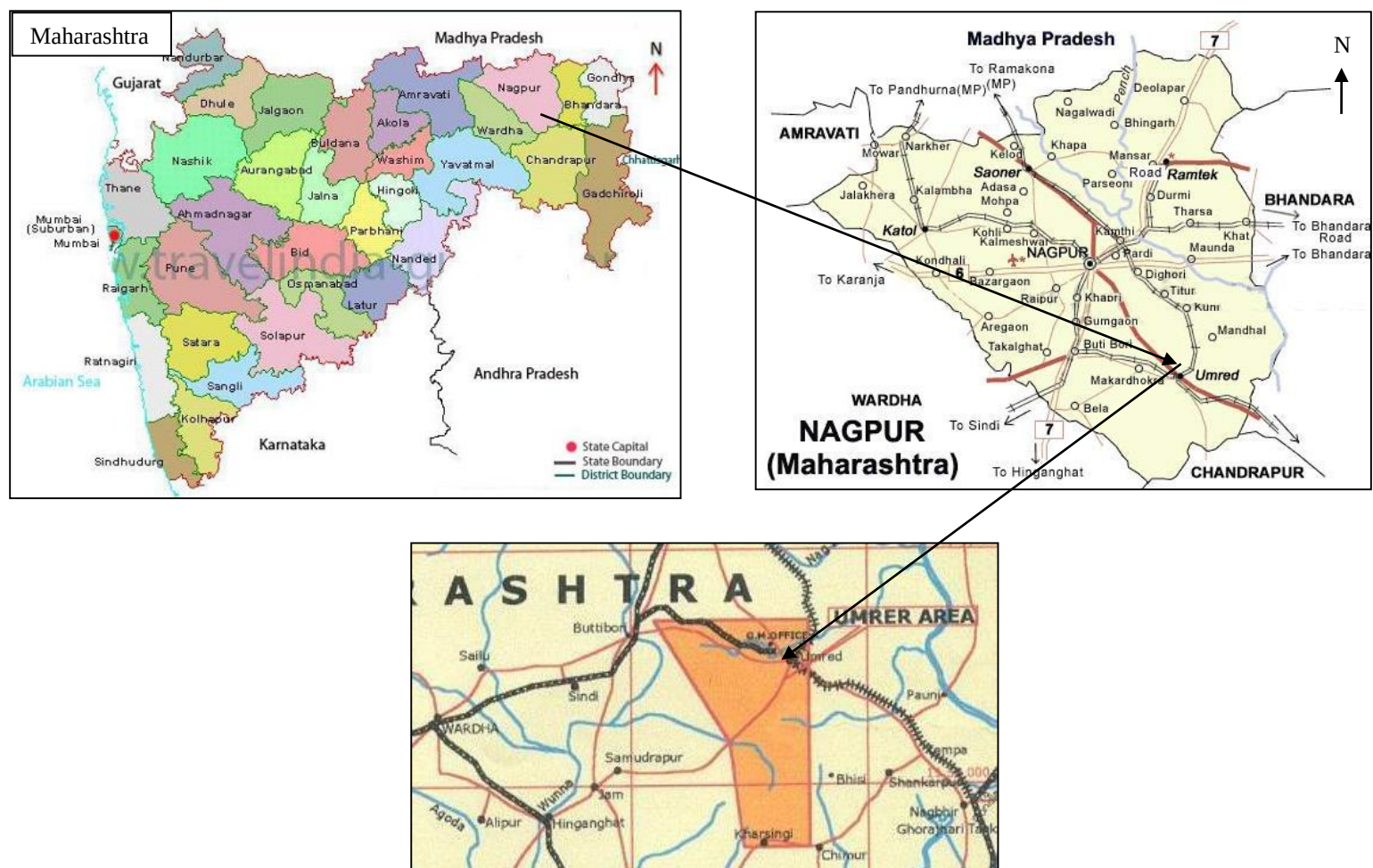


Fig. 1.1: Location Map of Umrer Coalfield in Maharashtra's Nagpur district

Chapter 2

Remote Sensing Concepts and Methodology

2.1 Remote Sensing

Remote sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object or area through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in physical contact with the object or area under investigation. The term *remote sensing* is commonly restricted to methods that employ electro-magnetic energy (such as light, heat and radio waves) as the means of detecting and measuring object characteristics.

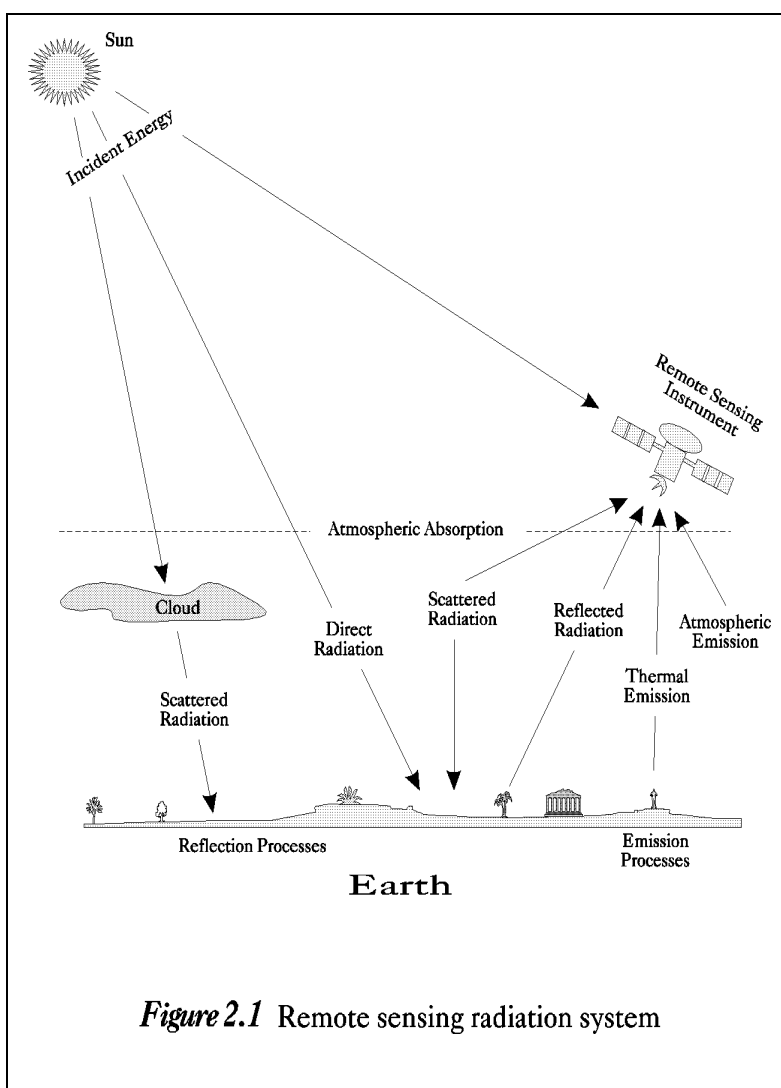


Figure 2.1 Remote sensing radiation system

All physical objects on the earth surface continuously emit electromagnetic

radiation because of the oscillations of their atomic particles. Remote sensing is largely concerned with the measurement of electro-magnetic energy from the *SUN*, which is reflected, scattered or emitted by the objects on the surface of the

earth. Figure 2.1 schematically illustrate the generalised processes involved in electromagnetic remote sensing of the earth resources.

2.2 Electromagnetic Spectrum

The electromagnetic (EM) spectrum is the continuum of energy that ranges from meters to nanometres in wavelength and travels at the speed of light. Different objects on the earth surface reflect different amounts of energy in various wavelengths of the EM spectrum.

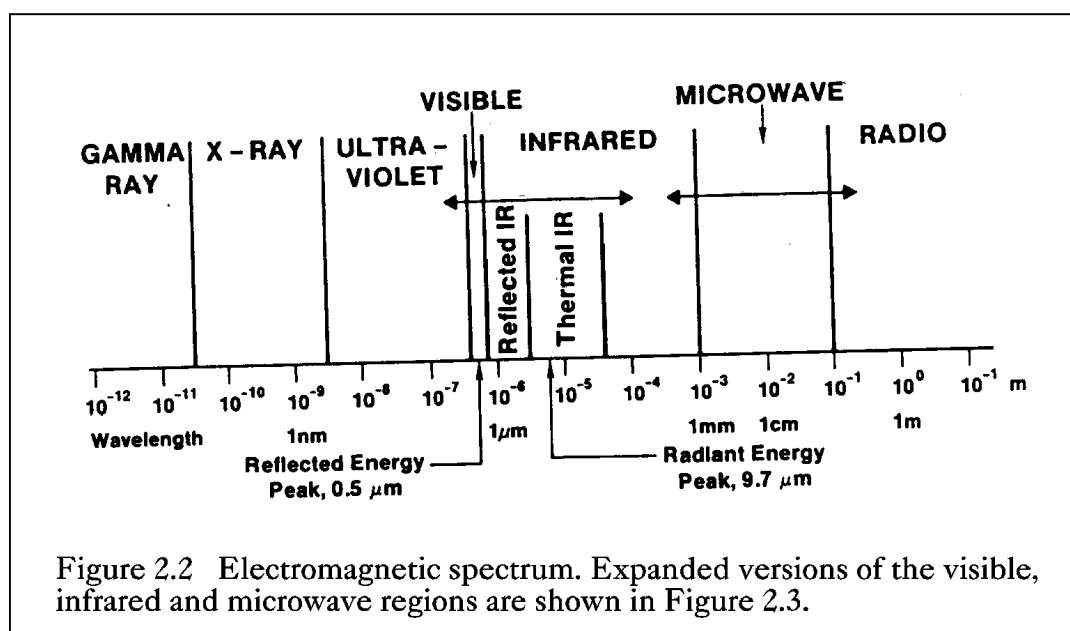


Figure 2.2 shows the electromagnetic spectrum, which is divided on the basis of wavelength into different regions that are described in Table 2.1. The EM spectrum ranges from the very short wavelengths of the gamma-ray region to the long wavelengths of the radio region. The visible region (0.4-0.7 μ m wavelengths) occupies only a small portion of the entire EM spectrum.

Energy reflected from the objects on the surface of the earth is recorded as a function of wavelength. During daytime, the maximum amount of energy is reflected at 0.5 μ m wavelengths, which corresponds to the green band of the visible region, and is called the *reflected energy peak* (Figure 2.2). The earth also radiates

energy both day and night, with the maximum energy $9.7\mu\text{m}$ wavelength. This *radiant energy peak* occurs in the thermal band of the IR region (Figure 2.2).

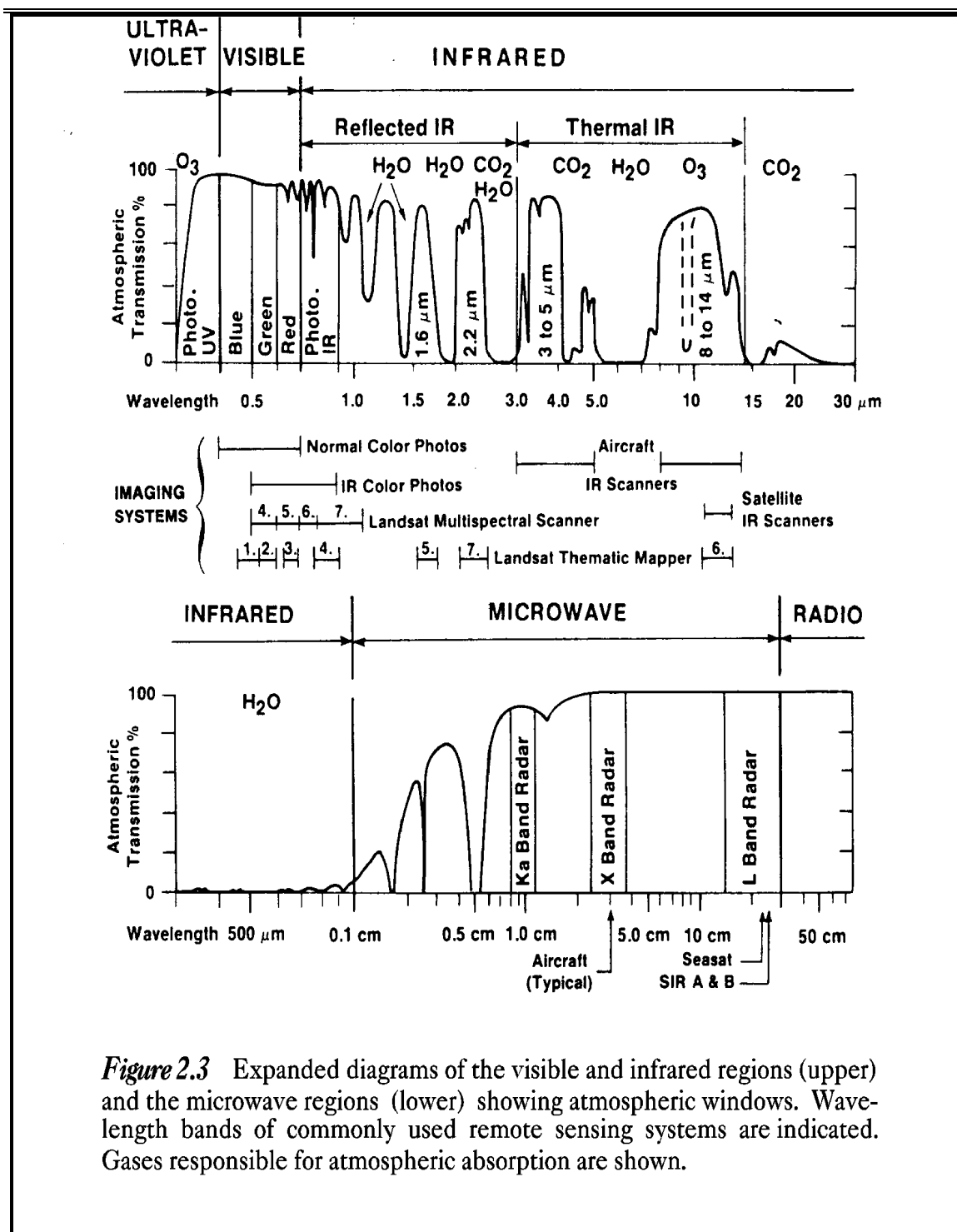


Figure 2.3 Expanded diagrams of the visible and infrared regions (upper) and the microwave regions (lower) showing atmospheric windows. Wavelength bands of commonly used remote sensing systems are indicated. Gases responsible for atmospheric absorption are shown.

