

ANNEXURE-10
Conservation Plan



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण
(सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
National Highways Authority of India
(Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Govt. of India)
परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पकाई)- भागलपुर
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)- Bhagalpur



शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी नं०-३, निकट कचहरी चौक, आर.बी.एस.एस. सहाय रोड, भागलपुर - 812001 (बिहार)
Shiv Bhawan Colony, Gumti No-3, Near Kachahari Chowk, RBSS Sahay Road, Bhagalpur - 812001 (Bihar)

☎ 0641-2420083/84 ☎ Mob. No.: 8130006228 ✉ piubhagalpur@nhai.org, bhagalpurpiu@gmail.com 🌐 www.nhai.gov.in

No. 12015/NHAI/PIU-Bhagalpur/Mokama-Munger/Forest/267

Date: 21.02.2026

To,

District Forest Officer,
Munger.

Sub: -Consultancy Service for preparation of Detailed Project Report of Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on the Hybrid annuity Mode (Total Length-82.400 Km)- **Regarding approval of prepared species-specific conservation plan.**

Ref.: -(i) DPR Consultant letter no. Bloom -AVALOZ/EIA/HO/Mokama-Munger/2024-25/297 dated- 21.02.2026

(ii) Contract Agreement dated-24.03.2021

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, it is to intimate that the DPR consultant vide letter cited at Ref. (i) has submitted EIA report considering all the conditions given in "ToR granted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC).

Further DPR Consultant has prepared conservation plan for species specific listed in schedule-I of the wildlife protection act 1972 in connection with project of "Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on the Hybrid annuity Mode (Total Length-82.400 Km)".

In view of the above, it requested to kindly accord approval of the Conservation Plan at the earliest.

Encl. As Above

Yours Sincerely,

(Ankur Mani Tripathi)
Manager (Tech)
For Project Director

Copy to:

1. CGM (Tech) cum RO (Bihar), NHAI, Patna- for kind information please.
2. GM (T) NHAI, HQ New Delhi- for kind information please.
3. M/s Bloom Companies LLC- for kind information and necessary action please.

CONSERVATION PLAN

FOR

**Schedule–I Species found in the study area of Construction
of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80)
(Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on Hybrid
Annuity Mode
(Total Length – 82.100 Km)**

**PROJECT PROPONENT:
National Highways Authority of India
(NHAI)**

**DPR Consultant:
M/s Bloom Companies LLC in association
with Avaloz Consultant India Pvt. Ltd.,
Jaipur**

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INTRODUCTION

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Biodiversity conservation plan is developed with the aim to reduce the anthropogenic pressure on natural resources due to accelerated pace of habitat change and natural resource utilization. It needs a sustainable use and management of resources, identifying and conserving critical habitats of wildlife and conservation of endangered and Schedule-I species. Conservation plan also include the active participation of local communities. The road passes through the important talukas like Mokama, Ghoswari, Barahiya, Chanan, Lakhisarai, Pipariya, Surajgarha, Dharhara, Jamalpur, in District of Patna, Lakhisarai & Munger in the state of Bihar. Conservation Plan has been formulated considering the wildlife (fauna and flora) profile of the region, customs, cultures and traditional rights of locals, conservation significance of the area, and Biological Diversity Act (2002). Following objectives have been worked out for the preparation of Biodiversity Management & Conservation Plan for proposed project.

- i) To maintain the existing wildlife habitats in optimal state of productivity by alleviating the impairing forces.
- ii) To identify the conservation issues and proposed suitable action plan.
- iii) To protect the resident fauna through mass awareness and timely damage control measures.
- iv) To provide alternatives of livelihood to consumptive use of biomass for auto-resuscitation of habitats and elicit public support to maximize above objectives.

Project Area & Biodiversity

The proposed highway starts from National Highway (NH-33) near village Mokameh Khas (0+000) in the district of Patna and terminating near Village Safiyabad Morcha, (82+100) in the district of Munger in the State of Bihar on Hybrid annuity Mode District of Patna, Lakhisarai & Munger. . The road passes through the important talukas like Mokama, Ghoswari, Barahiya, Chanan, Lakhisarai, Pipariya, Surajgarha, Dharhara, Jamalpur, in District of Patna, Lakhisarai & Munger in the state of Bihar. Detailed account on the biodiversity of the region is given earlier in Chapter-3 of EIA report. **There are 9 Schedule -1 species that are found within the study area. A detailed site specific conservation plan for these species has been prepared.**

Conservation Plan for Jackal: (*Canis aureus*)



2.1 Conservation Plan of Jackal: (*Canis aureus*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordate
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Canidae
Genus	<i>Canis</i>
Species	<i>aureus</i>
Common Names	Jackal, Asiatic Jackal, Common Jackal
WPA, 1972 Sch.	Schedule I
IUCN Redlist ver3.1	Least Concern
CITES	Appendix III



Conservation Actions:

Golden jackals are present in all protected areas of India except for those in the high elevation regions of the Himalayas. In East Africa, they occur in the Serengeti-Masai Mara-Ngorongoro complex, as well as numerous other conservation units. Thus they have a wide coverage in terms of protected populations. The species is included in CITES Appendix III (in India). Jackals feature on Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 of India. However, no hunting of any wildlife is permitted under the current legal system in India. The golden jackal could be considered as a "species requiring no immediate protection" with caution and knowledge that populations throughout its range are likely declining.

Presented in a wide array of protected areas covering several landscapes, no special species targeted conservation efforts have been undertaken. Almost all zoos in India have golden jackals. Current or planned research projects include ongoing, long-term studies in the Serengeti, Tanzania; ongoing studies on wolves, jackals, and striped hyaenas in Bhal and Kutch areas of Gujarat, India; and investigation into crop damage, densities and ranging patterns of golden jackals in Bangladesh.

Habitat: Golden jackal is a terrestrial species and the most northerly of jackal species, and also the most widely distributed. It overlaps biotopes only with the black-backed jackal in East African savannas. Golden jackals prefer dry open country, arid short grasslands, scrub forests and steppe landscapes. Due to their tolerance of dry habitats and their omnivorous diet, the Golden Jackal can live in a wide variety of habitats. These range from the Sahel Desert to the evergreen forests of Myanmar and Thailand. They occupy semi-desert,

short to medium grasslands and savannas in Africa; and forested, mangrove, agricultural, rural and semi-urban habitats in India and Bangladesh. Golden Jackals are opportunistic and will venture into human habitation at night to feed on garbage. Jackals have been recorded well established around hill stations at 2,000 m in India.

Food: Golden jackals are omnivores, opportunistic feeders. They consume 54% animal food and 46% plant food. They are opportunistic foragers with a very varied diet, which consists of monkeys, rodents, (especially during winter), hares, often kills deer calves, ground birds and their eggs, reptiles, frogs, fish, insects and fruit. They take carrion on occasion.

Behavior: Golden jackals are strictly nocturnal in areas inhabited by humans, but may be partly diurnal elsewhere. They dig caverns for shelter, or use crevices in rocks, or caverns that were dug by other animals. The basic social unit of the golden jackal is a mated pair or a mated pair and its young. Golden Jackals have been known to appropriate the dens of *Vulpes bengalensis*, conversely, jackals have been reported to vacate areas inhabited by the larger Gray Wolf.

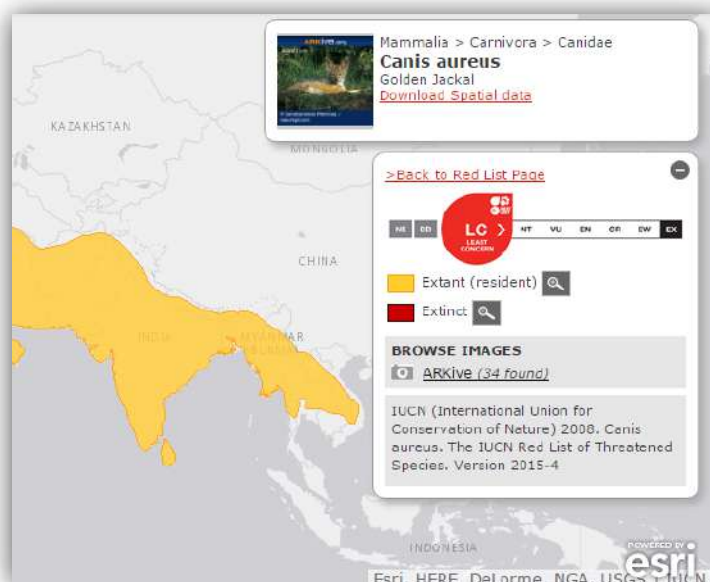
Life span: Golden jackals live eight to nine years in the wild and up to sixteen in captivity.

Distribution

Native: Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Bahrain; Bhutan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Central African Republic; Croatia; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Greece; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kenya; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Somalia; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Tanzania, United Republic of; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; United Arab Emirates; Vietnam; Western Sahara; Yemen

Vagrant:

Austria; Italy; Slovakia; Slovenia



Distribution of *Canis aureus* in India

Major Threat(s)

Over its entire range, except in protected areas like National Parks and Sanctuaries, the jackal population is steadily declining. Traditional land use practices, like livestock rearing and dry farming that were conducive to the survival of jackals and other wildlife, are being steadily replaced by industrialization and intensive agriculture; wilderness areas and rural landscapes are being rapidly urbanized. Jackal populations adapt to some extent to this change and may persist for a while, but eventually disappear from such areas like other wildlife. There are no other known threats, except for local policies of extirpation and poisoning (for example, Israel and Morocco). There is no significant trade in jackal products, although skins and tails are occasionally sold. Bawaria community is one of the major threats to the species. There are no other known threats. Fast spreading road network also causing accidental deaths of Jackals. There is no significant trade in jackal products, although skins and tails are occasionally sold. Little quantitative information is available on jackal densities, habitat use, and ranging patterns in relation to food availability. Information on dispersal, survival and mortality factors of adults, pups and dispersing individuals is needed. Jackal ecology needs to be studied in forested ecosystems of Southeast Asia where a different set of factors are likely to operate affecting food availability, ranging patterns and survival. Aspects of diseases in relation to population dynamics of jackals and transmission need to be better understood.