Table 2.1 Electromagnetic spectral regions

Region	Wavelength			Remarks
<i>Gamma ray</i>	<		0.03 nm	Incoming radiation is completely absorbed by the upper atmosphere and is not available for remote sensing.
<i>X-ray</i>	0.03	to	3.00 nm	Completely absorbed by atmosphere. Not employed in remote sensing.
<i>Ultraviolet</i>	0.03	to	0.40 μm	Incoming wavelengths less than 0.3mm are completely absorbed by Ozone in the upper atmosphere.
<i>Photographic UV band</i>	0.30	to	0.40 μm	Transmitted through atmosphere. Detectable with film and photo detectors, but atmospheric scattering is severe.
<i>Visible</i>	0.40	to	0.70 μm	Imaged with film and photo detectors. Includes reflected energy peak of earth at 0.5mm.
<i>Infrared</i>	0.70	to	100.00 μm	Interaction with matter varies with wavelength. Absorption bands separate atmospheric transmission windows.
<i>Reflected IR band</i>	0.70	to	3.00 μm	Reflected solar radiation that contains no information about thermal properties of materials. The band from 0.7-0.9mm is detectable with film and is called the <i>photographic IR band</i> .
<i>Thermal IR band</i>	3.00 8.00	to to	5.00 μm 14.00 μm	Principal atmospheric windows in the thermal region. Images at these wavelengths are acquired by optical-mechanical scanners and special videocon systems but not by film.
<i>Microwave</i>	0.10	to	30.00 cm	Longer wavelengths can penetrate clouds, fog and rain. Images may be acquired in the active or passive mode.
<i>Radar</i>	0.10	to	30.00 cm	Active form of microwave remote sensing. Radar images are acquired at various wavelength bands.
<i>Radio</i>	>		30.00 cm	Longest wavelength portion of electromagnetic spectrum. Some classified radars with very long wavelength operate in this region.

The earth's atmosphere absorbs energy in the gamma-ray, X-ray and most of the ultraviolet (UV) region; therefore, these regions are not used for remote sensing. Details of these regions are shown in Figure 2.3. The horizontal axes show wavelength on a logarithmic scale; the vertical axes show percent atmospheric transmission of EM energy. Wavelength regions with high transmission are called *atmospheric windows* and are used to acquire remote sensing data. Detection and measurement of the recorded energy enables identification of surface objects (by their characteristic wavelength patterns or spectral signatures), both from air-borne and space-borne platforms.

2.3 Scanning System

The sensing device in a remotely placed platform (aircraft/satellite) records EM radiation using a *scanning system*. In scanning system, a *sensor*, with a narrow field of view is employed; this sweeps across the terrain to produce an image. The sensor receives electromagnetic energy radiated or reflected from the terrain and converts them into signal that is recorded as numerical data. In a remote sensing satellite, multiple arrays of linear sensors are used, with each array recording simultaneously a separate band of EM energy. The array of sensors employs a spectrometer to disperse the incoming energy into a spectrum. Sensors (or *detectors*) are positioned to record specific wavelength bands of energy. The information received by the sensor is suitably manipulated and transported back to the ground receiving station. The data are reconstructed on ground into digital images. The digital image data on *magnetic/optical media* consist of picture elements arranged in regular rows and columns. The position of any picture element, *pixel*, is determined on a x-y co-ordinate system. Each pixel has a numeric value, called digital number (DN) that records the intensity of electromagnetic energy measured for the ground resolution cell represented by that pixel. The range of digital numbers in an image data is controlled by the radiometric resolution of the satellite's sensor system. The digital image data are further processed to produce master images of the study area. By analysing the digital data/imagery, digitally/visually, it is possible to detect, identify and classify various objects and phenomenon on the earth surface.

Remote sensing technique (airborne/satellite) in conjunction with traditional techniques harbours in an efficient, speedy and cost-effective method for natural resource management due to its inherited capabilities of being multispectral, repetitive and synoptic areal coverage. Generation of environmental 'Data Base' on land use, soil, forest, surface and subsurface water, topography and terrain

characteristics, settlement and transport network, etc., and their monitoring in near real - time is very useful for environmental management planning; this is possible only with remote sensing data.

2.4 Data Source

The following data are used in the present study:

- **Primary Data**

Remote Sensing Satellite data viz. IRS R2/LISS-IV of January, 2023 was used in the present study. The raw digital satellite data was obtained from NRSC, Hyderabad.

- **Secondary Data**

Secondary (ancillary) and ground data constitute important baseline information in remote sensing, as they improve the interpretation accuracy and reliability of remotely sensed data by enabling verification of the interpreted details and by supplementing it with the information that cannot be obtained directly from the remotely sensed data. For **Umrer Coalfield**, Survey of India open series topo-sheet no. F44T/1 & F44T/5 as well as map showing details of location of area boundary, coal field boundary and road supplied by WCL were used in the study.

2.5 Characteristics of Satellite/Sensor

The basic properties of a satellite's sensor system can be summarised as:

- (a) Spectral coverage/resolution, i.e., band locations/width;
- (b) Spectral dimensionality: number of bands;
- (c) Radiometric resolution: quantisation;
- (d) Spatial resolution/instantaneous field of view or IFOV; and
- (e) Temporal resolution.

Table 2.2 illustrates the basic properties of Resourcesat satellite/sensor that was used in the present study.

Table 2.2 Characteristics of the satellite/sensor used in the present project work

Platform	Sensor	Spectral Bands in μm					Radiometric Resolution	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution	Country
RESOU RCESAT - 2	LISS-IV	B2	0.52	-	0.59	Green	16-bit	5.8 m	24 days	India
		B3	0.62	-	0.68	Red		5.8 m		
		B4	0.76	-	0.86	NIR		5.8 m		
NIR: Near Infra-Red										

2.6 Data Processing

The details of data processing carried out in the present study are shown in Figure 2.4. The processing methodology involves the following major steps:

- (a) Geometric correction, rectification and geo-referencing;
- (b) Image enhancement;
- (c) Training set selection;
- (d) Signature generation and classification;
- (e) Creation/overlay of vector database;
- (f) Validation of classified image;
- (g) Final thematic map preparation.

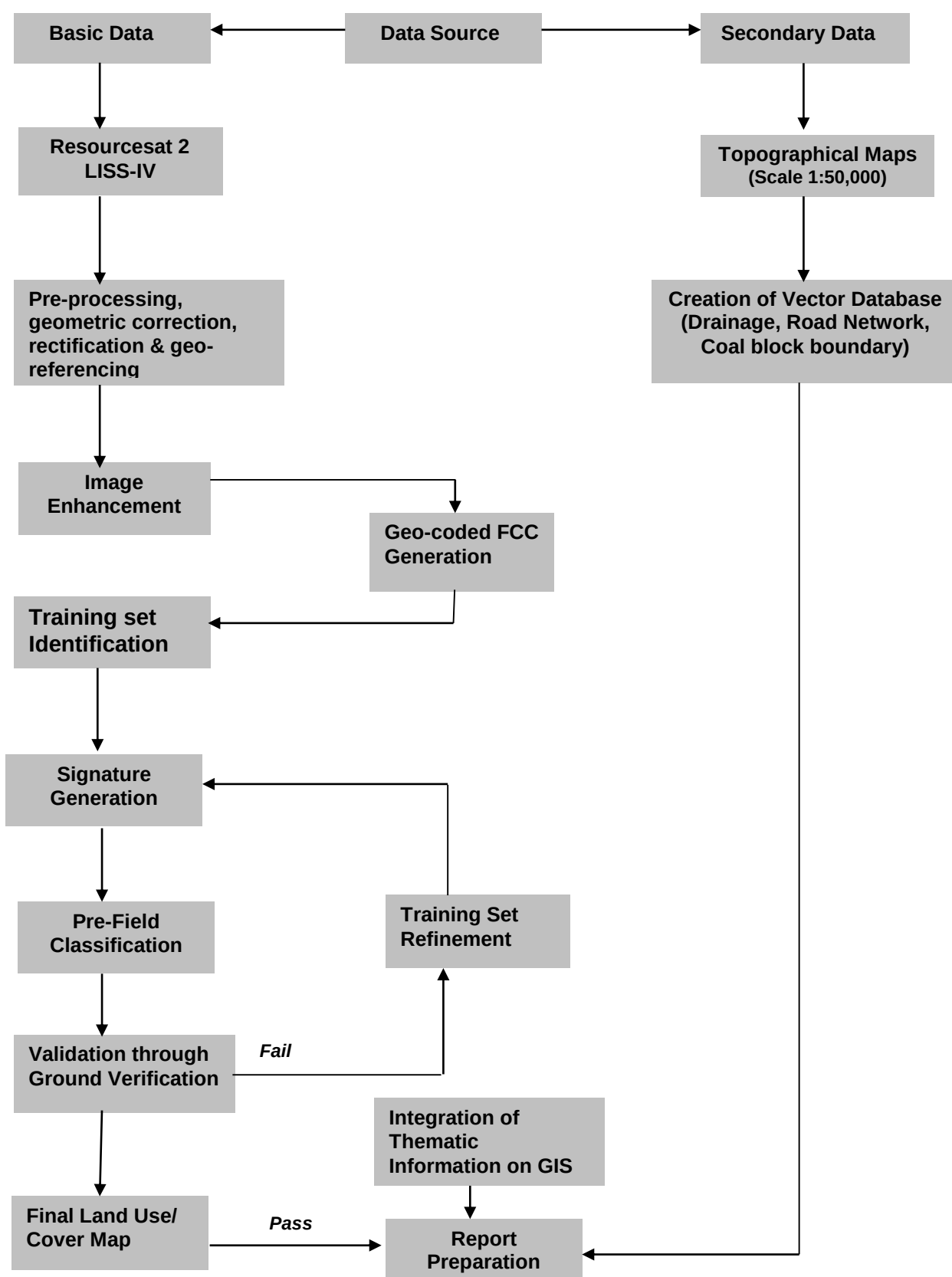


Fig-2.4 –Methodology of Land Use/Vegetation Cover Analysis

2.6.1 Geometric correction, rectification and geo-referencing

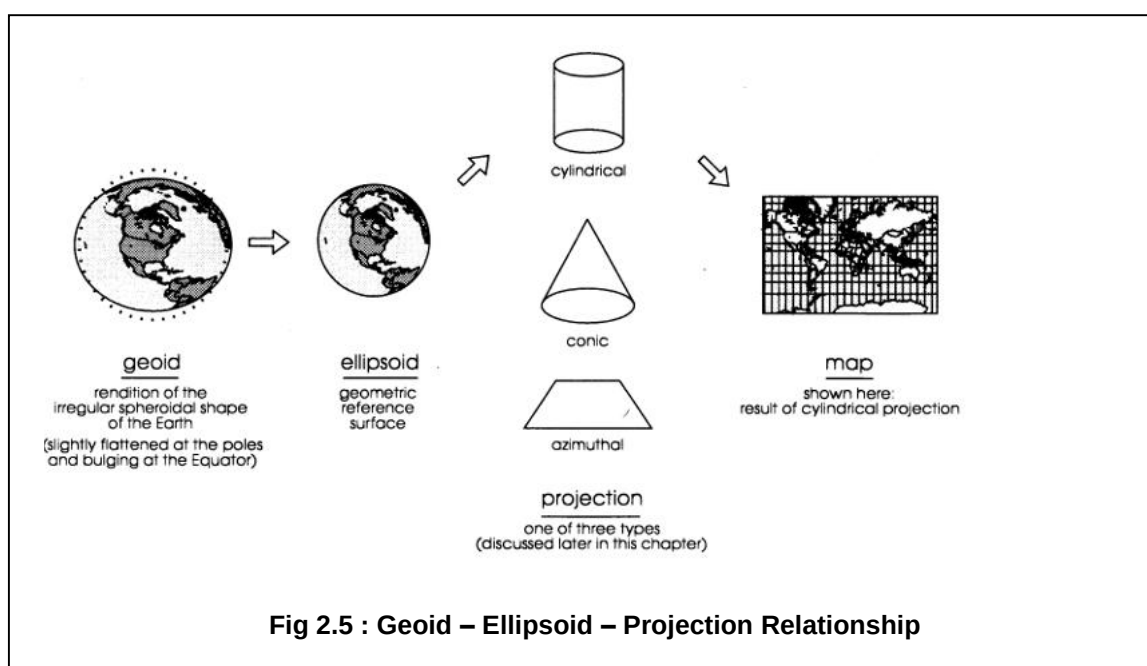
Inaccuracies in digital imagery may occur due to ‘systematic errors’ attributed to earth curvature and rotation as well as ‘non-systematic errors’ attributed to intermittent sensor malfunctions, etc. Systematic errors are corrected at the satellite receiving station itself while non-systematic errors/ random errors are corrected in pre-processing stage.

In spite of ‘System / Bulk correction’ carried out at supplier end; some residual errors in respect of attitude attributes still remains even after correction. Therefore, fine tuning is required for correcting the image geometrically using ground control points (GCP).

Raw digital images contain geometric distortions, which make them unusable as maps. A map is defined as a flat representation of part of the earth’s spheroidal surface that should conform to an internationally accepted type of cartographic projection, so that any measurements made on the map will be accurate with those made on the ground. Any map has two basic characteristics: (a) scale and (b) projection. While *scale* is the ratio between reduced depiction of geographical features on a map and the geographical features in the real world, *projection* is the method of transforming map information from a sphere (round Earth) to a flat (map) sheet. Therefore, it is essential to transform the digital image data from a generic co-ordinate system (i.e. from line and pixel co-ordinates) to a projected co-ordinate system. In the present study georeferencing was done with the help of Survey of India (Sol) topo-sheets so that information from various sources can be compared and integrated on a GIS platform, if required.

An understanding of the basics of projection system is required before selecting any transformation model. While maps are flat surfaces, Earth however is an irregular sphere, slightly flattened at the poles and bulging at the Equator. Map projections are systemic methods for “*flattening the orange peel*” in measurable

ways. When transferring the Earth and its irregularities onto the plane surface of a map, the following three factors are involved: (a) geoid (b) ellipsoid and (c) projection. Figure 2.5 illustrates the relationship between these three factors. The *geoid* is the rendition of the irregular spheroidal shape of the Earth; here the variations in gravity are taken into account. The observation made on the geoid is then transferred to a regular geometric reference surface, the *ellipsoid*. Finally, the geographical relationships of the ellipsoid (in 3-D form) are transformed into the 2-D plane of a map by a transformation process called map projection. As shown in Figure 2.5, the vast majority of projections are based upon *cones*, *cylinders* and *planes*.