Conservation Measures:-

- The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.

- Habitat improvement work will be carried out by planting trees, shrubs and bushes in the surrounding area to provide shelter, hides and to increase prey base for the animal.
- Speed limit boards will be put on the roads with the help of PWD, department to avoid accidental deaths of animal.
- Drinking water facilities will be created by construction of Khels, water points at the strategic locations.
- Plantation of fruit trees like Ber, Peepal, Bargad, Gular, Guava etc. will be carried out in the area to provide food for animals. These fruits are eaten by Jackals.
- The farmers of the area will be motivated to adopt vegetable, fruit and root crop farming in the area.
- Regular awareness generation camps will be organized in the area.

Conservation Plan for Jungle Cat: (*Felis chaus*)



2.2 Conservation Plan for Jungle Cat: (*Felis chaus*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Felidae
Genus	<i>Felis</i>
Species	<i>chaus</i>
Synonyms	<i>Felis pardus</i>
Common Names	Jungle Cat, Reed Cat, Swamp Cat
WPA, 1972 Sch.	Schedule II (Part I)
IUCN Redlist ver3.1	Least Concern (LC)
CITES	Appendix II



Conservation Actions:

The jungle cat is listed on CITES Appendix II. It is protected from hunting in some range states (India), but in many receives no legal protection outside protected areas. The species now receives legal protection from all hunting and trading within Afghanistan after being placed on the country's 2009 Protected Species List. Furthermore, given the amount of habitat loss occurring in riparian and wetland areas in Afghanistan, this species should be considered a research priority.

The ecology and status of the jungle cat is poorly known. In Southwest and Southeast Asia, where it is considered rare and declining, more research needs to be undertaken to gain knowledge of current distribution, both in and outside of protected areas. Some farmers consider the jungle cat a pest which takes poultry, and conservation measures should include better protection for domestic fowl and halting of indiscriminate poisoning and trapping. The jungle cat would also benefit from improved protection of natural wetlands and reedbeds, particularly in the more arid parts of its range, and improved legislation prohibiting fur trade.

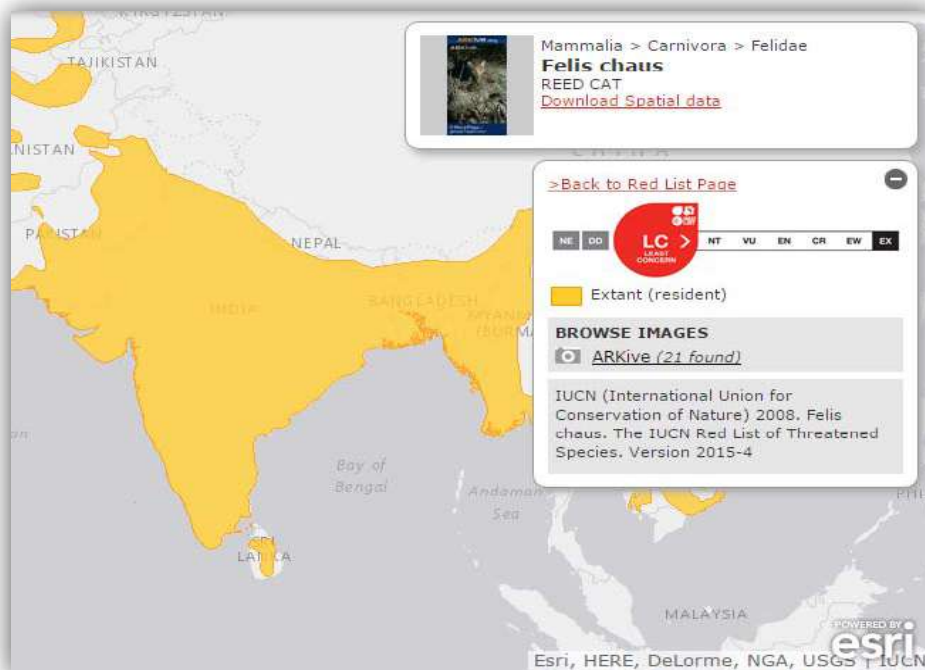
Range of Occurance:

Native:

Afghanistan; Armenia (Armenia); Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Egypt; Georgia; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lebanon; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Sri Lanka; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Thailand; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam

Range Description

The jungle cat has a broad but patchy distribution. In Africa, it is found only in Egypt, along the Nile River Valley south to Aswan, and in El Faiyum, Farafara, Dakhla and Kharga oases (Glas in press). Into southwest Asia, it occurs through Israel, southern Lebanon, northwestern Jordan, western Syria, and into Turkey and western Iran. In this region its occurrence is highly localized around riparian vegetation and permanent water sources. In central Asia, it is found in the Caucasus mountains (up to 1,000 m), around the Caspian and Aral Seas and associated river valleys, and through Iran west to Pakistan. It occurs widely in tropical and sub-tropical Asia, including almost all of India as well as Sri Lanka, ranging up to 2,400 m in the Himalayan foothills, and through Southeast Asia to southern China, but absent from Malayan peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra. Its range in Indochina is poorly known, especially in Myanmar.



Distribution of *Felis chaus* in India

Habitat and Ecology

The jungle cat, despite its name, is not strongly associated with the classic rainforest "jungle" habitat, but rather with wetlands - habitats with water and dense vegetative cover, especially

reed swamps, marsh, and littoral and riparian environments. Hence its other common and more applicable name, the swamp cat. Water and dense ground cover can be found in a variety of habitats, ranging from desert (where it is found near oases or along riverbeds) to grassland, shrubby woodland and dry deciduous forest, as well as cleared areas in moist forest.

Areas with extensive deciduous dipterocarp forest and at least scattered surface water are the species predominant known habitat in Indochina. However, areas such as the Nakai Plateau which support other forms of savanna-like vegetation may support the species. It is probably absent from all closed canopy forests, including rainforest. The species may make use of agricultural areas with a low intensity of human use and which retain patches of scrub.

Jungle cats have adapted well to irrigated cultivation, having been observed in many different types of agricultural and forest plantations throughout their range, such as sugar cane plantations in India. In Israel they can be found around pisciculture ponds and irrigation ditches. The jungle cat's use of the semi-arid plains of Azerbaijan increased with the development of a local irrigation system and decreased with its abandonment. However, mowing the seasonally flooded riverine tugai vegetation (trees and shrubs with dense stands of tall reeds and grasses) of this region for livestock fodder, as well as plowing it under for agriculture, is known to be associated with the decline of jungle cat populations in the European-central Asian parts of its range.

Jungle cats feed mainly on prey that weighs less than one kilogram. Small mammals, principally rodents, are the prey most frequently found in feces and stomach contents. A study in India's Sariska reserve estimated that jungle cats catch and eat three to five rodent per day. Birds rank second in importance, but in southern Russia waterfowl are the mainstay of jungle cat diet in the winter. With overwintering populations of waterfowl congregating in large numbers on unfrozen rivers and marshes, the jungle cat hunts among reed beds and along edges of wetlands, searching for injured or weakened birds. Other prey species are taken more opportunistically, including hares, nutria, lizards, snakes, frogs, insects, and fish. In India, they have been seen to scavenge kills of large predators such as the Asiatic lion. In a study in southern Uzbekistan, the fruits of the Russian olive made up 17% of their diet in winter. While jungle cats specialize on small prey, they are large and powerful enough to kill young swine, subadult gazelles, and chital fawns.

Density estimates from natural tugai habitat in central Asia range from 4-15 individuals per 10 km², but where this vegetation type has declined due to development density does not exceed two cats per 10 km².

Major Threat(s):

Jungle cats can do well in cultivated landscapes (especially those that lead to increased numbers of rodents) and artificial wetlands. However, reclamation and destruction of natural wetlands, ongoing throughout its range but particularly in the arid areas, still pose a threat to the species, as density in natural wetlands is generally higher. Unselective trapping, snaring

and poisoning around agricultural and settled areas have caused population declines in many areas throughout its range. India formerly exported large numbers of jungle cat skins before the species came under legal protection (over 300,000 were declared as being held by traders there when export was banned in 1979), and some illegal trade continues there, as well as in Egypt (Glas in press) and Afghanistan.

Conservation Measures:

- The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.
- Habitat improvement works will be carried out by planting Shrubs and bushes in the surrounding area, creation of water points to provide shelter and food in the locality.
- Wild dog population will be controlled by sterilization programmes.
- Vehicular speed will be checked by putting speed breaker to avoid accidental deaths.
- Vehicles will not use the high beam light during the night.

Conservation Plan for Stripped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*)



2.3 Conservation Plan of Stripped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*)

Introduction

Zoological name - *Hyoeno hyoeno*



Hyaenas are important and influential components of most African and some Asian ecosystems. Unfortunately, human interests often conflict with those of hyaenas to a greater extent than with many other groups of animals, and as a result they suffer the effects of strong negative feelings towards them.

Appearance

This medium-sized, dog-like animal has sloping back and black vertical stripes on its sides. In most of its range it occurs in open habitat or light thorn carrion bush country. In addition to scavenging and the remains of kills of other predators, feeds on a wide variety vegetable, of vertebrate and human-associated invertebrate, organic matter. It may also kill large vertebrates records including livestock, but suggest that such attacks are rare. The least well studied of the hyaenas, it is nocturnal, a solitary and lives in small groups of unknown forager, composition. a non-seasonal It is breeder which prefers to den in caves.

Habitat and Behaviour

The hyaena inhabits semi-desert, Savannah and open woodland, dense dry woodland, and mountainous forest up to 4,000m altitude (Kruuk 1972a). It is absent from or occurs in only very low densities in tropical rainforests and along coasts (e.g. Namibia). In west Africa, preferred habitats include the Guinea and Sudan savannahs. It does not occur in the belt of dense forest along the coast (Happold 1973). In the Namib Desert, it is found in riverine growth along seasonal rivers, the sub desertic pro-Namib and the adjoining inland plateau (Coetzee 1969). In prime habitat, densities of the hyaena are higher than those of other large carnivores. In desert and semi-desert regions, however, the hyaena can occur at higher densities.

Its sense of smell is well developed and carrion is mainly detected by smell. Even fairly old and dry carcasses can be detected from 2km downwind. Hunting is unspecialized and

opportunistic, directed at small animals only and largely unsuccessful. Of 128 hunts observed in the southern Kalahari, only six (4.70/o) were successful, with the most often hunted animals being springhare, springbok lamb and bat-eared melon.

Conservation Measures

Hyaenas may be appreciated from several different viewpoints when present in national parks or nature reserves. For instance, their presence can be seen as:

1. An attraction for tourists
2. A representation of species in need of conservation in their own right
3. Part of the mechanism whereby prey populations are kept in balance with their resources
4. Species which are 'useful' because they 'clean up' the environment by eating carrion
5. A pest which causes damage to important prey species or neighbouring livestock populations (by predation),
6. An important subject for scientific research

Some Management Options

1. Because of the importance of hyaena populations in protected areas, threats of disease (especially rabies) should be closely monitored, and if necessary, immunization should be considered seriously. Similarly, threats from poachers (snaring, trapping, shooting) should be taken seriously, and all possible action should be considered to stop such killing.
2. Since most predator populations appear to be food- limited, the maintenance of viable prey populations is a primary requirement for the conservation of all hyaena species.
3. There is a general need to bring the scientific interest and ecological role of hyaenas to the attention of decision-makers and the public. Scientists should play an important role in this.
4. Before interfering in any interaction between populations of hyaenas and their prey, a detailed local study should be carried out to establish likely consequences. Studies of hyaenas have shown that predator-prey relationships can be completely different in neighbouring areas, even if only a short distance apart

Conservation Plan for Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*)



2.4 Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*)

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Carnivora
Family:	Canidae
Genus:	<i>Vulpes</i>
Species:	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>



Description: Indian fox, also called the Bengal fox, is the smallest wild canid in India. It is found across large parts of western, central and peninsular India. Indian fox can be distinguished from the morphologically similar desert fox based on its black tail-tip. Indian foxes live in grasslands and agricultural fields, with a diet consisting of rodents and birds. Bengal foxes are medium sized foxes. They have elongated muzzles and small patches of black hair on the upper portion of the muzzle. The most prominent feature of Bengal foxes is a large bushy tail accounting for up to 60% of their body length and possessing a distinct black tip.

The Indian Fox or the Bengal Fox is found throughout the Indian subcontinent, except in the coastal regions and the Western Ghats. They are usually seen near agricultural areas and human settlements. Although known to be distributed throughout the subcontinent, their occurrence is based on factors such as prey availability. They have long, bushy tails with black tips, which enable in distinguishing them from the similar-looking Desert Fox. They are opportunistic feeders and prey on insects as well as small mammals.

Habitat: Indian foxes live in semi-arid regions, open grasslands and forests. They also live in mountains and near human settlements. The Indian Fox feeds on rodents, reptile, crabs, termites, insects, small birds and fruits. Indian Fox lives in pair, it hunts alone. Indian foxes generally prefer foothills and non-forested regions such as open grassland, thorny scrub, semi-desert and arid environments. They can also be found in agricultural fields, as they are not generally fearful of humans. Indian foxes inhabit burrows built approximately two to three feet below ground surface. These burrows have several openings converging towards the center burrow area. Many of these openings are blind while others lead towards a large, central breeding space.

Threats: Hunting for its skin and flesh as well as conversion of grassland habitat have affected its population density. In addition, its body parts are used in traditional medicine and in some areas it is eaten.

Conservation Acts: The Indian Fox is deemed as vulnerable according to the IUCN list. Hence, the Indian Government has already included the protection of Indian Fox in the Schedule I of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. The Act calls for clearing of invasive plants and reintroduction of native plants in the area.

Conservation plan

Awareness programme: Involvement of local people in conservation activities will be ensured by organizing meetings and seminars from village to village on regular basis to carry the people along with implementation. Functions like van mahotsav, wildlife week, world forestry day, and world environment day will be organized in a befitting manner to which village heads and other members of gram panchayat, local leaders and members of regional NGO may be invited. The discussion may evolve around habitat loss, human-wildlife conflicts and how best the vegetation can be revamped etc. Moreover, a training workshop for all workers will be conducted in starting of any project. It will include the formal training on the importance of biodiversity and also to make available the information of the flora and fauna of high conservation value present in the area. Information on Wildlife policies and Government regulation and penalties will be provided to workers. Similar kind of activities will be done time to time to enhance the interest of workers in the conservation.

Through Active restoration of forests and grasslands we can provide safe heaven to Indian Fox. It is the key to the finding solution of this human centered conflict, inflicted upon wildlife.

Invasions of exotic flora and fauna are considered as the biggest threats to wildlife conservation globally. The proliferation of invasive species has depleted the natural food of Indian Bison forcing them to raid fields and farms. Removal of invasive species is also sustainable long-term conservation.

Conservation Plan for Indian Cobra: (Naja Naja)



2.5 Conservation Plan of Indian Cobra: (*Naja Naja*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Squamata
Family	Elapidae
Genus	<i>Naja</i>
Species	<i>naja</i>
Common Names	Spectacled Cobra
WPA, 1972 Sch.	Schedule II (Part II)
IUCN Redlist ver3.1	Data Deficient
CITES	Appendix II



Local Names

In most parts of India derivatives of the Sanskrit Nag; Bengali Naga gokurra (binocellate form), Keauthia (monocellate form); Pushtu Cha-jitiwalla; Tamil Nalla pambu, Naga pambu; Kannada Nagara havu; Malayalam Moorkan, Surpam; Singhalese Naya.

Size

Longest measured 2250 mm. Usually from 1371 to 1625 mm.

Identification

The cobra can be immediately distinguished from other land' snakes by the presence of a small 'cuneate' scale between the 4th and 5th infralabials. Rarely two may be present and very rarely the cuneate may be absent. Another distinguishing character is the preocular touching the intranasal, a character seen in two other species of Indian snakes also but the cobra can be separated from these in having the 3rd supraliminal in contact with the eye. The hood is formed by the elongated ribs of the 3rd and the following 27 vertebrae, the 9th on the left and 10th on the right are the longest, the preceding and succeeding ribs shorten progressively giving an oval outline to the expanded hood.

At rest the ribs lie along the length of the body, the overlying skin is but loosely attached. When erect the dorsal skin is stretched making the hood markings conspicuous and the head bent strongly at the atlas (1st vertebra) is carried at right angles to the hood. The hood when dilated is diagnostic, more so when the markings are visible. The markings may be absent and in death the hood may not be demonstrable. The King Cobra has a well-developed hood and many other snakes have the ability to flatten the neck area to a more limited degree. Head depressed with short, rounded snout. Nostrils large, pupil round. Obvious swelling at the temporal region over the underlying poison glands. Head shields glossy, body with a more or less distinct groove down the spine.

Coloration

Extremely variable in coloration and markings. Three races are recognized on the basis of the hood pattern: The 'spectacled' or binocellate Cobra of peninsular India (*NajaNaja*) yellowish, brownish or black above with or without a black and white mark on hood, a black and white spot on the inside of the hood with one or two black crossbars below hood. Sri Lankan and south Indian cobras are usually of shades of brown with well-defined hood marks. Cobras from the north are more often black and the hood pattern may not be well defined or may be absent.

Monocellate Cobra (*Naja naja kaouthia*) differs in having only a single yellow or orange 0-shaped mark on the hood. General colour olive, brown or black. This is the common Cobra of eastern India and eastwards of India. The Black Cobra (*Naja naja oxiana*) occurs in the extreme northwest. Light grey or brown above when young with dark crossbars. Adult brown or black Uniform.

Habitat, Distribution and Status

Absent in arid deserts and in the hills above 1800 m. Occurs from Transcaspia in the north, through Indian subcontinent to southern China in the east and to the Philippines in the south and Andamans & Sri Lanka.

Habits

Found almost anywhere, in heavy jungle, open cultivated land, in populated areas where old masonry constructions form ideal refuge. White ant nests, holes in the ground or the tangle of roots at the base of a tree are particularly favored. Frequently found near or in water and is a strong swimmer. Usually not aggressive and often exceedingly timid but occasionally fierce and aggressive when disturbed. Young are much more dangerous than adults being more easily excited and ready to strike repeatedly and with determination. When alarmed it adopts the well-known pose with erect fore body and spread hood. The height to which the fore body is raised is approximately one-third the total length of the snake and forms the effective striking range. Whilst thus poised the snake sways backwards and forwards hissing in an explosive manner brief and high pitched during inhalation and longer, louder, lower pitched and intermittently explosive during exhalation. The throat is pouched; more so, during exhalation and the whole body is

inflated. The tongue flickers in at and out during inhalation and exhalation. The bite is often a mere snap but sometimes bites and hangs on and the jaws have to be forced open. Occasionally when the snake misses, the poison is ejected as a spray by the forceful thrust of the lunging snake. Usually more active and alert at night though hunts for food during the late afternoon and early evening.

Food

Feeds principally on rats, frogs and toads. Also takes birds, lizards, other snakes including other cobras and is an invertebrate egg stealer. Eggs are swallowed whole and digested in about 48 hours.

Breeding

Mating has been seen in January and the majority of eggs are laid in April/May but clutches have been obtained up to August. The period of gestation is about sixty two days but may extend considerably. Eggs hatch in 48 to 69 days. Twelve to twenty two, in one instance 45 (36 fertile) eggs are deposited at a time. The eggs are soft-shelled elongate oval measuring 49 x 28 mm. The parents cohabit before pairing and the eggs are guarded by one or both. Both parents known to incubate.

Hatchlings measure 250-280 mm at birth. The poison glands are active from birth.

Poison Apparatus and Poison

Usually two fully operative canaliculated fangs on each side. These are shed singly at intervals. Fangs about 7 mm in length are small compared to viperine fangs but are more solid. The bore of the fang opens widely at the base and by a aperture at the tip. The poison glands are analogous to the parotid salivary glands in mammals and have the shape and size of an almond kernel.