In the present study, **UTM projection** along with **WGS 1984 Ellipsoidal model** was used so as to prepare the map compatible with the Sol topo-sheets. Polyconic projection is used in Sol topo-sheets as it is best suited for small - scale mapping and larger area as well as for areas with North-South orientation (viz. India). Maps prepared using these projections are a compromise of many properties; it is neither conformal perspective nor equal area. Distances, areas and shapes are true only along central meridian. Distortion increases away from central meridian. Image

transformation from generic co-ordinate system to a projected co-ordinate system was carried out using ERDAS IMAGINE 2022 digital image processing system.

2.6.2 Image enhancement

To improve the interpretability of the raw data, image enhancement is necessary. Most of the digital image enhancement techniques are categorised as either point or local operations. Point operations modify the value of each pixel in the image data independently. However, local operations modify the value of each pixel based on brightness value of neighbouring pixels. Contrast manipulations/stretching technique based on local operation was applied on the image data using ERDAS IMAGINE 2022 s/w. The enhanced and geocoded FCC image of Umrer Coalfield is shown in Plate No. 1.

2.6.3 Training set selection

The image data were analysed based on the interpretation keys. These keys are evolved from certain fundamental image-elements such as tone/colour, size, shape, texture, pattern, location, association and shadow. Based on the image-elements and other geo-technical elements like land form, drainage pattern and physiography; training sets were selected/identified for each land use/cover class. Field survey was carried out by taking selective traverses in order to collect the ground information (or reference data) so that training sets are selected accurately in the image. This was intended to serve as an aid for classification. Based on the variability of land use/cover condition and terrain characteristics and accessibility, 250 points were selected to generate the training sets.

2.6.4 Signature generation and classification

Image classification was carried out using the maximum likelihood algorithm. The classification proceeds through the following steps: (a) calculation of statistics [i.e. signature generation] for the identified training areas, and (b) the decision boundary of maximum probability based on the mean vector, variance, covariance and correlation matrix of the pixels.

After evaluating the statistical parameters of the training sets, reliability test of training sets was conducted by measuring the statistical separation between the classes that resulted from computing divergence matrix. The overall accuracy of the classification was finally assessed with reference to ground truth data. The aerial extent of each land use class in the coalfield was determined using ERDAS IMAGINE 2022 s/w. The classified image for the year 2023 for Umrer Coalfield is shown in Plate No. 2.

2.6.5 Creation/overlay of vector database

Plan showing coal field boundary is superimposed on the image as vector layer in the Arc GIS database. Road and drainage network are also digitised on Arc GIS database and superimposed on the classified image. Geo-environmental data base created on GIS platform to analyse the impact of mining on land use and vegetation cover at interval of three years.

2.6.6 Validation of classified image

Ground truth survey was carried out for validation of the interpreted results from the study area. Based on the validation, classification accuracy matrix was prepared. The classification accuracy matrix is shown in Table 2.3.

Classification accuracy in case of urban settlements, plantation on backfill, quarry area, waste lands and surface water Bodies were 100%. Classification accuracy in case of agriculture land lies between 90% to 100%. In case of open forest, plantation on ob and social forestry the classification accuracy varies from 80.0% to 90.0%. Classification accuracy for scrubs was 73.3% due to poor ***signature separability index***. The overall classification accuracy is 90%.

2.6.7 Final land use/vegetation cover map preparation

Final land use/vegetation cover map (Plate - 2) was generated on 1:50,000 scale using Arc GIS 10.2 s/w and the same is enclosed in the report.

A soft copy of this report is enclosed in .pdf format.

Table 2.3: Classification Accuracy Matrix for Umrer Coalfield

Sl. No.	Classes in the Satellite Data	Class	Total Obsrv. Points	Land use classes as observed in the field									
				C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
1	Settlement	C1	05	5									
2	Plantation on OB	C2	10		8	1	1						
3	Open Forest	C3	10		1	8	1						
4	Scrubs	C4	10		1	1	7	1					
5	Social Forestry	C5	10				1	8	1				
6	Agriculture Land	C6	10					1	9				
7	Waste Upland	C7	10							10			
8	Plantation on Backfill	C8	10								10		
9	Quarry Area	C9	10									10	
10	Water Bodies	C10	10										10
Total no. of observation points			110	05	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
% of commission				00.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% of omission				00.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% of Classification Accuracy				100.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Accuracy (%)				90.000									

Chapter 3

Land Use/ Cover Mapping

3.1 Introduction

Land is one of the most important natural resource on which all human activities are based. Therefore, knowledge on different type of lands as well as its spatial distribution in the form of map and statistical data is vital for its geospatial planning and management for optimal use of the land resources. In mining industry, the need for information on land use/ vegetation cover pattern has gained importance due to the all-round concern on environmental impact of mining. The information on land use/ cover inventory that includes type, spatial distribution, aerial extent, location, rate and pattern of change of each category is of paramount importance for assessing the impact of coal mining on land use/ vegetation cover.

Remote sensing data with its various spectral and spatial resolutions offer comprehensive and accurate information for mapping and monitoring of land use/cover pattern, dynamics of changing pattern and trends over a period of time. By analysing the data of different cut-off dates, impact of coal mining on land use and vegetation cover can be determined.

3.2 Land Use/Cover Classification

The array of information available on land use/cover requires arrangement or grouping under a suitable framework in order to facilitate the creation of a land use/cover database. Further, to accommodate the changing land use/cover pattern, it becomes essential to develop a standardised classification system that is not only

flexible in nomenclature and definition, but also capable of incorporating information obtained from the satellite data and other different sources.

The present framework of land use/cover classification has been primarily based on the '**Manual of Nationwide Land Use/ Land Cover Mapping Using Satellite Imagery**' developed by National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad. Land use map was prepared on the basis of image interpretation carried out based on the satellite data for the year 2023 for Umrer coalfield and following land use/cover classes are identified (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1		
Land use / Vegetation Cover classes identified in Umrer Coalfield		
	LEVEL –I	LEVEL-II
1	Vegetation Cover	1.1 Open Forest 1.2 Scrub 1.3 Plantation under Social Forestry 1.4 Plantation on OB Dumps 1.5 Plantation over Backfill
2	Mining Area	2.1 Coal Quarry 2.2 Advance Quarry Site 2.3 Barren OB Dump 2.4 Barren Backfilled Area 2.5 Coal Dump 2.6 Water Filled Quarry
3	Agricultural Land	3.1 Crop Land 3.2 Fallow Land
4	Wasteland	4.1 Waste upland with/without scrubs
5	Settlements	5.1 Urban 5.2 Rural 5.3 Industrial
6	Water Bodies	6.1 River/Streams /Reservoir

3.3 Land use/cover Analysis

Satellite data of January, 2023 was processed using ERDAS IMAGINE 2022 image processing s/w in order to interpret the various land use/cover classes present in the study area of Umrer Coalfield covering 66.75 sq. kms. Areas of each land use/cover class for Umrer coalfield were calculated using ERDAS IMAGINE 2022 s/w and shown in Table 3.2. Distribution of various land use classes is shown in the Pie Chart (Fig. 3.2). Umrer coalfield contains 6 coal blocks (till date) whose land use/cover classes are tabulated in Table 3.3.

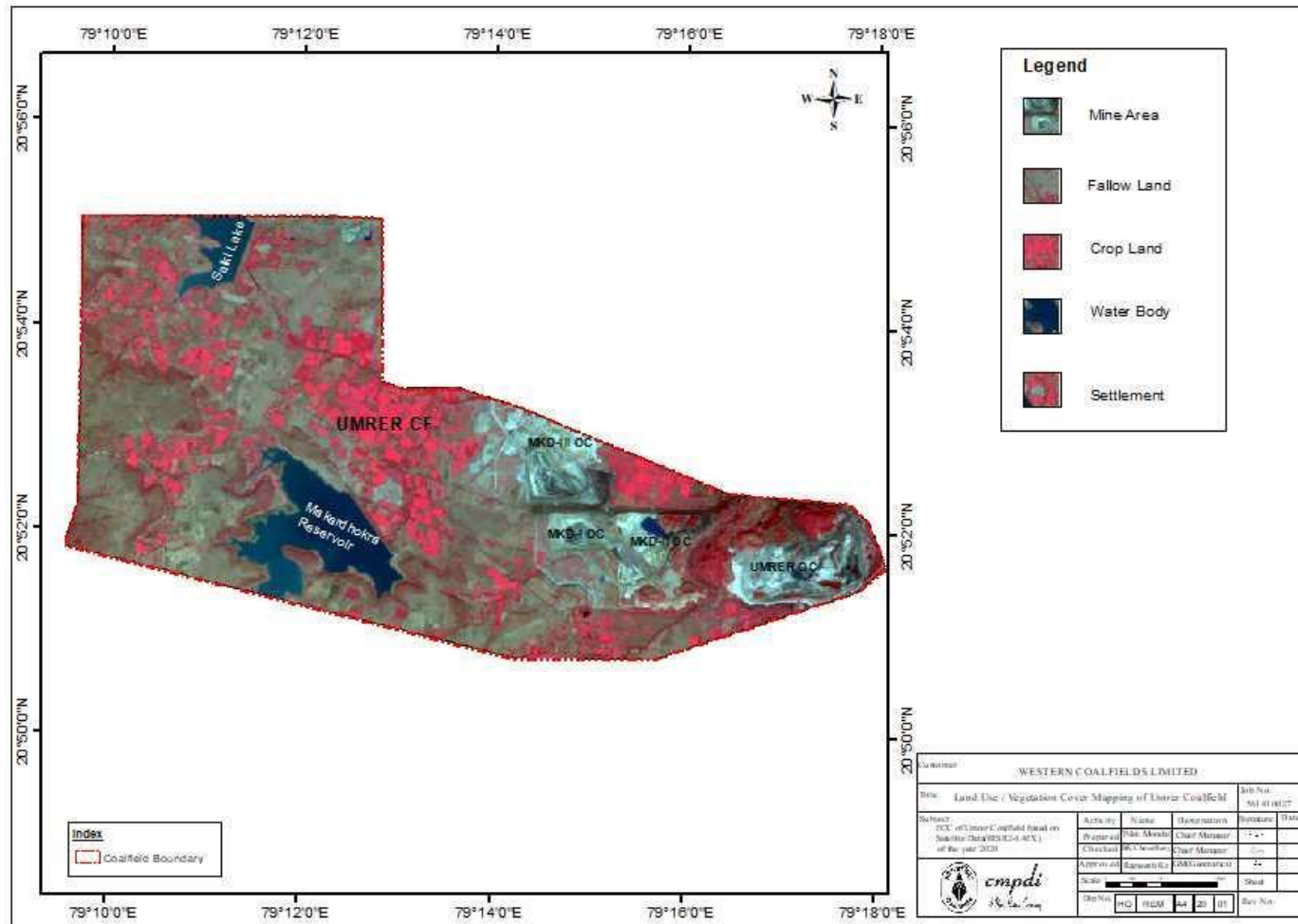


Plate 1: FCC (Band 2, 3, 4) of Umrer CF based on LISS Data of Year – 2023

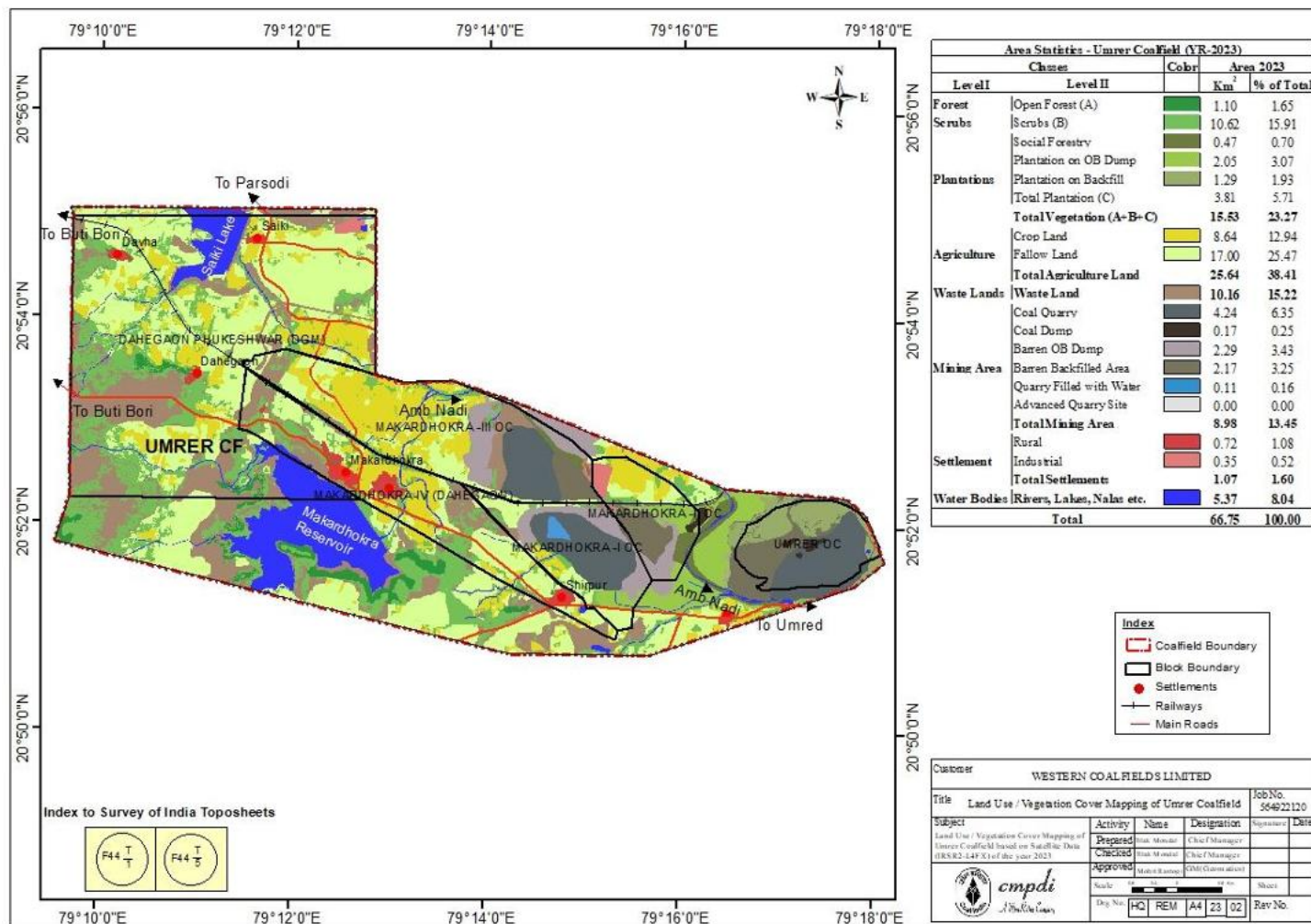


Plate 2: LU / LC Map of Umrer CF based on LISS-IV Data of Year 2023

Table 3.2 : Status of Land use/ cover pattern in Umrer Coalfield during the year 2020 & 2023