The venom is a clear, viscid fluid resembling olive oil in appearance and consistency which solidifies into an amorphous mass. The amount secreted varies with age, vitality and temper of the animal and the average discharge at a bite is about 211 mgm in dry weight. Comparative data on the basis of experiments on other animals gives the lethal dose for man as 15 to 17.5 mgm for a weight of c. 60 kg. The poison can be, however, swallowed without ill effects provided there are no internal ulcers. The poison acts mainly as a neurotoxin and blood and cell destroyer. The neurotoxin paralyses the respiratory centre and is the chief cause of death. Other effects are loss of clotting power of the blood and destruction of red blood cells. The symptoms produced in man, start with a stinging or burning pain accompanied by swelling and oozing of blood-stained serum. The constitutional effects are a gradual but rapidly advancing paralysis commencing with the legs, the neck droops, the muscles of the tongue, lips, and throat, are affected and speech becomes difficult. The lower lip falls and allows saliva to dribble, swallowing becomes difficult or impossible. Breathing becomes difficult, laborious and -stops. Other symptoms are vomiting and haemorrhage from the various orifices of the body.

It does not necessarily mean that the bite of a cobra is fatal at all times, depending as it does on the quantity of venom injected, the natural resistance of the victim, the condition of the snake and various other factors. Records indicate that case of recovery from a bite is equal to if not more than cases of death and there is always hope however serious the symptoms.

Snake Venom

In simple terms is highly modified saliva with a mixture of different kinds of proteins, toxins and enzymes capable of digesting the entire prey. The cobra venom is Neurotoxin in nature and acts on the nervous system and brain. It can lead to respiratory paralysis and cardiac failure. The venom glands of baby cobras (Hatchling) are as poisonous as a fully grown cobra. Their venom glands are fully functional. A large yolk sac remains in the hatchlings stomach which provides for nourishment up to two weeks, before it needs to find food on its own. The maximum quantity of venom injected by a cobra is up to 211 mgs. However, a mere 16 mg of venom is sufficient to kill an adult human being.

Symptoms of Cobra Bite:

Convulsions, drowsiness, headache, blurring of vision, slurred speech, limb paralysis, loss of consciousness, nausea, vomiting, intense abdominal pain and severe pain around the bite wound. Increased blood pressure and abnormal heart beats. Good chances of respiratory failure.

Treatment:

The first snake Antivenom discovered in 1895 by Albert Calmette was due to the significant number of fatalities resulting from the bite from the spectacled Indian cobra.

First Aid:

Reassure the patient to be calm. Explain that 90 % of cobra bites are dry bites and are harmless.

Do not use tight tourniquets.

Do not allow the patient to exert or walk.

Raise the leg and cover with blanket.

In case of vomiting, turn the patient to one side to avoid choking.

Take the patient to the nearest hospital-Anti venom serum.

The Haffkine Institute's polyvalent serum is fully effective even when symptoms are far advanced.

Threats to Cobra:

The King Cobra, whose numbers have been decimated in the Western Ghats and parts of Southeast Asia where the magnificent snake once thrived, has been declared a vulnerable species and placed on the red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). According to the latest IUCN report, 10% of snakes endemic to the Western Ghats, China and Southeast Asia face the threat of extinction. "Snakes are used in traditional medicines and anti-venom serum, as food, and as a source of income from the sale of skins,". The injudicious use chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the agriculture are also responsible for killing the large population of snakes. The use of heavy agricultural implements also equally responsible for destruction of habitat and young ones and eggs. Conversion of pasture and waste land into agriculture use and other development works had resulted into habitat destruction. "The King Cobra is listed as vulnerable due to a loss of habitat and over-exploitation for medicinal purposes. The King Cobra, a religious icon in India and the country's national reptile, is the world's longest venomous snake.

According to Romulus Whitaker, herpetologist and founder of Madras Snake Park, the King cobra has been placed on the IUCN red list because of massive trade in its skin, meat and body parts for Chinese medicines in Southeast Asia. "The King cobra is killed in India mostly because people are afraid of them, even though very few bites have been recorded," he says. "Their rainforest habitat has been devastated."

IUCN revises its red list based on conservation efforts and population trends of a species. "There is no specific count of King cobra numbers in India, but it can be safely said that they have become very rare in most areas.

The King cobra is protected under Schedule II of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act. "Anyone killing the snake could be imprisoned for up to six years involvement of local people in conservation plays a key role in protection of animals. "Because the snake is worshipped in the many areas a relatively large population King Cobras lives there in a landscape that is a mosaic of agriculture and forest patches. Since other snakes are the primary prey of the King Cobra, it thrives in places where there are a large number of common cobras and rat snakes.

Conservation:

The following conservation measures will be adopted for protection and conservation of the animal.

- The habitat improvement works will be carried in the buffer zones by planting bushes and shrubs in the panchayat lands, waste lands and pastures lands.
- The farmers and peoples of the surrounding people will be educated and motivated towards safe use of chemical fertilizers and chemicals. They will be motivated towards the adoption of organic farming practices.

- The snake charmer community will be made aware about the rule and regulation of wildlife act and will be motivated towards conservation of animal.
- The natural habitat of Cobra like bunds, natural cracks, burrows, termite fort will be preserved in the area.
- The traffic movement will be controlled and regulated to provide safe passage of reptile during the night hours.
- The local community will be educated and motivated towards conservation of snakes through organizing awareness camps.
- The truck and other vehicle drivers will be educated towards safe driving norms to avoid accidental hazards to reptiles.

The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.

Conservation Plan for Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosa*)



2.6 Conservation Plan of Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosa*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Squamata
Family	Colubridae
Genus	<i>ptyas</i>
Species	<i>mucosa</i>
Common Names	Oriental Rat Snake, Dhaman
WPA, 1972 Sch.	Schedule II (Part II)
IUCN Redlist ver3.1	Data Deficient
CITES	Appendix II



Local Names

Hindi, Bengali, Marathi Dhaman; Kannada Kere; Tamil Sarai pamboo; Malayalam Chera; Singhalese Garandiya; Telugu Jeri potoo; Assamese Machoa gom, Gola same.

Size

Majority of adults vary from 1.65 to 2 m but specimens up to 3.52 m (11 ft 9 in.) have been recorded. Males usually longer than females.

Identification

Costal 17 to 19 two head lengths from head; 17 to 16 mid body and 14 or 12 two head-lengths before vent. Head rather elongate eyes large and lustrous. Nostrils large occupying the whole depth of the suture between nasals. Neck distinctly constricted. Body robust, compressed, tapering towards both ends. Tail cylindrical about one-fourth total length.

Coloration

Dorsally olivaceous brown, sometimes as dark as sepia or a light mustard yellow. Uniform or scales on the posterior part irregularly margined with black forming a reticulate pattern with a tendency to form crossbars. Lips and ventral scales margined with black. Belly grayish white, dirty white or yellowish. Skin blackish dorsally mottled with fawn or whitish transverse streaks, hidden by the scales. In young, however, light bluish grey irregular

crossbars are usually conspicuous interiorly. Habitat, Distribution, And Status Essentially a snake of the plains but has been recorded up to 1800 m. Throughout the Indian subcontinent, Sri Lanka and Burma. In the west extends to Afghanistan and Turkistan. In the east to south China. Also reported from Java and Sumatra. A common snake in all parts of the country.

Habits

Diurnal but in populated areas may not be commonly seen out during the day. Takes readily to water and swims vigorously with the head well above the water. Dives with equal facility. Equally adept at climbing and is often seen on trees, has been reported to jump down from a height of 6 m when disturbed. Normally tries to escape when sighted but if provoked and brought to bay attacks with courage and determination. When infuriated retracts and slightly erects the head and body into an S, compresses the body and with spine arched and the throat markedly pouched, strikes upwards. Often when thus demonstrating produces a peculiar mewling sound like a cat at bay. The tail tip is also rapidly vibrated.

Food

Eclectic in diet, devouring almost anything that chance brings within its reach but shows a marked preference for frogs and toads. Quarry once captured is swallowed at once and inoffensive creatures like frogs may reach the stomach alive enough for their suppressed cries to be distinctly audible and remarkable as it may seem, it is a fairly common event for frogs, when rescued immediately, to recover sufficiently to hop away, after a few minutes. When necessary the snake can exert considerable pressure to hold down its prey and can crush to death by pressing the prey against the ground with its body. Rats though preyed upon are not nearly as staple an article of diet as suggested by the snake's popular name. Lizards, birds and other small vertebrates are taken when available and the recorded food includes, geckos, toads, frogs, young pond turtles, nestling birds, skinks, agamid lizards, bats and snakes.

Breeding

The breeding season varies with the climate. In the Himalayas and the higher hills of the south young usually appear from May to August, rarely in September. In the plains it mates in May-June, lays eggs in August-September and young are born from late September to January. Eggs in a clutch vary from 6 to 14 in number. Glazed white in appearance, equally domed at both sides and with a crisp, thick, parchment-like shell. Sticky when voided and adhere to each other. The female 'coils up with the eggs. Eggs measure 41-60 x 25-32 mm. Hatchlings measure 371 to 472 mm. One grew 3 cm in 20 days, though it had taken no food. The young apparently double their length in a year and continue this rate of growth the second year when they are about 125 mm in length. Sexually mature when they are about three years old. The Dhaman has lived in captivity for over 11 years.

An unusual behavior, which has not been recorded in any other species of Indian snakes, is the 'Combat Dance', between males which twine around each other on the ground as well as when half erect. Most of the records of mating in literature relate to this behavior.

Threats

The Rat Snake used to be eaten in some parts, the snake being de-scaled by passing it tail first through a hole in a coconut shell. The head is discarded and the cooked flesh is served as "Parambu wala or Kara wala" = Land Cat fish. There is a persistent belief in many parts of the country that the rat snake is the male of the Cobra. Another erroneous belief is that it is addicted to sucking the teats of cows. Injudicious uses of pesticides in the agricultural fields also kill the snakes and reduce the prey base of snakes. Habitat destruction/alteration are major threats to the survival of Rat Snake. Increased traffic movement and habitat destruction, mechanization of agriculture, urbanization, and diversion of wasteland in agriculture are causing serious threats to rat snakes. Thus, habitat loss and alteration, use of pesticides, wanton killings, accidental trapping, superstitions, illegal collection and trade and ignorance (lack of knowledge and conservation awareness) have contributed in the decline of Rat Snake population in the area.