LAND USE CLASSES	Year-2020		Year-2023		Change w.r.t. Yr 2020		Remarks
	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	
SETTLEMENTS							
Rural Settlements	0.72	1.08	0.72	1.08	0.00	0.00	No change in settlement class is noticed.
Industrial Settlements	0.35	0.52	0.35	0.52	0.00	0.00	
Total Settlements	1.07	1.60	1.07	1.60	0.00	0.00	
VEGETATION COVER							
FOREST							
Open Forest	1.10	1.65	1.10	1.65	0.00	0.00	No change in Open forest class is noticed.
Total Forest (A)	1.10	1.65	1.10	1.65	0.00	0.00	
Scrubs (B)	11.07	16.58	10.62	15.91	-0.45	-0.67	
PLANTATION							
Social forestry	0.27	0.40	0.47	0.70	0.20	0.30	Social forest, Plantation on OB increased due to plantation by WCL but Plantation on Backfill decreased due to rehandling in Umrer OC
Plantation on OB	1.83	2.74	2.05	3.07	0.22	0.33	
Plantation on Backfill	1.36	2.04	1.29	1.93	-0.07	-0.10	
Total Plantation (C)	3.46	5.18	3.81	5.71	0.35	0.52	
Total Vegetation (A+B+C)	15.63	23.42	15.53	23.27	-0.10	-0.15	
MINING AREA							
Coal Quarry	3.54	5.30	4.24	6.35	0.70	1.05	Quarry increased due to mining
Coal Dump	0.18	0.27	0.17	0.25	-0.01	-0.01	Coal dump slightly decreased.
Barren OB Dump	1.87	2.80	2.29	3.43	0.42	0.63	OB dump increased due to mining
Barren Backfilled	1.43	2.14	2.17	3.25	0.74	1.11	Backfill increased.
Quarry filled with Water	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.12	Water-filled-Quarry increased.
Advanced Quarry Site	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-0.18	Advance quarry converted to coal quarry.
Total Mining Area	7.17	10.74	8.98	13.45	1.81	2.71	
AGRICULTURE							
Crop Land	9.60	14.38	8.64	12.94	-0.96	-1.44	Agricultural land within leasehold boundary of mine converted to coal quarry.
Fallow Land	18.76	28.10	17.00	25.47	-1.76	-2.64	
Total Agriculture	28.36	42.49	25.64	38.41	-2.72	-4.07	
WASTELANDS							
Waste land	8.97	13.44	10.16	15.22	1.19	1.78	Scrub area converted to waste land.
WATERBODIES							
River, nallah, pond etc.	5.55	8.31	5.37	8.04	-0.18	-0.27	Waterbodies slightly decreased.
TOTAL	66.75	100.00	66.75	100.00			

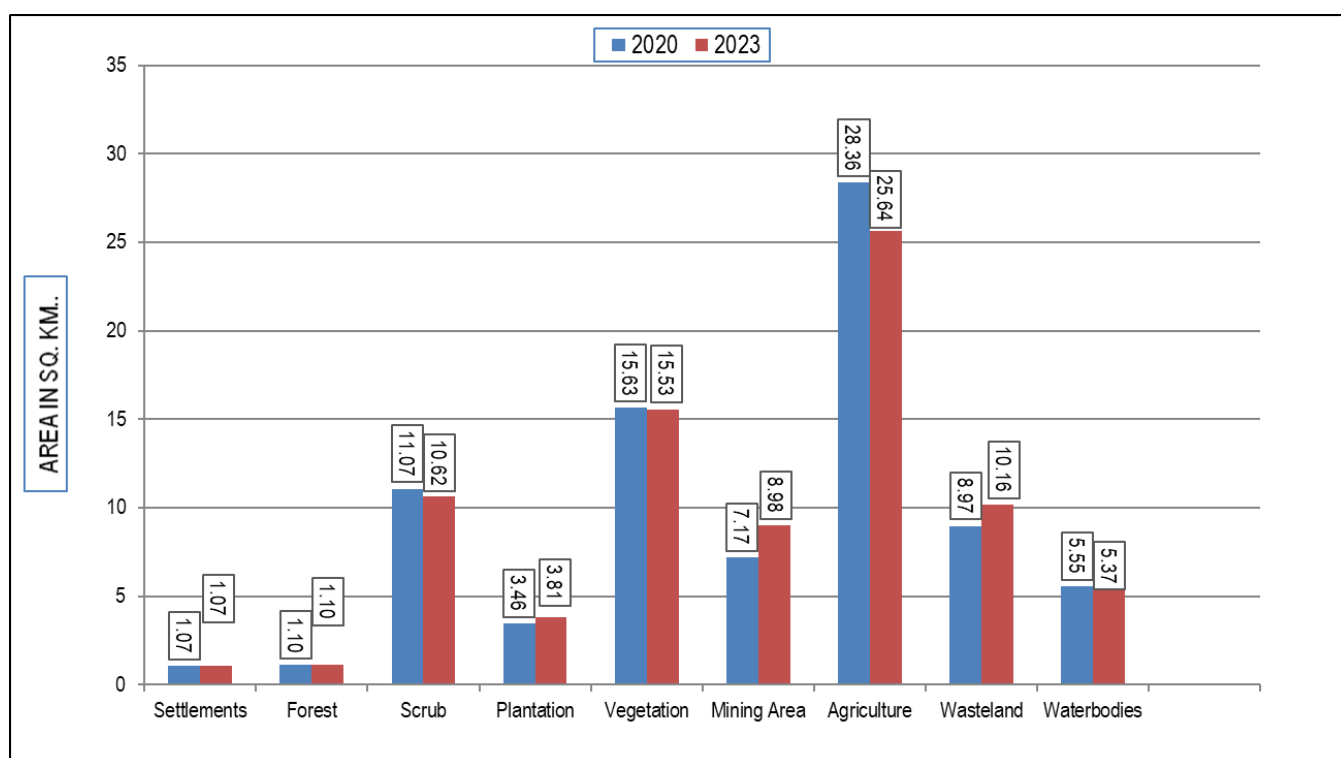


Fig. 3.1 : Year-wise Comparison of Land use / Vegetation Cover in Umrer Coalfield

3.3.1 Settlement/ Built-up land

All the man-made constructions covering the land surface are included under this category. Built-up land has been further divided into rural, urban and industrial classes. In the present study, industrial settlement indicates only industrial complexes excluding residential facilities. In the year 2020 the total area covered by settlements were estimated to be 1.07 sq. km (1.60%). In year 2023 the estimated area under settlements is estimated to be 1.07 sq. km (1.60%). There is no change in settlement class.

The details of the land use under this category are shown in Table 3.3.

TABLE – 3.3

STATUS OF CHANGE IN SETTLEMENTS IN UMRER COALFIELD DURING YEAR 2020 & 2023

LAND USE CLASSES	Year-2020		Year-2023		Change w.r.t. Yr 2020		Remarks
	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	
SETTLEMENTS							
Rural Settlements	0.72	1.08	0.72	1.08	0.00	0.00	No change in settlement class noticed.
Industrial Settlements	0.35	0.52	0.35	0.52	0.00	0.00	
Total Settlements	1.07	1.60	1.07	1.60	0.00	0.00	

3.3.2 Vegetation cover Analysis

Vegetation cover is an association of trees and other vegetation type capable of producing timber and other forest produce. It is also defined as the percentage of soil which is covered by green vegetation. Leaf area index (LAI) is an alternative expression of the term vegetation cover which gives the area of leaves in m² corresponding to an area of one m² of ground. Primarily vegetation cover is classified into the following three sub-classes based on crown density as per modified FAO-1963(Food & Agricultural Organisation of United Nations) norms: (a) dense forest (crown density more than 40%), (b) open/degraded forest (crown density between 10% to 40%) and (c) scrubs (crown density less than 10%). the plantation that has been carried out on wasteland along the roadside and on the overburden dumps is also included under vegetation cover as social forestry and plantation on backfilled/over-burden dumps respectively. The percentage of vegetation cover shown in the analysis here are in terms of total land use cover only.

There has been significant variation in the land use under the vegetation classes within the area as shown below in Table 3.4.

TABLE – 3.4

STATUS OF CHANGE IN VEGETATION IN UMRER COALFIELD DURING YEAR 2020 & 2023

LAND USE CLASSES	Year-2020		Year-2023		Change w.r.t. Yr 2020		Remarks
	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	
VEGETATION COVER							
FOREST							
<i>Open Forest</i>	1.10	1.65	1.10	1.65	0.00	0.00	No change in Open forest class.
Total Forest (A)	1.10	1.65	1.10	1.65	0.00	0.00	
<i>Scrubs (B)</i>	11.07	16.58	10.62	15.91	-0.45	-0.67	
PLANTATION							
<i>Social forestry</i>	0.27	0.40	0.47	0.70	0.20	0.30	Social forest, Plantation on OB increased due to plantation by WCL but Plantation on Backfill decreased due to rehandling in Umrer OC
<i>Plantation on OB</i>	1.83	2.74	2.05	3.07	0.22	0.33	
<i>Plantation on Backfill</i>	1.36	2.04	1.29	1.93	-0.07	-0.10	
Total Plantation (C)	3.46	5.18	3.81	5.71	0.35	0.52	
Total Vegetation (A+B+C)	15.63	23.42	15.53	23.27	-0.10	-0.15	

Open Forest – Forest having crown density between 10% to 40% comes under this class. Open forest cover over Umrer coalfield which was estimated to be 1.10 sq. km (1.65%) in 2020 has been estimated to be 1.10 sq. km, i.e.1.65 % of the coalfield area in 2023. Thus there is no change in open forest class in the total coalfield area.

Scrubs – Scrubs are vegetation with crown density less than 10%. Scrubs in the coalfield are seen to be scattered signature all over the area mixed with wastelands. There is 10.62 sq km. of scrubs, i.e. 15.91% of the coalfield area in 2023. In year 2020 the scrubs covered 11.07 sq km which were 16.58% of the coalfield area. There is a decrease of 0.45 sq. km which is 0.67% of the coalfield area. This decrease is taken place because some area of scrubs has been converted into coal quarry.

Social Forestry – Plantation which has been carried out on wastelands, along the roadsides and colonies on green belt come under this category. Analysis of data reveals Social Forestry covers 0.27 sq. km, which is 0.40% of the coalfield area in 2020. In 2023 the area covered under social forestry was 0.47 sq. km (0.70%). There is an increase of 0.20 sq. km (0.30%). This increase is due to plantation by WCL.

Plantation over OB Dump and backfilled area – Analysis of the data reveals that WCL has carried out significant plantation on OB dumps as well as backfilled areas during the period for maintaining the ecological balance of the area. The plantation on the OB dumps and backfilled areas were estimated to be 1.83 sq. km, (2.74% of the coalfield area) and 1.36 (2.04% of the coalfield area) respectively in 2020. In year 2023 the plantation on OB Dumps and backfilled area is estimated to cover an area of 2.05 sq. km (3.07% of the coalfield area) and 1.29 sq.km. (1.93% of the coalfield area) respectively. There is an increase of 0.22 sq. km (0.33%) in plantation over OB dump. There is a decrease of 0.07 sq.km. (0.10%) in backfilled area. Overall there is an increase of 0.35 sq.km (0.52%) in plantation class. This is due to initiative taken by WCL towards afforestation.

3.3.3 Mining Area

The mining area was primarily been categorized as.

- Coal Quarry
- Barren OB Dump

To make the study more relevant and to give thrust on land reclamation, in the current study some more classes have been added as follows:

- Barren Backfilled Area
- Coal Dumps
- Water filled Quarry

In the year 2020 the coal quarry was estimated to be 3.54 sq. km (5.30%) which has increased to 4.24 sq. km (6.35%) in the year 2023. This increase is due to increase in production of coal from Open cast areas. In the year 2020 the barren OB dump was estimated to be 1.87 sq. km (2.80%) which has been increased to 2.29 sq. km (3.43%) in the year 2023. This increase is due to increase in mining activity. In the year 2020 the barren backfilled area was estimated to be 1.43 sq. km (2.14%) which has been increased to 2.17 sq. km (3.25%) in the year 2023. In the year 2020 the water filled quarry area was estimated to be 0.03 sq. km (0.04%) which has been

increased to 0.11 sq. km (0.16%) in the year 2023. The status of Land Use in mining area in Umrer Coalfield is shown in the table 3.5 below.

TABLE – 3.5

Status of change in Mining Area in Umrer Coalfield during the year 2020 & 2023

LAND USE CLASSES	Year-2020		Year-2023		Change w.r.t. Yr 2020		Remarks
	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	
MINING AREA							
Coal Quarry	3.54	5.30	4.24	6.35	0.70	1.05	Quarry increased due to mining
Coal Dump	0.18	0.27	0.17	0.25	-0.01	-0.01	Coal dump slightly decreased.
Barren OB Dump	1.87	2.80	2.29	3.43	0.42	0.63	OB dump increased due to mining
Barren Backfilled	1.43	2.14	2.17	3.25	0.74	1.11	Backfill increased.
Quarry filled with Water	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.12	Water-filled-Quarry increased.
Advanced Quarry Site	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-0.18	Advance quarry converted to coal quarry.
Total Mining Area	7.17	10.74	8.98	13.45	1.81	2.71	

3.3.4 Agriculture

Land primarily used for farming and production of food, fibre and other commercial and horticultural crops falls under this category. It includes crop land and fallow land. Crop lands are those agricultural lands where standing crop occurs on the date of satellite imagery or land is used for agricultural purposes during any season of the year. Crops may be either kharif or rabi. Fallow lands are also agricultural land which is taken up for cultivation but temporarily allowed to rest, un-cropped for one or more season.

Crop land along with fallow land was 28.36 sq. km in year 2020, which is 42.49 % of the coalfield area. In year 2023 the agriculture land was estimated to be 25.64 sq. km which is 38.41% of the coalfield area. There is a decrease of 2.72 sq. km which is 4.07% of the coalfield due to conversion of agricultural land within leasehold boundary of mine into coal quarry. The details are shown below in Table 3.6.