Conservation measures :-

- The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.
- Farmers will be educate and awareness will be generated regarding safe use of pesticides, machinery and adoption of organic farming.
- The natural habitat places will be preserved and habitat improvement work will be carried out by planting bushes in the area.
- The Snake charmer communities reside in the project area will be aware about the snake conservation. They will be engaged as labourer in the project activities to provide alternative livelihood opportunities.

Conservation Plan for Indian Grey Mongoose: (*Herpestes edwardsii*)



2.7 Conservation Plan for Indian Grey Mongoose: (*Herpestes edwardsii*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordate
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Herpestidae
Genus	<i>Herpestes</i>
Species	<i>edwardsii</i>
Synonyms	<i>Urva edwardsii</i>
Common Names	<i>Indian Grey Mongoose, Grey Mongoose, Common Mongoose</i>
WPA, 1972 Sch.	Schedule II
IUCN Redlist ver3.1	Least Concern
CITES	Appendix III



Indian Grey Mongoose Conservation

The Indian grey mongoose is listed on Appendix III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), meaning that there is some regulation of international trade in this species. This mongoose is legally protected in India, and in central India it is considered a sacred species and is not killed. The Indian grey mongoose also occurs in many protected areas. However, the IUCN recommend that further field surveys, ecological studies, habitat protection and monitoring of threats are needed in order to ensure that populations of this small carnivore remain secure.

Habit and Ecology.

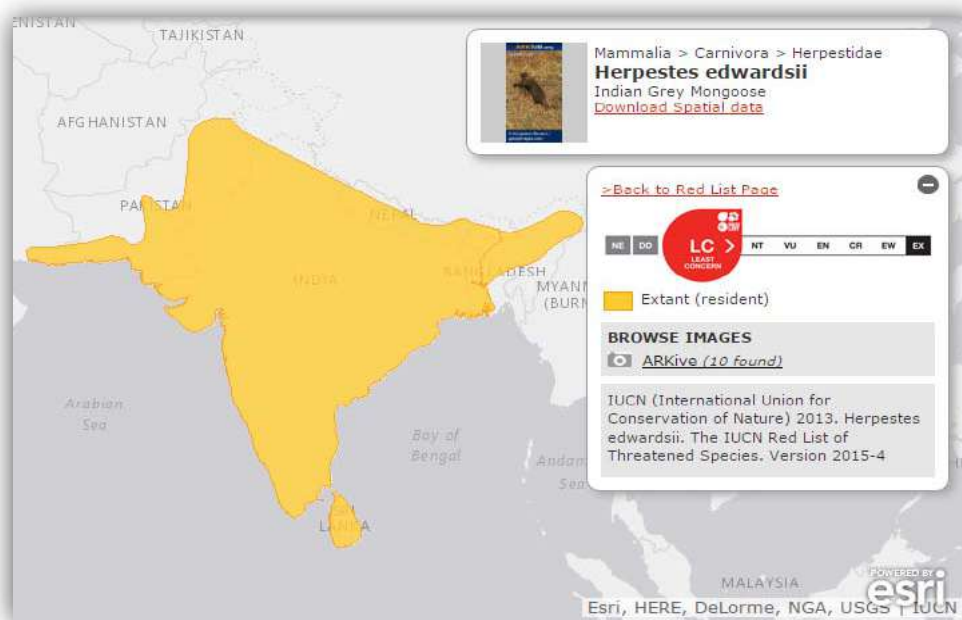
The Indian grey mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*) is a small, slender carnivore, with a long, bushy, tapering tail, short legs, and sharp, non-retractable claws. The snout is long and pointed, and the short, rounded ears barely protrude above the profile of the head. The coat is coarse and fairly long, and greyish to light brown in colour, with the individual hairs banded black and white, giving an overall grizzled

appearance. The muzzle, cheeks, edges of the ears and feet have a rusty brown tinge. The male is slightly larger than the female. A number of subspecies of Indian grey mongoose are recognized, although a revision of these is needed. This species can be distinguished from the small Indian mongoose, *Herpestes auropunctatus*, by its larger size and longer, coarser fur, which has a reddish rather than yellowish tinge.

The Indian grey mongoose is mainly active during the day, feeding on a variety of prey, including insects, spiders, scorpions and other invertebrates, as well as frogs, lizards, rodents and snakes. It may also take vegetable matter such as fruit, and feeds on refuse and carrion. This species often kills and eats venomous snakes, being agile and quick enough to avoid being bitten. A small number of mongoose species, including the Indian grey mongoose, may be introduced to new areas in order to kill rats and snakes. The Indian grey mongoose is generally solitary, though the young may stay with the female for some time. Births may occur in May to June and October to December; in central India, litters were seen during June and July. The female may give birth two or three times annually. Litter size is usually two to four pups, born after a gestation period of around 60 days. Although helpless and blind at birth, the young develop rapidly, and will remain with the mother for up to six months.

Distribution of Indian grey mongoose

The Indian grey mongoose is found from the central and eastern Arabian Peninsula, through Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, to India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. It has also been introduced to Japan and Peninsular Malaysia. The habitat preferences of this mongoose have not been well documented, but in India it has been recorded in undisturbed areas, dry secondary forest and thorn forest, and is found near human settlements. It is also reported to occur in open areas, including scrub and cultivated land. The Indian grey mongoose shelters in tree hollows, holes in the ground or in rock crevices.



Distribution of *Herpestes edwardsii* in India

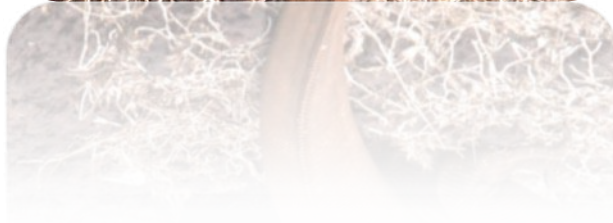
Major threats

Currently, only subjective population estimates for the Indian grey mongoose exist, and whilst it is not believed to be at risk of extinction in light of its large, widespread population and occurrence in human-dominated landscapes, scientists are not completely sure of its true status. As this species is found close to human settlements, the expansion of human-modified habitats in the more arid parts of its range, such as in the United Arab Emirates, may be helping the Indian grey mongoose to extend its range. Although this species as a whole is not thought to face any major threats, it may experience some localised ones. In some areas, the Indian grey mongoose is captured and sold as a pet or for its skin, and all mongoose species are in demand for the wildlife trade. The meat is eaten by some tribes, and the hair used to make brushes and good luck charms.

Conservation Measures:

- The natural habitat places will be preserved and habitat improved works will be carried out by planting bushes and shrubs.
- The existing natural habitat places in the area will be preserved.
- The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.

Conservation Plan for Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*)



2.8 Conservation Plan of Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Squamata
Family	Varanidae
Genus	<i>Varanus</i>
Species	<i>bengalensis</i>
Common Names	Bengal Monitor Lizard, Clouded Monitor, Common Indian Monitor
Synonyms	<i>Monitor gemmatus</i> <i>Tupinambis bengalensis</i> <i>Tupinambis cepedianus</i> <i>Varanus punctatus</i>
WPA, 1972 Sch.	Schedule I (Part II)
IUCN Redlist ver3.1	Least Concern
CITES	Appendix I



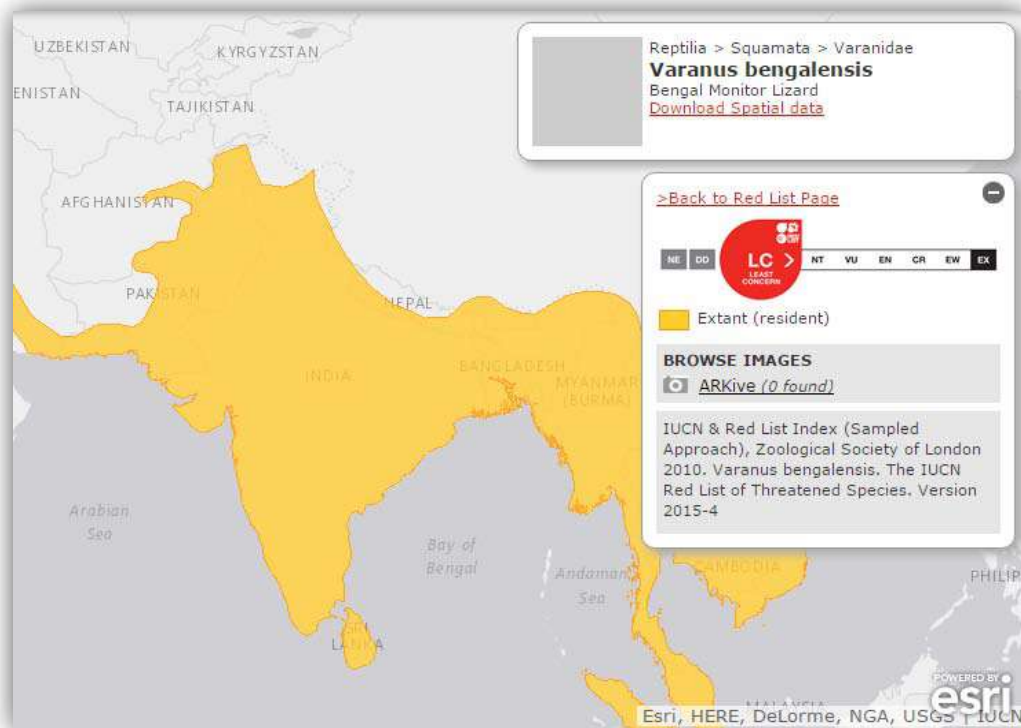
Conservation Actions:

This species occurs in many protected areas across its extensive range and it is protected in a number of countries by national legislation because it is currently listed on Appendix I of CITES. Further research into the harvest levels, threats, trends and habitat status of this species is needed. The establishment and management of new protected areas where it is illegal to hunt this species should be carried out to provide a refuge from persecution.