TABLE – 3.6

Status of change in Agricultural land in Umrer Coalfield during the year 2020 & 2023

LAND USE CLASSES	Year-2020		Year-2023		Change w.r.t. Yr 2020		Remarks
	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	Area (Km ²)	%	
AGRICULTURE							
Crop Land	9.60	14.38	8.64	12.94	-0.96	-1.44	Agricultural land within leasehold boundary of mine converted to coal quarry.
Fallow Land	18.76	28.10	17.00	25.47	-1.76	-2.64	
Total Agriculture	28.36	42.49	25.64	38.41	-2.72	-4.07	

3.3.5 Wasteland

Wasteland is a degraded and under-utilised class of land that has deteriorated on account of natural causes or due to lack of appropriate water and soil management. Wasteland can result from inherent/imposed constraints such as location, environment, chemical and physical properties of the soil or financial or other management constraints (NWDB, 1987). This also includes the sand body formed on the banks of the river owing to the non flow of water there.

The waste land was estimated to be 8.97 sq. km (13.44%) in the year 2020. In the year of 2023, waste land is estimated to be 10.16 sq. km (15.22%). So there is an increase of 1.19 sq. km. i.e. (1.78%) of the total coalfield area. This is due to conversion of scrub area into waste land.

3.3.6 Surface Water bodies

It is the area of impounded water including natural lakes, rivers/streams and man-made canal, reservoir, tanks etc. The water bodies in the study area had been estimated to be 5.55 sq. km in year 2020, which is 8.31% of the coalfield area. In 2023 it have been estimated to be 5.37 sq. km which is 8.04% of the total area. So there is an decrease of 0.18 sq. km. in water bodies which is 0.27% of the total coalfield area.

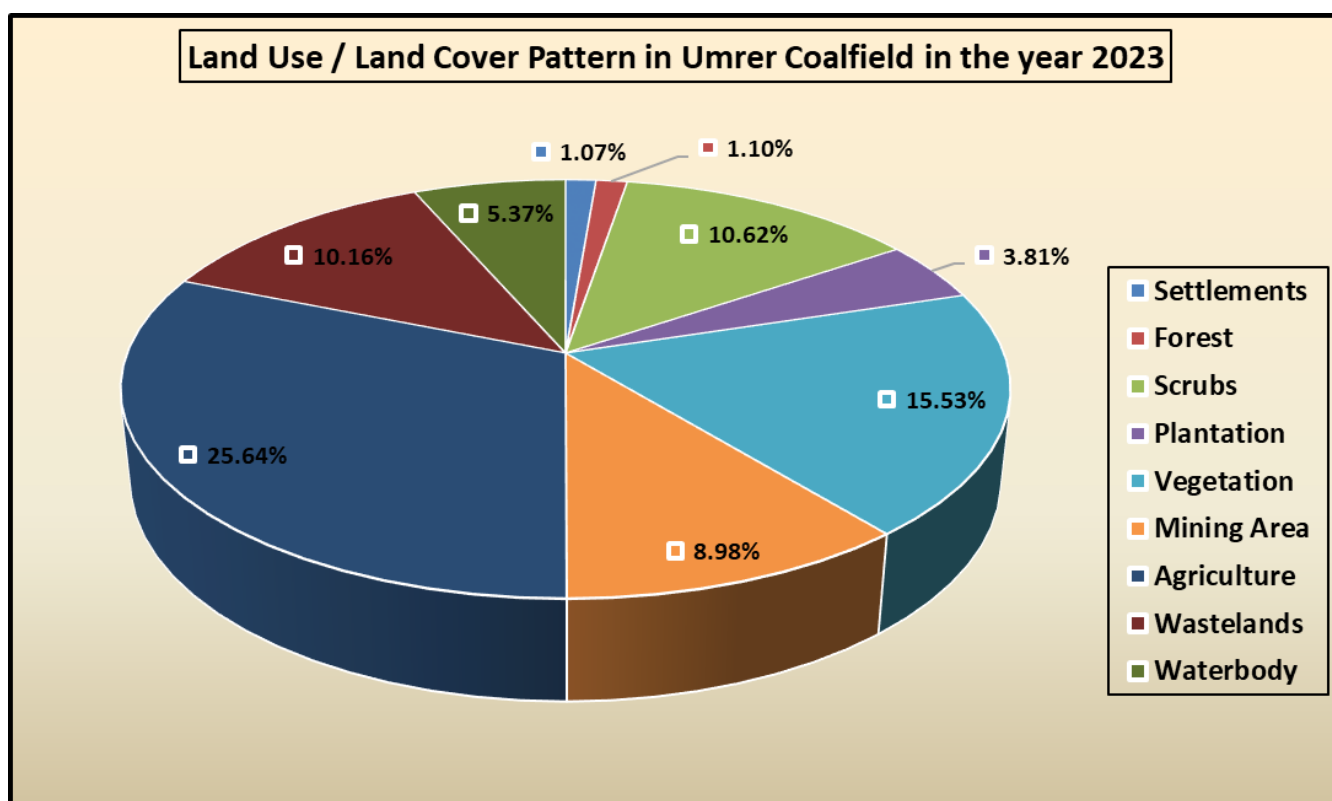


Figure: 3.2

Chapter 4

Conclusion & Recommendation

4.1 Conclusion

In the present study, land use/ vegetation cover mapping has been carried out, based on Resourcesat 2 / LISS-IV data in order to generate the geo-environmental database on land use/vegetation cover in Umrer Coalfield for monitoring the impact of coal mining on land environment. Change analysis in land use pattern may help in formulating the mitigation measures required, if any.

Study reveals that the total area of settlements which includes rural and industrial settlements in the Umrer coalfields covers 1.07 km² (1.60%) area. There is no change in settlements over the year 2020 study. Vegetation cover which includes open forests, scrubs, social forestry & plantation on over-burden dumps & backfilled area, covers an area of 15.53 km² (23.27%). As compared to 2020 study there is a decrease in overall vegetation cover by 0.10 km² (0.15%). This is mainly because scrub within the leasehold boundary of mine have been converted to coal quarry though there is considerable increase in total plantation over OB dump and backfilled area done by WCL. The analysis further indicates that total agricultural land which includes both crop and fallow land has decreased by 2.72 km² (4.07%) because of conversion of agricultural land within leasehold boundary of mine into coal quarry. The mining area which includes coal quarry, barren OB dump, barren backfilled area, covers 8.98 km² (13.45%). As compared to 2020 there is an increase in area under mining operations due to more production of coal. Wasteland covers 10.16 km² (15.22%) in 2023 and 8.97 km² (13.44%) in 2020. Waste lands have increased because some scrub area has been converted into waste land. The detail statistical analysis is given under Table-3.2.

4.2 Recommendation

It is essential to maintain the ecological balance for sustainable development of the area together with coal mining in Umrer Coalfield. It is recommended that land reclamation of the mining area should be taken up on Top Priority by WCL. Such study should be carried out regularly to assess the impact of coal mining on land use pattern and vegetation cover in the coalfield to formulate the remedial measures, if any, required for mitigating the adverse impact of coal mining on land environment. Such regional study will also be helpful in assessing the environmental degradation /upgradation carried out by different industries operating in the coalfield area.

ABBREVIATIONS

Sol	Survey of India
MoEF & CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
CIL	Coal India Limited
ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
R2/ R2A	ResourceSat Satellites
LISS - 4	Linear Imaging and Self Scanning Sensor
FCC	False Colour Composite
OCP	Opencast Project
UGP	Underground Project
OB	Over Burden
GCP	Ground Control points
GIS	Geographic Information System
WGS-84	World Geodetic System
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

GLOSSARY

Sl.	Term	Definition
1.	Land Reclamation	To manage, reclaim and restore mined out/ degraded land as close as possible to its original stage.
2.	Over Burden	The material that lies above the coal seam/ deposit
3.	Monitoring	A process of evaluation to check or keep record for a period of time.
4.	Opencast Coal Mine	Open-pit mining, also known as opencast mining, is a surface mining technique that extracts minerals from an open pit in the ground.
5.	Social Forestry	Social forestry is the management and protection of forests and afforestation of barren and deforested lands with the purpose of helping environmental, social and rural development. Plantation (Social/ Avenue or other) carried out outside mining area.
6.	Biological Reclamation	Plantation on Backfilled areas (Stablised Internal Dumps)
7.	Technical Reclamation	Area under backfilling (Over burden dumped inside the mine voids) in mining area.
8.	Green Cover Generated	Total Plantation carried out in the lease area of Project. This includes Plantation on Backfill, Plantation on OB and Social Forestry.
9.	Leasehold Area	The area, for which lease is granted for the purpose of undertaking mining and allied operations.
10.	Excavated area	Mined out area which includes active mining, area under backfilling and plantation on backfilled areas
11.	Active Mining	Mining areas which include Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry, Quarry Filled with Water etc.

12.	Environmental Protection	It is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to mitigate damage and reverse trends.
13.	Remedial Measure	Any measure or action required or undertaken to investigate, monitor, clean up, remove, treat, prevent, contain or otherwise remediate the presence or release of any hazardous substance or activity.
14.	Systematic Error	Every measurement differing from the true measurement in the same direction, and even by the same amount in some cases.
15.	Geometric Distortion	It refers to the improper positioning of any image with respect to their true geographic position when viewed in a properly scaled common image display plane.
16.	Land Use/ Cover Class	Land cover is what covers the surface of the earth and land use describes how the land is used.
17.	Accuracy	The closeness of agreement between a measured quantity value and a true quantity value.
18.	Environmental Clearance	Environmental Clearance (EC) for any developmental projects like coal mining projects etc. has been made mandatory by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) through its Notification issued on 27.01.1994 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
19.	Rectification and Geo-referencing	Geo-referencing is the assigning of absolute location of a data point or data points. Geo-rectification refers to the removal of geometric distortions between sets of data points, most often the removal of terrain, platform, and sensor induced distortions from remote sensing imagery.

20.	Image Enhancement	It is the process of modifying digital images so that the results are more suitable for processing or further image analysis.
21.	Training set selection	It is a portion of a data set used to fit or train a model for prediction or classification of values that are known in the training set, but unknown in other (future) data.
22.	Image Classification	It refers to the task of extracting information classes from a multiband raster image. The resulting raster from image classification can be used to create thematic maps.
23.	Temporal Changes	The 'temporal change' means the change in any entity with a period of time.
24.	Ground Truthing	Collection of primary/ basic information from ground realities for satellite image interpretation and thematic mapping.
25.	Cluster	Group of opencast and/ or underground mines clubbed together for administrative purposes.
26.	Arc GIS	GIS Software used for Map preparation
27.	ERDAS IMAGINE	Satellite Image Data Classification Software



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.)

Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi 834031, Jharkhand

Phone : (+91) 651 2230001, 2230002, 2230483, FAX (+91) 651 2231447, 2231851

Website : www.cmpdi.co.in, Email : cmpdihq@cmpdi.co.in

**REPORT ON
MONITORING OF GROUND WATER LEVEL
OF
MURPAR UG MINE,
UMRER AREA**

WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD.



PERIOD- DEC 2022 (POST-MONSOON), JAN-FEB -2023 (WINTER) , MAY-2023 (PRE-MONSOON) AUG-23 (MONSOON) NOV 2023 (POST-MONSOON) ,JAN 2024 (WINTER) ,MAY 2024(PRE MONSOON), AUG 2024 (MONSOON), NOV (POST-MONSOON) 2024 & JAN 2025 (WINTER)



M/s Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur

**MoEF&CC (GOI) Recognized Laboratory
ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018
Lab. & Consultancy: FP-34, 35, Food Park,
MIDC, Butibori, Nagpur – 441122
Mob: +91-9372960077
Email: ngp@anacon.in
Website: www.anaconlaboratories.com
Report No. ANqr /PD/20A/2023/199**

2023-24 & 2024-25

Certificate

Groundwater level monitoring has been conducted with due diligence, and a comprehensive report on the monitoring of groundwater levels in all observation wells has been prepared as per the scope of work outlined in work order no. वेकोलि/मुख्यालय/पर्यावरण/14-L/77, dated 08.12.2022 & second extension of work vide reference no. वेकोलि/मुख्यालय/पर्यावरण /14-L/48-60 Dated- 01.01.2025 for the Jan 2025 (winter) Period.

The report includes the monitoring of groundwater levels and water quality analysis of observation wells pertaining to MURPAR UG MINE, of UMRER Area, Maharashtra State.

The groundwater level monitoring was meticulously carried out by Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., and the analysis of the samples was performed by Skylab Analytical Laboratory, Bhiwandi, Kalyan a NABL Accredited Laboratory. (NABL Certificate no. TC-5150)

Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. gratefully acknowledges the full cooperation rendered by the concerned WCL officials, which facilitated the timely completion of the project.



Atharva Nayab
(Geologist)



Gyanchand Bohra
NABET Accredited EIA Expert
for Hydrogeology & Geology

Nagpur
Jan-2025



(Dr. D. G. Garway)
Head of Organization
Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur

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INTRODUCTION

Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is one of the eight Subsidiary Companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) which is under administrative control of Ministry of Coal. The Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 has its registered office at Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001. WCL has been conferred "Mini-ratna" status on 15 March 2008. It has mining operation spread over the states of Maharashtra (in Nagpur, Chandrapur & Yeotmal Districts) and Madhya Pradesh (in Betul and Chhindwara Districts). It has been divided into 10 administrative areas. The Company is a major source of supplies of coal to the industries located in Western India in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and also in Southern India in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. A large number of Power Houses under Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh - Electricity Boards are major consumers of its coal along with cement, steel, chemical, fertilizer, paper and brick Industries in these states.

M/s Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. has been awarded the Work of "Groundwater level Monitoring (i.e. bore well / piezometer Water levels) and Water quality analysis (as per IS10500) for 76 projects / mines of WCL (situated in the state of Madhya Pradesh – Chhindwara & Betul districts and Maharashtra – Nagpur, Chandrapur & Yeotmal districts) for one year as per condition stipulated in Environmental Clearance letters issued by MoEF & CC & NOC issued by CGWA" vide work order वेकोलि/मुख्यालय/पर्यावरण/14-L/77 on date: 08.12.2022 & second extension of work vide reference no. वेकोलि/मुख्यालय/पर्यावरण /14-L/48-60 Dated- 01.01.2025 for the Jan 2025 (winter) Period.

This Ground Water Level Monitoring report is prepared MURPAR UG MINE, of UMRER AREA of WCL for 10 seasons i.e., **PERIOD- DEC 2022 (POST-MONSOON), JAN-FEB -2023 (WINTER) , MAY-2023 (PRE-MONSOON) AUG-23 (MONSOON) NOV 2023 (POST-MONSOON) ,JAN 2024 (WINTER) ,MAY 2024(PRE MONSOON), AUG 2024 (MONSOON), NOV (POST-MONSOON) 2024 & JAN 2025 (WINTER).**The mine is located in Nagpur District of Maharashtra.

GENERAL GROUND WATER CONDITION

The important water bearing formations of Nagpur district are discussed below.