Range Description:

This wide ranging Varanid is found from southeastern Iran, through south central Asia (ranging from Afghanistan in the north as far south as Sri Lanka) and eastwards throughout Southeast Asia, as far as Java and the Anambas Islands in Indonesia. However,

in the last century, this species has been exterminated from parts of Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh. Although there are some old specimens purportedly from Sumatra, no recent records seem to exist. This species has an upper limit of 1,500 m above sea level.



Distribution of *Varanus bengalensis* in India

Countries occurrence

Native: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia (Jawa, Sumatera); Iran, Islamic Republic of; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is found in a variety of habitats, from desert areas to floodplains, scrubland to forests, at moderate elevations. It can also inhabit agricultural areas. The name of "Monitor" bestowed upon these creatures has a curious origin, owing to a ridiculous etymological mistake. The Arabic term for lizard is "Ouaran". This has been wrongly taken to mean warning lizard, hence the Latin word Monitor.

Geographical Distribution: Although called the Bengal Monitor, this species is among the most widely distributed of varanid lizards. It is found in river valleys in eastern Iran, Afghanistan, western Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Habitat:

Many different types like (Rain) forests, valleys, farmlands, desert like areas and so on. It seems to be most common in farmlands and dry, open forests.

Food:

Although these creatures are relatively large in size, especially for a lizard, they mostly feed on insects such as ants and beetles scorpions, They also eat animals such as ground birds, and there, fish, frogs, snakes, other lizards, snails and small mammals like rodents. Monitors are reported to have a very special preference for eggs.

Behaviour: Mainly ground dweller, but is a very good climber as well. Bengal Monitors are usually solitary and usually found on the ground although the young are often seen on trees. They shelter and spend nights in burrows or crevices in rocks and buildings, make use also of abandoned termite mounds. In the night their body temperature drops below ambient. In the morning they raise their body temperatures by basking before commencing activity and for this reason they are rarely active early in the morning and most active in the afternoons when temperatures are highest. Mean active body temperature is 34.5 C.

Life span: About 15 years

Threats:

The species is facing threat due to human activity. The species is still hunted for skin, oil for medicines for body ailments and meat for food. In some places, they are killed thinking that these animals as poisonous. Increased road network and traffic also causing accidental death. The habitat destruction and alteration due to expansion of agriculture and urbanization also posing serious threats.

Use and Trade:

This species is harvested for a number of uses: the skins are commercially valuable, the meat is eaten, and the fat is used in traditional medicine.

Major Threat(s)

This species is possibly threatened by habitat destruction, however, as it can utilize a wide range of habitat types this is not considered a major threat at this time. This species is indirectly affected by pesticides which reduce the food resource availability in agricultural areas. However, perhaps the greatest threat to this species is hunting as it is hunted commercially for its skin, and its meat is commonly eaten. The fat of this species is also used in traditional medicine. In Iran, it is killed by people who mistakenly consider it to be dangerous; it is not hunted for food or skins in that country.

Conservation Measures

- Habitat improvement works will be carried out by planting bushes and shrubs in surrounding areas.
- Natural habitat places will be preserved in the surrounding.
- Speed limits of vehicles will be controlled to avoid accidental deaths.
- The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.

Conservation Plan for Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)



2.9 Conservation Plan of Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Aves
Order	Galliformes
Family	Phasianidae
Genus	<i>Pavo</i>
Species	<i>cristatus</i>
Common Name	Indian Peafowl, Common Peafowl, Peafowl
IUCN Redlist Category & Criteria (ver 3.1)	Least Concern (LC)
W(P)A, 1972 Sch.	Schedule I
CITES	Appendix III

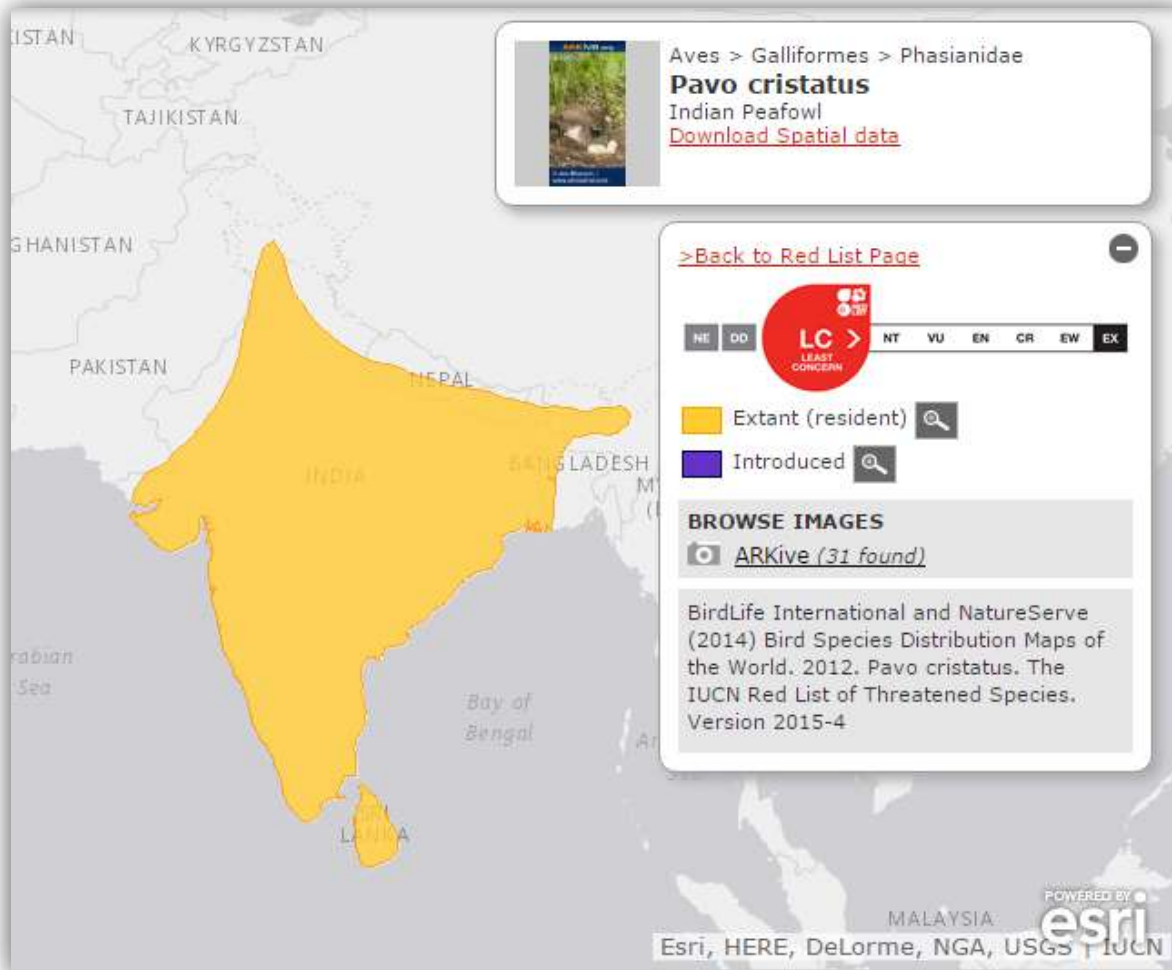


Conservation Status

Indian Peafowl is National Bird of India and therefore has got protection under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 by being placed under Schedule I. However, in IUCN Redlist, the bird has been Categorized as Least Concern (as per ver 3.1). Because this species is so thoroughly woven into many cultures, they face little threat of becoming endangered. However, because the human population is growing so quickly, peafowl face the loss of natural habitat and access to water sources. National parks are working to protect the habitats in India and nearby countries considered native to peafowl. Because Indian blue peafowl are so adaptable, it has been introduced to different countries to extend its range.

Geographic Range

Indian blue peafowl, *Pavo cristatus*, (also known as peacocks) are native to Sri Lanka and India, but can also be found naturally in Pakistan, Kashmir, Nepal, Assam, Nagaland, Burma, Java, Ceylon, Malaya, and the Congo. Peafowl are prized possessions and therefore can be found in any country in captivity through trade. The Arakan hills prevented this species from moving naturally to the east, while the mountains of the Himalayas and Karakoram further prevented their travel north.



Distribution of *Pavo cristatus* in India

Habitat

Indian blue peafowl do not migrate or travel widely. They are most common in deciduous, open forest habitats. Areas that had sufficient water sources and were relatively distant from any human presence are also preferred if given the choice. Their basic requirements include a suitable roost tree, a small territory, and sufficient food. In their native range, peafowl are only found from 900 to 1200 m above sea level in areas with appropriate forest habitat to support them. They are often kept in urban gardens and zoos.

Physical Description

Indian blue peafowl are known best for their exquisite train and plumage. If the length of the tail and wing span is included, the peafowl is considered one of the largest flying birds.

They weigh in between 2.7-6 kg and have a wingspan of 1.4-1.6 m. They vary widely in length from 0.86-2.12 m. This species has long, strong, grayish-brown legs equipped for running away into brush for safety. Both sexes are equipped with spurs that are around 2.5 cm long; males will use them during the breeding season to ward off other competing males. Females are brown, grey, and cream-colored. Chicks are usually a light yellow to brown color. The males have a long train, about 1.2 m in length on average, from June to December. The train is discarded in January, but is grown again at a rapid pace when breeding season approaches. Their necks and breasts are a bright blue, golden feathers line their sides and backs, and their trains are an iridescent arrangement of multiple colors featuring ocelli (eye-spots). When displayed, the male's train spreads out in a wide fan, showing off gold, brown, green, and black feathers. Around 30 to 40 of the ocelli around the outer edges of the fan are not round but v-shaped. This complicated pattern is thought to be an advantage in mating, and even though it might seem like this bright pattern would make peafowl stand out, they can very easily disappear into foliage, making it extremely hard to spot. In addition, *Pavo cristatus* can hybridize with the green peafowl, [*Pavo muticus*](#). For the past two decades, a new mutation in the plumage has been discovered almost every year.