Consolidated Formations Archeans and the Deccan trap basalts are the two consolidated formations, which form the Hard rock aquifers occurring in the district.

a) Archaean

The crystalline rocks comprising of gneiss, schist, pegmatite and quartzite are the main formations occurring in north-eastern and south eastern parts of the district. In these rocks, weathered zone which is down to a depth of 25 m bgl, forms the important shallow aquifer for dugwells. In unweathered crystalline rocks, the occurrence of ground water is mainly controlled by joints and fractures. Higher yields are generally associated with lineaments. Ground water at places occurs in fractured zones at depth in semi-confined to confined conditions.

b) Deccan Traps

Basalt is the main formation of the district and occupies an area of about 4300 sq. km. Ground water occurs under phreatic conditions in the exposed lava flows and in semi-confined to confined state in the subsurface flows. Ground water is present in pore spaces in the vesicular unit of each flow and in the jointed and fractured portions of massive unit. However, secondary porosity and permeability developed on account of weathering, fracturing and joints play a very important role in the storage and movement of ground water. This has given rise to good aquifers. Weathering not only produces granular materials but also widens the fractures, joint and shear zones.

Semi-Consolidated Formations-

Two types of semi consolidated formations i.e., Lameta and Gondwanas occur in the district. They along with the unconsolidated Alluvial formation form the soft rock aquifers occurring in the district.

a) Lameta beds- Lameta beds, found to the north of the district in a small patch are compact, clayey and poor in permeability. Hence it is not a good water bearing formation

b) Gondwana Sediments- Gondwana formation, occupying a total area of about 470 sq.km, occurs in the northern part of the Nagpur city extending from Kamptee to Saoner, and an isolated patch also occurs near north of Sathnaori. Among the Gondwanas, the Barakar and Kamthi generally consist of medium to coarse-grained friable sandstone. These constitute the important water bearing formations in the district. Barakars are usually associated with coal seams of economic importance.

Unconsolidated Alluvial Formations

Alluvium consisting of sand, silt, clay and kankar forms the potential water bearing formations and occurs in southern part of the district from Butibori to Bela. The alluvium of recent to sub-recent age and are found to have been deposited along the Kanhan and Pench Rivers and their tributaries. They overlie the older formations such as Archeans, Gondwana and Basalt and have thickness more than 25 m. These formations are highly productive aquifers and sustain long duration pumping with very less drawdown and fast recuperation. Ground water occurs in water table and semi-confined conditions in the alluvial formation.



**MURPAR UG MINE,
UMRER AREA**

WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD.

PERIOD- DEC 2022 (POST-MONSOON), JAN-FEB -2023 (WINTER) , MAY-2023 (PRE-MONSOON) AUG-23 (MONSOON) NOV 2023 (POST-MONSOON) ,JAN 2024 (WINTER) ,MAY 2024(PRE MONSOON), AUG 2024 (MONSOON), NOV (POST-MONSOON) 2024 & JAN 2025 (WINTER)



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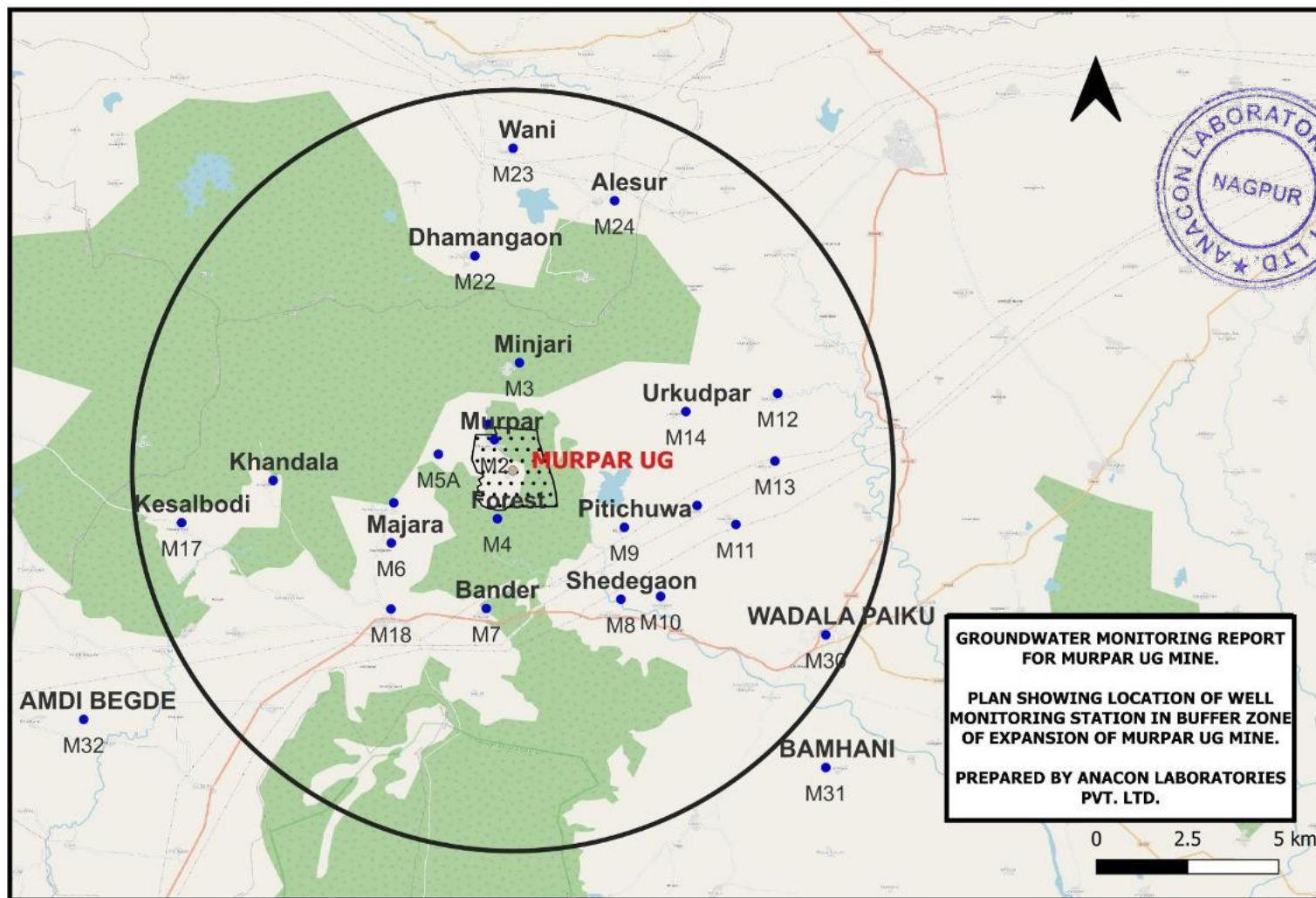


FIGURE-I: GROUND WATER MONITORING STATION (OBSERVATION WELLS IN AND AROUND OF MURPAR UG MINE)



Dgawary

Table-I-A: Ground water level monitoring data of dugwells in Murpar UG Mine buffer zone area

Sr. No.	Sl. No. M	Location	WELL LOCATION	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			R.L.	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	MP (m)	Formation	UTILITY	Depth to Water (BGL Below Ground Level), m									
				DEG	MIN	SEC	DEG	MIN	SEC							DEC-22	JAN - FEB -23	May -23	Aug-23	Nov -23	Jan-24	May-24	Aug -24	Nov-24	Jan-25
1	M1	Murpar	Near Aganwari GP	20	33	27.58	79	17	32.71	230	1.95	11.30	0.70	BASALT	DOMESTIC	7.30	4.60	5.60	3.30	4.05	4.50	6.20	3.00	3.85	4.10
2	M2	Murpar	Near Panchyat Bhawan GP	20	33	12.96	79	17	38.35	232	1.80	8.90	0.80	BASALT	DOMESTIC	3.90	6.10	4.35	2.50	3.10	5.50	5.10	2.00	3.00	4.80
3	M3	Minjari	Near Mandir GP	20	34	25.76	79	18	2.04	238	2.50	12.00	0.70	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.50	4.50	6.20	4.00	5.20	5.40	7.80	3.65	5.25	5.45
4	M4	Forest	GP	20	31	58.20	79	17	41.19	245	3.10	6.00	1.40	BASALT	DOMESTIC	4.40	3.30	2.80	2.60	3.60	4.00	4.40	1.70	3.45	3.90
5	M5	Bansuli	Near Jaybant Meshram/GP	20	32	13.18	79	16	3.13	247	2.70	8.00	1.00	BASALT	DOMESTIC	1.70	2.80	4.65	3.00	4.20	4.50	5.60	2.50	4.10	4.30
6	M5A	SHIVPUR	GP	20	32	59.24	79	16	45.35	250	2.70	8.00	1.00	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.40	1.90	3.90	1.30	2.10	2.30	4.20	1.15	2.30	2.20
7	M6	Majara	Near house of Santosh Marekar/ GP	20	31	35.26	79	16	0.75	219	1.80	8.20	0.90	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.00	2.90	3.50	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.40	1.75	1.85	2.30
8	M7	Bander	GP office GP	20	30	33.31	79	17	30.67	234	1.80	15.80	0.72	BASALT	DOMESTIC	1.20	6.50	8.25	3.60	4.00	5.40	7.90	3.40	3.90	5.05
9	M8	Shedegaon	Opp. Shakel Patel /GP	20	30	42.01	79	19	38.01	226	1.80	7.30	0.70	BASALT	DOMESTIC	4.50	3.60	5.40	2.70	3.60	3.80	5.70	2.45	3.90	4.05
10	M9	Pitichuwa	Opp. House of Bandu Sambarkar	20	31	50.06	79	19	41.29	225	1.30	8.50	0.70	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.30	4.40	5.95	2.10	3.00	4.10	6.10	2.00	2.80	3.70
11	M10	Sonegaon	Opp. House of Raibhan Raut	20	30	44.74	79	20	15.62	229	1.90	8.00	0.80	BASALT	DOMESTIC	3.10	4.90	5.40	3.50	3.15	4.40	5.80	3.20	3.20	4.10
12	M11	Kawthala	Back of Mani Dagmal GP	20	31	52.79	79	21	26.83	234	2.70	8.90	0.80	BASALT	DOMESTIC	1.15	3.80	4.40	2.80	3.75	3.90	7.10	2.80	3.65	3.85
13	M12	Gardap	Near Mandir GP	20	33	56.72	79	22	6.38	239	1.85	11.85	0.75	BASALT	DOMESTIC	4.40	4.50	6.00	3.00	4.30	4.60	6.90	2.80	4.45	4.50

Sr . N o	Sl. No . M	Location	WELL LOCATION	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			R.L.	Dia (m)	Dept h	MP (m)	Format ion	UTILITY	Depth to Water(BGL-Below Ground Level), m										
				DEG	MIN	SEC	DEG	MIN	SEC							DEC- 22	JAN - FEB -23	May -23	Aug- 23	Nov -23	Jan- 24	May- 24	Aug -24	Nov- 24	Jan- 25	
		ar																								
14	M13	Tirkhura	Opp. House of Namdeo Lokhande GP	20	32	52.71	79	22	3.75	254	2.00	8.85	0.70	BASALT	DOMESTIC	5.10	3.70	4.65	2.90	3.80	4.00	5.20	2.85	3.70	3.95	
15	M14	Urkudpar	Near School	20	33	39.58	79	20	39.47	246	0.95	5.65	0.60	BASALT	DOMESTIC	5.40	1.80	3.10	2.30	2.50	2.30	3.60	1.90	2.80	3.00	
16	M15	Godgaon	Back of Mr.Karde's House	20	32	10.69	79	20	50.13	238	1.40	3.10	0.75	BASALT	DOMESTIC	1.50	4.60	5.40	2.00	2.90	3.70	6.20	1.60	3.00	3.50	
17	M16	Khandala	Opp. Mandir Hanuman	20	32	34.42	79	14	9.05	225	1.80	10.80	0.80	BASALT	DOMESTIC	3.50	4.20	6.25	3.10	4.40	4.50	7.10	3.00	4.00	4.30	
18	M17	Kesalbodi	Near Hanuman Mandir GP (old)	20	31	54.41	79	12	42.41	226	8.30	6.30	0.40	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.10	2.60	3.20	2.60	2.00	2.50	3.80	2.00	2.30	2.55	
19	M18	Khadsa ngi	Chandrapur Zila Coop-Bank	20	30	32.76	79	16	0.48	246	3.00	7.30	0.75	BASALT	DOMESTIC	4.80	3.90	4.15	3.70	4.90	4.80	5.20	3.00	5.00	5.35	
20	M22	Dhamangaon	Back of Samaj Mandir GP	20	36	6.83	79	17	19.90	249	3.00	17.00	0.90	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.50	6.80	9.20	4.00	5.40	5.85	10.95	3.45	5.35	5.60	
21	M23	Wani	Opp. Hanuman Mandir GP	20	37	48.63	79	17	56.06	256	6.00	9.30	GL	BASALT	DOMESTIC	3.10	4.65	4.90	2.40	3.90	4.50	4.80	2.25	3.70	4.30	
22	M24	Alesur	Back of Samaj Mandir GP	20	36	59.05	79	19	32.06	249	2.70	7.80	0.80	BASALT	DOMESTIC	3.00	4.80	5.30	3.50	4.50	4.70	5.70	3.40	4.60	4.80	
23	M25	Belarpur	Opp. Hanuman Mandir GP	20	37	65.25	79	20	54.28	218	3.60	9.50	0.80	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.80	4.10	5.70	2.00	4.10	4.30	6.00	1.80	4.50	4.70	

Sr . No	Sl. No . M	Location	WELL LOCATION	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			R.L.	Dia (m)	Dept h	MP (m)	Format ion	UTILITY	Depth to Water(BGL-Below Ground Level), m										
				DEG	MIN	SEC	DEG	MIN	SEC							DEC-22	JAN - FEB -23	May -23	Aug-23	Nov -23	Jan-24	May-24	Aug -24	Nov-24	Jan-25	
24	M30	WADAL A PAIKU	NEAR KIRANA STORE	20	30	8.37	79	22	51.87	243	3.60	8.70	0.30	BASALT	DOMESTIC	2.50	2.60	3.90	1.75	2.50	3.10	4.20	1.50	2.80	3.00	
25	M31	BAMHANI	IN OPEN FIELD	20	28	2.82	79	22	51.87	252	4.00	9.30	0.40	BASALT	DOMESTIC	3.50	3.80	4.80	2.80	3.70	4.05	5.30	2.75	3.40	3.90	
26	M32	AMDI BEGDE	NEAR WATER TANK OF GP	20	28	48.34	79	11	9.76	275	4.20	8.10	0.30	BASALT	DOMESTIC	4.10	2.50	4.90	3.20	4.20	4.50	6.70	3.00	4.00	4.40	
		Note :- m.bmp - metre below measuring point, m.agl -metre above ground level, m.bgl - metre below ground level ,PO-Pump On,B-Barakar,T-Talchir,M-Metamorphics, NA-Not Accessible, GL-Ground Level																								



Signature

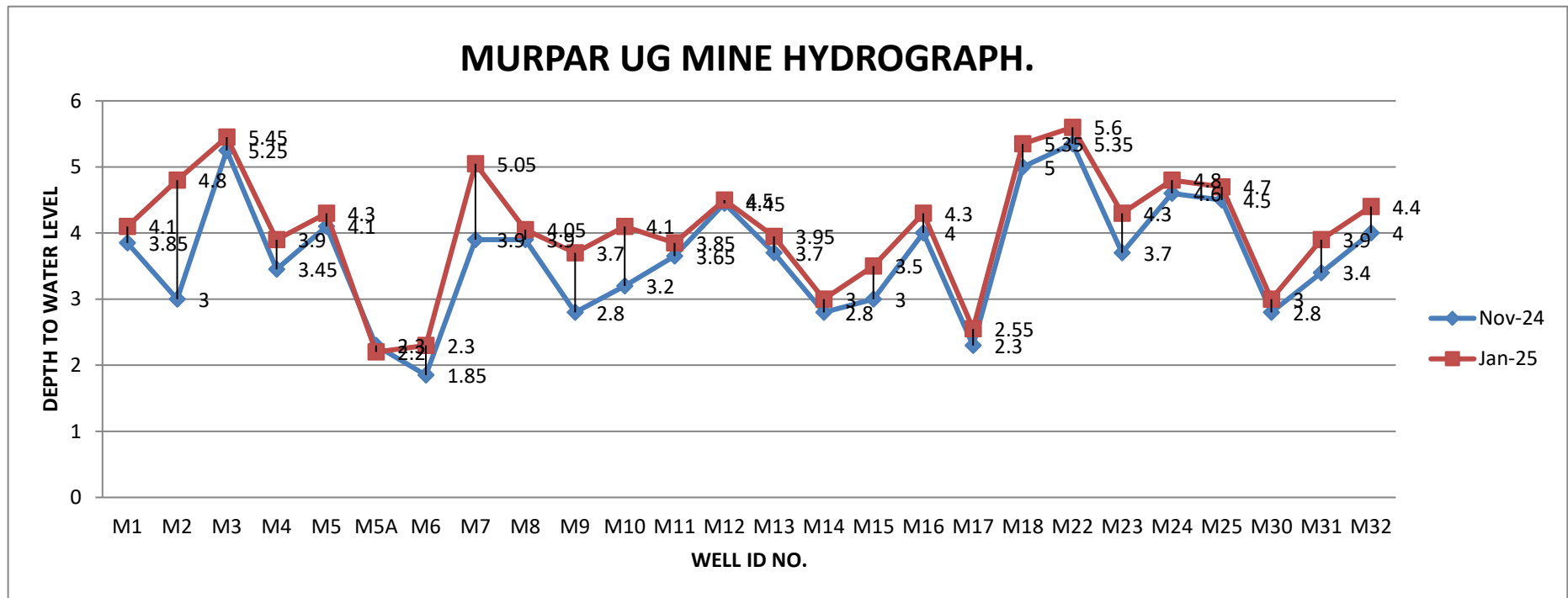


FIGURE-II: HYDROGRAPHS OF THE WATER LEVEL (OBSERVATION WELLS IN AND AROUND AMALGAMATED MURPAR UG MINE)



Signature

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
w.r.t. HEAVY METALS IN AMBIENT AIR**

UMRER AREA

WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD.



HALF YEARLY (APR 25 - SEPT 25)

Environment Laboratory

NABL Accredited vide Cert. No. TC-7102

CMPDI

REGIONAL INSTITUTE-IV, KASTURBA NAGAR,
JARIPATKA, NAGPUR, PIN – 440 014

AN ISO 9001:2015 COMPANY

INDEX

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1	HEAVY METAL ANALYSIS REPORT	3 TO 10

Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM21	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD : LSOP 4	
NAME OF PROJECT	UMRER OC	SAMPLING PLAN : LQR 47	
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	Umrer Manger Office	UUOA-1	02-04-2025
2	Near workshop	UUOA-2	02-04-2025
3	Near pump house/colony	UUOA-3	04-04-2025
4	Kanwa Village	UUOA-4	04-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value				National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UUOA-1	UUOA-2	UUOA-3	UUOA-4	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.006 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	$7.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.02 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0045 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0015 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT



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3	** This parameter not regulated as per NAAQS

Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		 TC-7102

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM22	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD :	LSOP 4
NAME OF PROJECT	MAKARDHOKARA-II	SAMPLING PLAN :	LQR 47
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	NEAR MANAGER OFFICE	UMOA-1	02-04-2025
2	SAM OFFICE	UMOA-2	03-04-2025
3	SUBSTATION	UM10A-6	03-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value			National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UMOA-1	UMOA-2	UM10A-6	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	SUBSTATION B156-J161
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	$7.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ⁽²⁴⁾ Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.02 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0045 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0015 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



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TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM23	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD : LSOP 4	
NAME OF PROJECT	MAKARDHOKRA-I OC	SAMPLING PLAN : LQR 47	
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	PIT OFFICE	UM10A-1	02-04-2025
2	KALMANA VILLAGE	UM10A-2	02-04-2025
3	SIRPUR VILLAGE	UM10A-3	02-04-2025
4	KHURSAPAR VILLAGE	UM10A-4	02-04-2025
5	HEOTI VILLAGE	UM10A-5	02-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value					National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UM10A-1	UM10A-2	UM10A-3	UM10A-4	UM10A-5	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	0.0007 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.006 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	7.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	0.007 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	0.0045 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	0.0015 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	0.0007 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



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Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		 TC-7102

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM24	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD : LSOP 4	
NAME OF PROJECT	DINESH OC	SAMPLING PLAN : LQR 47	
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	MANAGER OFFICE	UM30A-1	03-04-2025
2	NEAR RAILWAY WEIGH BRIDGE	UM30A-2	03-04-2025
3	PIPARDOL VILLAGE	UM30A-3	02-04-2025
4	WELSAKRA VILLAGE	UM30A-4	02-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value				National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UM30A-1	UM30A-2	UM30A-3	UM30A-4	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.006 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	$7.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	0.0074	BDL	BDL	$0.02 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0045 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0015 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT



AMOL KAMBLE
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

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Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		 TC-7102	

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM25	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD :	LSOP 4
NAME OF PROJECT	GOKUL OC	SAMPLING PLAN :	LQR 47
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	CONTRACTOR CAMP	UGOA-1	04-04-2025
2	BESUR VILLAGE	UGOA-2	04-04-2025
3	NAND VILLAGE	UGOA-3	04-04-2025
4	POLGAON VILLAGE	UGOA-4	04-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value				National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UGOA-1	UGOA-2	UGOA-3	UGOA-4	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.006 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	$7.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.02 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0045 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0015 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

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Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		 TC-7102

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM25a	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD : LSOP 4	
NAME OF PROJECT	GOKUL OC	SAMPLING PLAN : LQR 47	
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	NEAR VIEW POINT	UGOA-5	04-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value	National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UGOA-5	
1	Arsenic, µg/m ³	ASTM D 4185	0.0007 µg/m ³	BDL	0.006 µg/m ³ (Annual average)
2	Lead, µg/m ³	IS 5182 PART 22	7.0 µg/m ³	BDL	1.0 µg/m ³ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, µg/m ³	ASTM D 4185	0.007 µg/m ³	BDL	0.02 µg/m ³ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, µg/m ³	ASTM D 4185	0.0045 µg/m ³	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, µg/m ³	ASTM D 4185	0.0015 µg/m ³	BDL	**
6	Mercury, µg/m ³	ASTM D 4185	0.0007 µg/m ³	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



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Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		 TC-7102	

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM26	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD :	LSOP 4
NAME OF PROJECT	MORPAR UG	SAMPLING PLAN :	LQR 47
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	NEAR PIT OFFICE	UMUA-1	05-04-2025
2	NEAR MAGAZINE BUILDING	UMUA-2	05-04-2025
3	COLONY	UMUA-3	05-04-2025
4	MORPAR VILLAGE	UMUA-4	05-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value				National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UMUA-1	UMUA-2	UMUA-3	UMUA-4	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.006 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	$7.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.02 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0045 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0015 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



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Environment Laboratory CMPDI RI-IV, NAGPUR	Test Report		 TC-7102
	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data For Heavy Metals		

TEST REPORT NO.	RIN/TR/JUNE /HM27	DATE OF ISSUE	25-09-2025
NAME OF CUSTOMER	GM(ENV.),WCL(HQ), NAGPUR	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	AIR SAMPLE
CUSTOMER LETTER REFERENCE NO.	WCL/HQ/ENV/14-I/206-220 DATED: 25.03.2022		
TEST REQUIRED	Heavy metals (As, Pb, Ni, Cr & Cd) in air samples (ASTM D 4185)		
NAME OF AREA	UMRER	SAMPLING METHOD : LSOP 4	
NAME OF PROJECT	UMRER OC	SAMPLING PLAN : LQR 47	
No. of Pages	1		

Sl No.	Name of location	Location Code	Date of sampling
1	CHP	UUOF-1	20-04-2025
2	WEIGH BRIDGE	UUOF-2	20-04-2025
3	RAILWAY SIDING	UUOF-3	20-04-2025

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of analysis	Detection limit	Observed Value			National Ambient Air Quality Standard NAAQS, 2009
				UUOF-1	UUOF-2	UUOF-3	
1	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	$0.006 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
2	Lead, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	IS 5182 PART 22	$7.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 Hourly average)
3	Nickle, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	0.0076	0.0079	0.0082	$0.02 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Annual average)
4	Total Chromium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0045 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
5	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0015 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	**
6	Mercury, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ASTM D 4185	$0.0007 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	BDL	BDL	BDL	**

BDL: BELOW DETECTION LIMIT

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भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास
और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केन्द्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority

(भूजल निकासी हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र)

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC) FOR GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION

Project Name:	Murpar Ug Mine		
Project Address:	Near Murpar Village, Bander Coalfield, Umrer Area Of Wcl		
Village:	Murpar	Block:	Chimur
District:	Chandrapur	State:	Maharashtra
Pin Code:			
Communication Address:	General Manager (env), Wcl (hq), Coal Estate, Civil Line, Nagpur, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440001		
Address of CGWB Regional Office :	Central Ground Water Board Central Region, N.s. Building, Civil Lines, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440001		

1.	NOC No.:	CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563													
2.	Application No.:	21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017					3.	Category: (GWRE 2020)			Safe				
4.	Project Status:	Existing Project					5.	NOC Type:			New				
6.	Valid from:	15/02/2022					7.	Valid up to:			14/02/2024				
8.	Ground Water Abstraction Permitted:														
Fresh Water		Saline Water				Dewatering				Total					
m³/day		m³/year		m³/day		m³/year		m³/day		m³/year		m³/day		m³/year	
0.00		0.00						9200.00		3358000.00					
9.	Details of ground water abstraction /Dewatering structures														
Total Existing No.:0							Total Proposed No.:0								
		DW	DCB	BW	TW	MP	MPu	DW	DCB	BW	TW	MP	MPu		
Dewatering Structure*		0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		
*DW- Dug Well; DCB-Dug-cum-Bore Well; BW-Bore Well; TW-Tube Well; MP-Mine Pit;MPu-Mine Pumps															
10.	Ground Water Abstraction/Restoration Charges paid (Rs.):							20148000.00							
11.	Number of Piezometers(Observation wells) to be constructed/ monitored & Monitoring mechanism.					No. of Piezometers		Monitoring Mechanism							
Manual								DWLR**		DWLR With Telemetry					
**DWLR - Digital Water Level Recorder					2		0		1		1				

(Compliance Conditions given overleaf)

This is an auto generated document & need not to be signed.

18/11, जामनगर हाउस, मानसिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110011 / 18/11, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011

Phone: (011) 23383561 Fax: 23382051, 23386743

Website: cgwa-noc.gov.in

पानी बचाये - जीवन बचाये
SAVE WATER - SAVE LIFE

Validity of this NOC shall be subject to compliance of the following conditions:

Mandatory conditions:

- 1) Installation of tamper proof digital water flow meter with telemetry on all the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate.
- 2) Proponents shall mandatorily get water flow meter calibrated from an authorized agency once in a year.
- 3) Construction of purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for ground water level monitoring shall be mandatory as per Section 14 of Guidelines. Water level data shall be made available to CGWA through web portal. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in Annexure-II of the guidelines.
- 4) Proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s) once in a year. Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed in NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.
- 5) In case of mining projects, additional key wells shall be established in consultation with the Regional Director, CGWB for ground water level monitoring four (4) times a year (January, May, August and November) in core as well as buffer zones of the mine.
- 6) In case of mining project the firm shall submit water quality report of mine discharge/ seepage from Govt. approved/ NABL accredited lab.
- 7) The firm shall report compliance of the NOC conditions online in the website (www.cgwa-noc.gov.in) within one year from the date of issue of this NOC.
- 8) Industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m³/d shall undertake annual water audit through certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.
- 9) Application for renewal can be submitted online from 90 days before the expiry of NOC. Ground water withdrawal, if any, after expiry of NOC shall be illegal & liable for legal action as per provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 10) This NOC is subject to prevailing Central/State Government rules/laws/norms or Court orders related to construction of tube well/ground water abstraction structure / recharge or conservation structure/discharge of effluents or any such matter as applicable.