Reproduction

There is a significant positive correlation between a peafowl's train and its mating success. This correlation is due to female's preference for more elaborate trains on their mates. Males spend a great deal of energy to produce and maintain good tail conditions, resulting in a trade-off between a longer train and avoiding predators or searching for food. Mating success is usually more successful for the males with the highest number of eyespots (also called ocelli) on their train. If eyespots were experimentally removed from a male's train below the the range of other individuals eyespot numbers, mating success decreased significantly. There is also a positive correlation between the number of eyespots, the amount of time a male displays to a female during the breeding season, and the overall health of the individual. Peahens choose the peacocks with the most eyespots because her chicks will hopefully inherit the male's superior immune system and have a greater chance at survival.

Peahens are also very aggressive when it comes to finding a suitable partner. The bigger and stronger females will fight away other females and try to monopolize the male by repeatedly mating with him. Favored males tend to mate with more females and the same female more than once, increasing their fitness significantly. On average, males usually mate with up to six different peahens every breeding season. Because the male only contributes its sperm, females must pick the best possible choice and try to limit the access of other females to increase their own offspring's survival rates.

Mating System

This species becomes sexually mature at three years, though some males can breed at age 2. Females will lay 3-5 brownish oval eggs, but in some cases have laid up to 12. The eggs are laid one at a time every other day. Their glossy shells have deep, small pores that let in water to keep it moist. The incubation period lasts up to 28 days.

The nest is made up of dry sticks and leaves, and is located on the ground, under shrubs. Naturally, a peahen will only lay one clutch per breeding season. Chicks are mobile and fully feathered at hatching, can fly in about one week, and rely on their mother for only an additional few weeks. Although the chicks are fairly resilient, they do need relatively warm temperatures to survive and can die in colder climates. Some aviculturists have avoided this problem by raising eggs in incubators. Peachicks must be taught to eat and drink through imitation. Males and females look alike until the males develop their train and bright feathers. It takes up to three years for males to develop a full train. It is almost impossible to tell the difference until a couple of months after hatching in which the males have longer legs. Also, the males will have light gray outer primary feathers and their female counterparts will be brown.

Lifespan/Longevity

Pavo cristatus can live up to 25 years in the wild, but the average is around 20 years due to predation, diseases, electrocution from flying into power lines, pesticide poisoning, and destruction of their natural habitat. In captivity, the maximum life span is 23.2 years, with an average around 16 years. These differences in lifespan between captivity and the wild can be due to the diet. In the wild, peafowl have an entirely different lifestyle because they are always searching for food and must eat whatever they can find. In captivity, peafowl eat the feed that is given to them and do not have to search constantly for food. Because they are not burning off excessive protein and calcium, gout and kidney failure can shorten the lifespan of these captive birds. Those who decide to have *Pavo cristatus* as pets need to worm the peafowl twice a year to get rid of any parasites and prevent disease. Life Span is 10 to 25 years.

Home Range

Males defend their territory during the breeding season, attacking competing males with their spurs. During the non-breeding months, the males are less aggressive towards other males, but will attack other animals (such as humans) if they feel threatened. Owners of these exotic birds put Indian blue peafowl in pens with their chickens or turkeys because they intimidate potential predators that roam onto their territory.

Communication and Perception

The calls of Indian blue peafowl are extremely loud and are often described as unpleasant, harsh shrieking. These calls are extremely varied, with up to six alarm calls issued by both sexes and seven additional calls that males emit during territorial disputes. Three of the calls the males produce are only associated with reproduction, and are typically only used during breeding season.

Food Habits

Indian blue peafowl are omnivorous. They consume insects, worms, lizards, frogs, and snakes. Termites are their food of choice. This species name in Sanskrit means “killer of snakes” because they eat young cobras ([Ophiophagus Hannah](#)), making them invaluable and often revered. They also feed on tree and flower buds, petals, grain and grass and bamboo shoots. In order to help with the breakdown of their food, peafowl will ingest pebbles which are stored in their gizzard and help grind up grains. It is also reliant on an abundance of water for survival.

Predation

The natural enemies of Indian blue peafowl are large cats like civets ([Civettictis civetta](#)), tigers ([Panthera tigris](#)), and leopards ([Panthera pardus](#)). Wild dogs like dholes (*Cuon alpinus*) and jackals ([Canis aureus](#)) are also considered to be main predators. Because peafowl are so effective at running away and disappearing into shrubbery, predators usually take the birds down in a surprise attack.

Ecosystem Roles

Indian blue peafowl help regulate the numbers of venomous snakes, abundant lizards, and insects to maintain a stable ecosystem. Peafowl are a carrier of lice and microorganisms. In one study, *Pavo cristatus* was found to be a host for two louse species, [Goniodes pavonis](#) and *Amyrisdea minuta*. Because males and females only come together to mate and there is no parental care by the father, louse distribution is largely continued from the mother to the offspring. The father can still pass on the lice secondarily by infecting the mother, who then passes the lice to the peachicks. Females avoid this situation by picking the favored males because those mates most likely have the best parasite resistance and are less likely to pass on any parasites during copulation. In another study of captive peafowl at three different zoos, scientists tested the birds for the presence of harmful microorganisms. All three zoos had peafowl that carried *Bordetella avium*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, *Clostridium perfringens*, and *Escherichia coli*. *Bordetella avium* and *Mycoplasma synoviae* are contagious and can be passed on to other species, but do not result in high mortality rates. *Clostridium perfringens* is a helpful bacteria for the digestive system of

birds and is opportunistic, only becoming harmful under certain circumstances (like if the immune system is compromised by some other illness).

Economic Importance for Humans: Positive

Pavo cristatus feather extract in the form of water or ash can be used to treat the poisonous bites of Russell vipers *Vipera russelii*, common cobras [*Naja naja*](#), and Malabar pit vipers [*Trimeresurus malabaricus*](#). The extract is high in iron, protein, and steroids, and acts as an inhibitor to harmful enzymes in the venom that cause tissue damage. This is a traditional treatment in India for those who live far away from hospitals and doctors.

Their eggs are a profitable source of income in areas where they are not revered and protected through religion. Because of their extravagant trains, peacocks have been depicted in art and literature throughout the ages. In Hindu and Buddhist religions, *Pavo cristatus* is considered a vehicle for the gods. Religion is not the only reason Indian blue peafowl are respected and loved. They also kill deadly snakes such as cobras, and consumes a large number of insects reducing the amount of pesticides used on crops.

Conservation Measures

- Habitat improvement works will be carried out by planting bushes and shrubs in surrounding areas. Tall plants with branches will provide a safe habitation for these birds
- Natural habitat places will be preserved in the surrounding.
- During campaigning, schools staff will be told importance of hanging earthen pots of water on trees
- Construction of artificial water bowls in the forest area
- Growing trees along the roads, agriculture land & fountains

Budget for Conservation Plan

(Total Capital Cost Expenditure in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Activity	I st Yr	II nd Yr	III rd Yr	IV th Yr	V th Yr	VI th Yr	VII th Yr	VIII th Yr	IX th Yr	X th Yr	Total
1.	Habitat Improvement											
	Plantation	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	40.00
	Artificial Pond	25.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	43.00
2.	Rehabilitation (Peacock)	8.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	22.00
3.	Awareness Programme	1.0	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.50
	Total	44.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	110.50

4.0 REFERENCES:

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ANNEXURE-11

Distance of Wildlife Sanctuary from the Proposed Alignment



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण
(सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
National Highways Authority of India
(Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Govt. of India)
परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पकाई) - भागलपुर
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)- Bhagalpur



शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी नं०-३, निकट कचहरी चौक, आर.बी.एस.एस. सहाय रोड, भागलपुर - 812001 (बिहार)
Shiv Bhawan Colony, Gumti No-3, Near Kachahari Chowk, RBSS Sahay Road, Bhagalpur - 812001 (Bihar)

☎ 0641-2420083/84 ☎ Mob. No.: 8130006228 ✉ piubhagalpur@nhai.org, bhagalpurpiu@gmail.com 🌐 www.nhai.gov.in

No. 12015/NHAI/PIU-Bhagalpur/Mokama-Munger/Forest/268

Date: 21.02.2026



To,

District Forest Officer,
Munger.

Sub: -Consultancy Service for preparation of Detailed Project Report of Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on the Hybrid annuity Mode (Total Length-82.400 Km)- Regarding the authentication of the distance map of the Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary as per the prescribed ToR granted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF &CC) in (Standard ToR 5.1).

Ref.: -(i) DPR Consultant letter no. Bloom -AVALOZ/EIA/HO/Mokama-Munger/2025-26/298 dated- 21.02.2026

(ii) Contract Agreement dated-24.03.2021

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, it is to intimate that the DPR consultant vide letter cited at Ref. (i) has submitted EIA report considering all the conditions given in "ToR granted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF &CC).

Further DPR Consultant has prepared the distance map of the Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary from the proposed alignment for "Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on the Hybrid annuity Mode (Total Length-82.400 Km)".

In view of the above, it requested to kindly accord approval for the distance map of the Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary at the earliest.