General conditions:

- 11) No additional ground water abstraction and/or de-watering structures shall be constructed for this purpose without prior approval of the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).
- 12) The proponent shall seek prior permission from CGWA for any increase in quantum of groundwater abstraction (more than that permitted in NOC for specific period).
- 13) Proponents shall install roof top rain water harvesting in the premise as per the existing building bye laws in the premise.
- 14) The project proponent shall take all necessary measures to prevent contamination of ground water in the premises failing which the firm shall be responsible for any consequences arising thereupon.
- 15) In case of industries that are likely to contaminate the ground water, no recharge measures shall be taken up by the firm inside the plant premises. The runoff generated from the rooftop shall be stored and put to beneficial use by the firm.
- 16) Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated waste water.
- 17) Wherever the NOC is for abstraction of saline water and the existing wells (s) is /are yielding fresh water, the same shall be sealed and new tubewell(s) tapping saline water zone shall be constructed within 3 months of the issuance of NOC. The firm shall also ensure safe disposal of saline residue, if any.
- 18) Unexpected variations in inflow of ground water into the mine pit, if any, shall be reported to the concerned Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- 19) In case of violation of any NOC conditions, the applicant shall be liable to pay the penalties as per Section 16 of Guidelines.
- 20) This NOC does not absolve the proponents of their obligation / requirement to obtain other statutory and administrative clearances from appropriate authorities.
- 21) The issue of this NOC does not imply that other statutory / administrative clearances shall be granted to the project by the concerned authorities. Such authorities would consider the project on merits and take decisions independently of the NOC.
- 22) In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.
- 23) This NOC is being issued without any prejudice to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT/court orders in cases related to ground water or any other related matters.
- 24) Proponents, who have installed/constructed artificial recharge structures in compliance of the NOC granted to them previously and have availed rebate of upto 50% (fifty percent) in the ground water abstraction charges/ground water restoration charges, shall continue to regularly maintain artificial recharge structures.
- 25) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, pharmaceutical, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution as per Annexure III of the guidelines.
- 26) In case of new infrastructure projects having ground water abstraction of more than 20 m³/day, the firm/entity shall ensure implementation of dual water supply system in the projects.
- 27) In case of infrastructure projects, paved/parking area must be covered with interlocking/perforated tiles or other suitable measures to ensure groundwater infiltration/harvesting.
- 28) In case of coal and other base metal mining projects, the project proponent shall use the advance dewatering technology (by construction of series of dewatering abstraction structures) to avoid contamination of surface water.
- 29) The NOC issued is conditional subject to the conditions mentioned in the Public notice dated 27.01.2021 failing which penalty/EC/cancellation of NOC shall be imposed as the case may be.
- 30) This NOC is issued subject to the clearance of Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) (if applicable).

(Non-compliance of the conditions mentioned above is likely to result in the cancellation of NOC and legal action against the proponent.)



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)



Application for Issue of NOC to Abstract Ground Water (NOCAP)

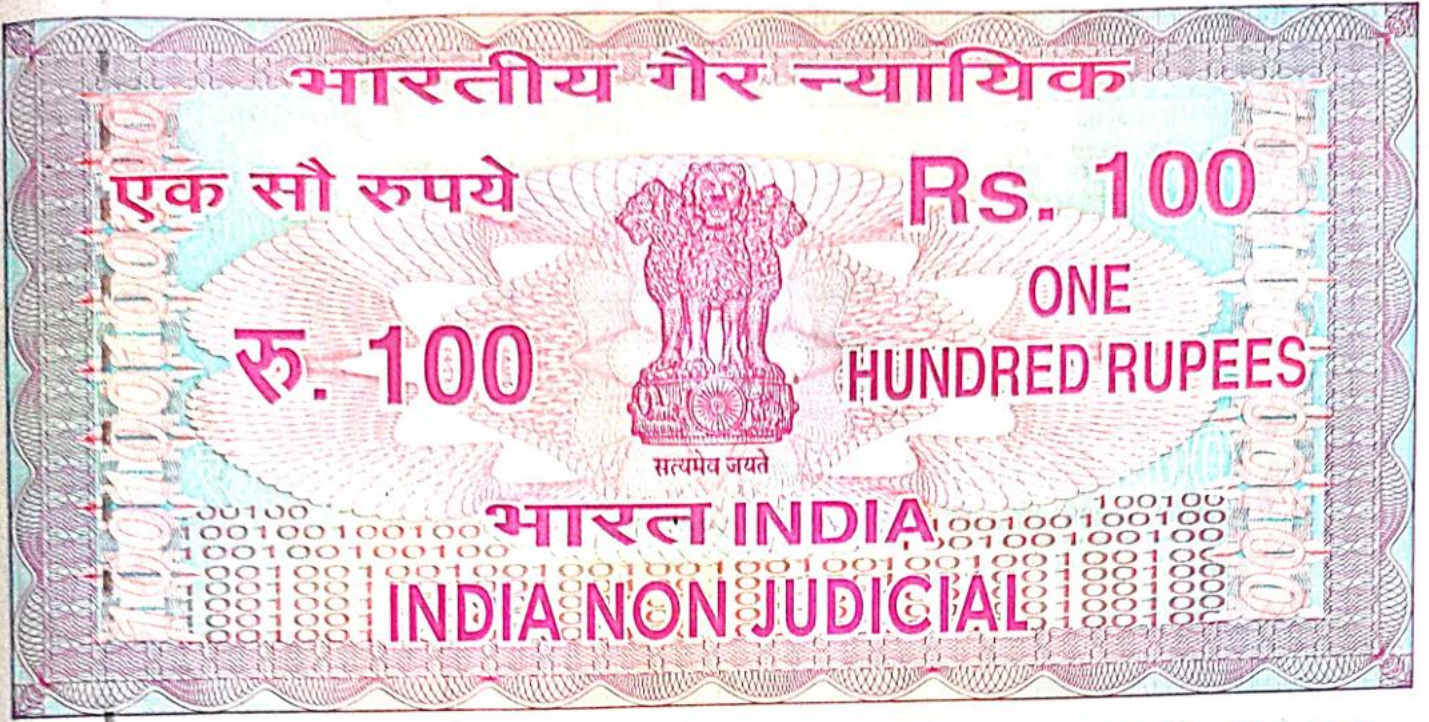
Welcome : gmwcl

Previous Login Date Time: 17/02/2025 22:42:24 PM , IP Address: 49.36.33.73

[Logout](#)

Applicant Home	Apply ▶	Feedback	Change Password	Update PAN	Profile ▶	Grievance ▶	Submitted Application Payment ▶
User Request ▶	Application Pass Book	Upload IAR	Upload Attachment	Payment for Associate			

NOC Surrender																							
Application Type :						Mining ▼																	
Application Name:						MURPAR UG MINE-(21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017) ▼																	
Application Type:						Mining																	
Application Purpose:						New																	
Application Number:						21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017																	
Application Name:						MURPAR UG MINE																	
NOC Validity:						15/02/2022-14/02/2024																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <th>S.No.</th><th>Application Name</th><th>Application Number</th><th>Application Type</th><th>Reason To Surrender</th><th>Request On</th><th>Documents</th><th>Status</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>MURPAR UG MINE</td><td>21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017</td><td>Mining</td><td>M/s MURPAR UG MINE mine of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. According</td><td>17/02/2025</td><td> 1 CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 2 Murpar Affidavit 3 Murpar UG Photographs 4 Notice of Mine Closure 5 Submission of Abandoned Mine Plan 6 Copy of Hon'ble SC Judgement 7 MoEF ESZ Notification </td><td style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">Open</td></tr> </tbody> </table>								S.No.	Application Name	Application Number	Application Type	Reason To Surrender	Request On	Documents	Status	1	MURPAR UG MINE	21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017	Mining	M/s MURPAR UG MINE mine of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. According	17/02/2025	1 CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 2 Murpar Affidavit 3 Murpar UG Photographs 4 Notice of Mine Closure 5 Submission of Abandoned Mine Plan 6 Copy of Hon'ble SC Judgement 7 MoEF ESZ Notification	Open
S.No.	Application Name	Application Number	Application Type	Reason To Surrender	Request On	Documents	Status																
1	MURPAR UG MINE	21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017	Mining	M/s MURPAR UG MINE mine of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. According	17/02/2025	1 CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 2 Murpar Affidavit 3 Murpar UG Photographs 4 Notice of Mine Closure 5 Submission of Abandoned Mine Plan 6 Copy of Hon'ble SC Judgement 7 MoEF ESZ Notification	Open																
Record Updated Successfully.																							



महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA

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20AB 185918

NOTRIAL RE

NO. 669

DATE: 17/02/2025

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI

AFFIDAVIT



I, YOGESH KUMAR KATHURIYA (NAME) SON/DAUGHTER OF KANAHIYA LAL KATHURIYA AGED ABOUT 51 YEARS, RESIDENT OF MATTHUR APARTMENT, BAGADGANJ, NAGPUR OCCUPATION PSU EMPLOYEE, HEREBY SOLEMNLY AFFIRM AND DECLARE AS UNDER:

Sub Treasury Officer
UMRED

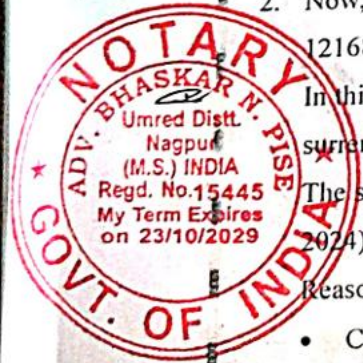
1. That the present affidavit is sworn in by me in my capacity as an applicant on behalf of M/s MURPAR UG MINE (Application no. 21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017; CGWA NOC No. CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563), WCL UMRER AREA, TEH-CHIMUR, DIST: CHANDRAPUR, MAHARASHTRA for groundwater extraction in accordance with CGWA guideline.
2. Now, Kind attention is drawn to the SOP for surrendering of NOC – March 2024 [Ref: 121689/2024/O/o MEMBER(CGWA)].

In this regard, Project Proponent has completed all the due procedure as per the Mandate of SOP for surrendering of NOC.

The subject affidavit is being submitted in compliance of point no. (3) of the aforesaid SOP (March 2024). In this regard following is submitted for kind perusal:

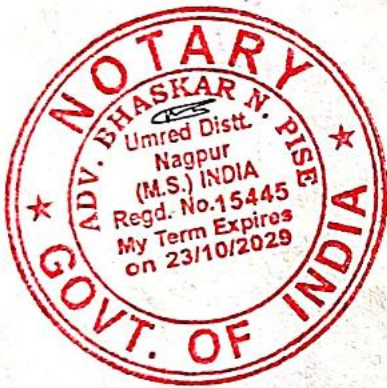
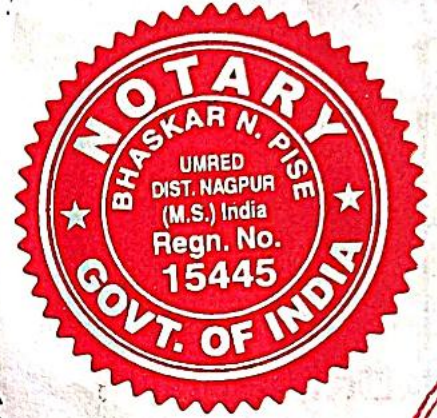
Reason for surrendering the NOC:

- CGWA NOC has been accorded to M/s MURPAR UG MINE (Application no. 21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017) of WCL UMRER Area vide NOC no. CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 with a validity from 15.02.2022 to 14.02.2024 for total dewatering/abstraction quantum of 9200 m³/day or 3358000 m³/year.
- The CGWA NOC is surrendering due to techno-administrative reasons, which are detailed below:



1)	मुद्रांक विक्री नोंदवही अनु. क्रमांक--/दिनांक	50192 दि 26/11/24
2)	दस्ताचा प्रकार	
3)	दस्त नोंदणी करणार आहेत का	होय / नाही
4)	मिळकतीचे थोडक्यात दर्शन--	
5)	मुद्रांक विनात घेणाऱ्याचे नांव व सही	
6)	हस्ते असल्यास त्यांचे नांव, पत्ता व सही	
7)	दुसऱ्या पक्षकाराचे नांव	
8)	मुद्रांक शुल्क रक्कम	
9)	परवानाधारक मुद्रांक विक्रेत्याची सही व परवाना क्रमांक तसेच मुद्रांक विक्रीचे ठिकाण / पत्ता	एन. एस. दमले र.नं. 34/94 मुद्रांक विक्रीला समरेड कोड 1. 360600

ज्या कारणासाठी ज्यांनी मुद्रांक खरेदी केला त्यांनी त्याच कारणासाठी मुद्रांक खरेदी केल्यापासून 6 महिन्यात वापरणे बंधनकारक आहे.



SWORN / SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED
BY YOGESH KUMAR
KATHURIYA LAL
WHO IS PERSONALLY KNOWN
TO ME IDENTIFIED BY.....
SELF
BEFORE ME THIS THE 17th
DAY OF FEB. 2025
AT UMRED DIST. NAGPUR.

B.N.P.
ADV. BHASKAR N. PISE
NOTARY
UMRED DIST. NAGPUR GOVT. OF INDIA
(M.S.)



The application for groundwater abstraction/ dewatering was made on 21.03.2017. Based on our application, CGWA has accorded NOC vide no. CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 with a validity from 15.02.2022 to 14.02.2024.

M/s MURPAR UG MINE of the WCL Umrer Area has been abandoned in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022 wherein commercial mining is totally prohibited within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Gazette Notification of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve published on 11.09.2019 by MoEF & CC, the commercial mining in Eco Sensitive Zone of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, the Murpar UG mine comes under Eco Sensitive Zone of TATR. Accordingly to this, Murpar UG mine has been discontinued/ abandoned from 17th August 2022. Formal submission of the Abandoned Mine Plan of Murpar UG Mine has been made to Statutory Authority, i.e., DGMS (vide letter no. WCL:SAM:MUR:SAM:PERM:2023:1581 dated 24.08.2023) as per regulation 66 of CMR, 2017.

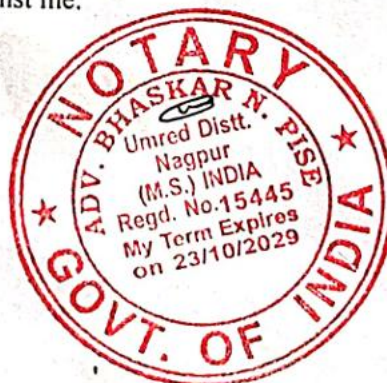
All the mine structures have been dismantled/ removed and useful assets were transferred to nearby running mines. No dewatering from the mine carried out since 17.08.2022. The same has been mentioned in the self-compliance report submitted in the CGWA NOCAP portal. Mine Closure Activities are in progress. Thus, CGWA NOC renewal has not been applied.

3. Now, in line with SOP for surrendering NOC [no. 121689/2024/O/o MEMBER(CGWA)], Project Proponent is surrendering the NOC in respect of M/s Murpar UG Mine CGWA/NOC/MIN/ORIG/2022/14563 corresponding to application no. 21-4/860/MH/MIN/2017 due to no dewatering from the mine since 17.08.2022 and the mine is permanently closed in compliance of verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 03.06.2022.


DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at UMRED, on this the 17th day of FEB.....2025 that the contents of the above affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that it conceals nothing and that no part of it is false. I understand that if any information furnished by me is found to be false, Central Ground Water Authority can take punitive action against me.




DEPONENT