Yours Sincerely,

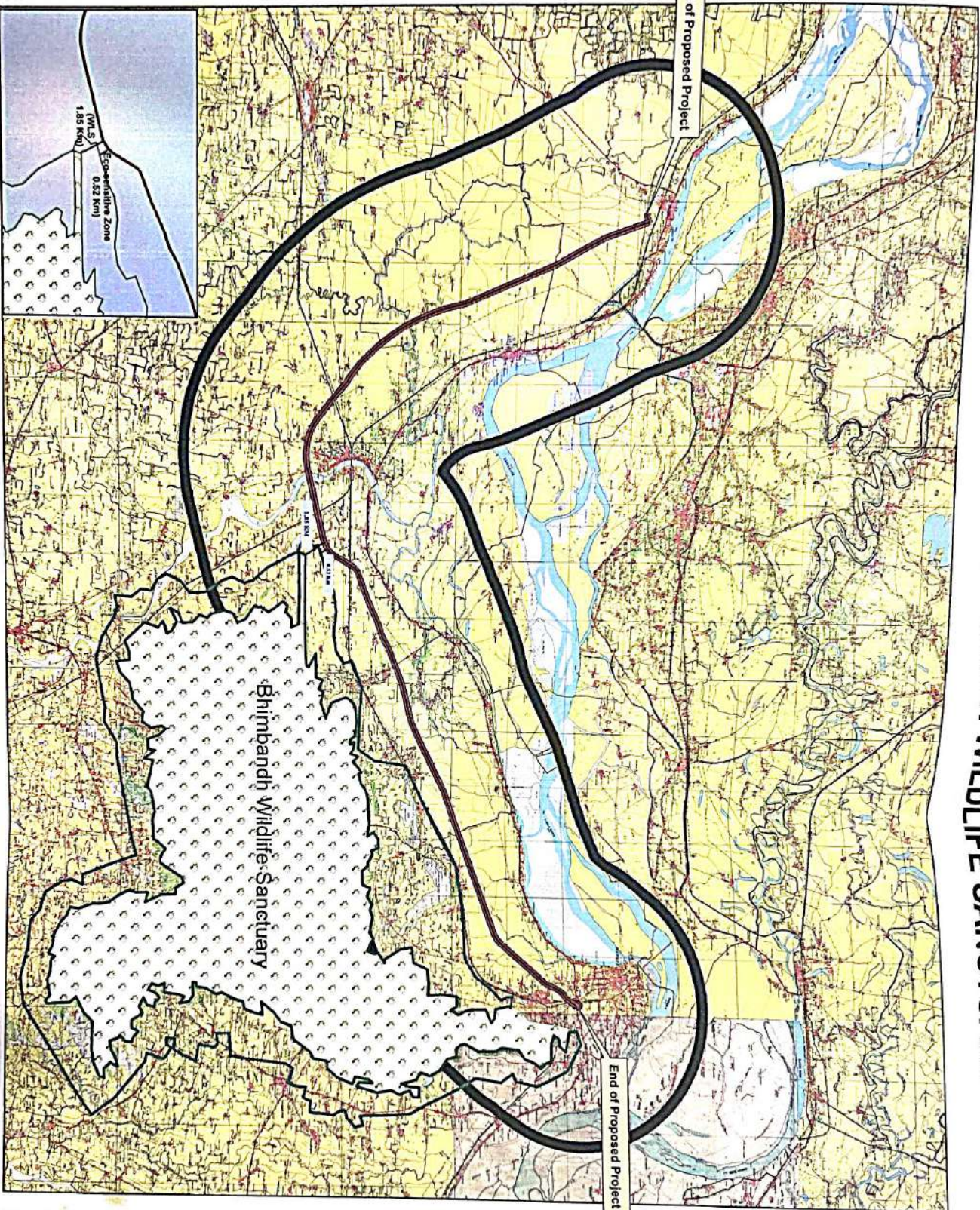
Encl. As Above

(Ankur Mani Tripathi)
Manager (Tech)
For Project Director

Copy to:

1. CGM (Tech) cum RO (Bihar), NHAI, Patna- for kind information please.
2. GM (T) NHAI, HQ New Delhi- for kind information please.
3. M/s Bloom Companies LLC- for kind information and necessary action please

DISTANCE MAP OF BHIMBANDH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



LEGEND

-  Buffer Boundary
-  Proposed Alignment
-  Bhimbandh Sanctuary
-  Eco-sensitive Zone



Development of 4 lane Inter corridor of
Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80)
(Mokama to Munger) in the
State of Bihar.
(Total Length -82.100 Km).

Manager (Tech)
NHAI, P.U.-Bhagalpur

Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary is at a distance of 1.85 Km.
ESZ of Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary is at a distance of 0.52 Km.

ANNEXURE-12
Tree Inventory List



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण
(सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
National Highways Authority of India
(Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Govt. of India)
परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पकाई)- भागलपुर
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)- Bhagalpur



शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी नं०-३, निकट कचहरी चौक, आर.बी.एस.एस. सहाय रोड, भागलपुर - 812001 (बिहार)
Shiv Bhawan Colony, Gumti No-3, Near Kachahari Chowk, RBSS Sahay Road, Bhagalpur - 812001 (Bihar)

☎ 0641-2420083/84 ☎ Mob. No.: 8130006228 ✉ piubhagalpur@nhai.org, bhagalpurpiu@gmail.com 🌐 www.nhai.gov.in

No. 12015/NHAI/PIU-Bhagalpur/Mokama-Munger/Forest/270

Date: 21.02.2026

To,

**District Forest Officer,
Munger.**

Sub: -Consultancy Service for preparation of Detailed Project Report of Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on the Hybrid annuity Mode (Total Length-82.400 Km)- **Regarding Submission of Proposal for Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees.**

Ref.: -(i) DPR Consultant letter no. Bloom -AVALOZ/EIA/HO/Mokama-Munger/2025-26/296 dated- 21.02.2026

(ii) Contract Agreement dated-24.03.2021

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, it is to intimate that the DPR consultant vide letter cited at Ref. (i) has submitted the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, which has been prepared in compliance with all the conditions stipulated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change.

Further, a proposal for Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees listed in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been prepared by DPR Consultant in connection with the project "Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Total Length - 82.400 Km)."

In view of the above, it requested to kindly accord approval of Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees at the earliest.

Encl. As Above

Yours Sincerely,

(Ankur Mani Tripathi)
Manager (Tech)
For Project Director

Copy to:

1. CGM (Tech) cum RO (Bihar), NHAI, Patna- for kind information please.
2. GM (T) NHAI, HQ New Delhi- for kind information please.
3. M/s Bloom Companies LLC- for kind information and necessary action please

Ref: no.-Bloom-Avaloz/EIA/HO/ Mokama-Munger//2025-26/ 296

Dated:21-02-2026

To,
The Project Director
National Highways Authority of India
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
1st Floor, Ward No.32, Shiv Laxmi Colony,
Near Kachahri Chowk, Bhagalpur, Bihar-812001

Subject: Consultancy Services for Preparation of Detailed Project Report for the work of 4 laning of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) Length: -81.000 Km in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -81.000 Km) **Submission of Proposal for Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees from <NHAI> Reg.**

Ref: - i) Contract Agreement for subject project dated 24/3/2021.

Dear Sir,

This has reference to the subject work awarded to us vide work order cited above and agreement signed on 24/03/2021

As per terms of reference, It is submitted that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report has been prepared in compliance with all the conditions stipulated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change.

Further, a proposal for Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been prepared in connection with the project titled:

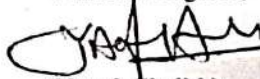
“Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Total Length – 82.400 Km).”

The proposal is hereby submitted for kind consideration and approval of the competent authority.

Early approval of the proposal is kindly requested. This is for your Pursual and further necessary action please

Thanking you and assuring our best services as always.

With best Regards,



(Yaqub Sheikh)
For Bloom Companies, LLC
In association with
Avaloz Constant India Pvt. Ltd.



Enclosure: - Proposal for Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees

Name of Project: Construction of 4 Lane access controlled Greenfield highway from Km.0/000 to Km 82/400 of Mokama-Munger section NH-33 Starting Near Village Mokameh Khas (NH-31) 0+000 & Terminating Near Village safiyabad Morcha 82+400 in the state of Bihar on Hybrid Annuity Mode.

Proposal for Cut/Translocation of Plant/Trees

Sr. No.	Site Name	Particulars	RHS	LHS	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mokama to Munger	Cut	393	371	764	
		Translocate	72	33	105	
		Total Tree			869	

Abstract:	Total No. of Affected Trees	869
	Total No. of Affected Trees to be Translocate	105
	Total No. of Affected Trees to be Cut	764



AL
Manager (Tech)
NHAI, PIU - Bhagalpur

Name of Project: Construction of 4 Lane access controlled Greenfield highway from Km.0/000 to Km 82/400 of Mokama-Munger section NH-33 Starting Near Village Mokameh Khas (NH-31) 0+000 & Terminating Near Village safiyabad Morcha 82+400 in the state of Bihar on Hybrid Annuity Mode.

Summary of Trees List

Sr. No.	Species (Local Name)	Girth (In Cm.)						Total
		<30	30-60	61-90	91-120	121-150	>150	
1	Mahogany	128	-	-	-	-	-	128
2	Sagwan	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
3	Aam	223	-	-	-	-	-	223
4	Jamun	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
5	Sisam	132	-	-	-	-	-	132
6	Neem	145	-	-	-	-	-	145
7	Taad Ped	156	-	-	-	-	-	156
		869	0	0	0	0	0	869

Abstract	Total No. of Affected Trees	869
	Total No. of Affected Trees to be Translocate	105
	Total No. of Affected Trees to be Cut	764



Manager (Tech)
NHA, PIU - Bhagalpur

ANNEXURE – 13 (A)
Public Hearing Proceedings

बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद

परिवेश भवन, पाटलिपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना
ई-मेल-msbpcb-bih@gov.in, वेबसाइट-<http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in>

लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना

भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (MORTH) ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI) के माध्यम से सड़क विकास परियोजना की एक "भारतमाला परियोजना" प्रस्तावित की है। यह परियोजना राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा खास (0+000) गौंव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से शुरू होकर बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले के सफियाबाद मोड़वा (82+100) गौंव के पास समाप्त होता है।

यह सड़क बिहार राज्य के पटना, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा, घोसवारी, बरहिया, घानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़, धरहरा, जमालपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रखंडों से होकर गुजरने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 5,35,000 करोड़ रुपये है। संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर्वद में शुल्क एवं अन्य प्रतिवेदन के साथ लोक-सुनवाई हेतु जमा किया गया है। इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के ई.आई.ए. अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 1533, दिनांक 14.09.2006 यथा संशोधित, के आलोक में परियोजना को TOR (Terms of Reference) निर्गत किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार लोक-सुनवाई की जानी है।

परियोजना का पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है जिसमें सम्भावित कुप्रभावों को निरस्त करने के उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं। उक्त प्रतिवेदन तथा परियोजना के कार्यपालक सार की प्रति पर्वद मुख्यालय, पटना, जिला पदाधिकारी, कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद एवं जिला उद्योग केंद्र पटना, लखीसराय एवं मुंगेर के कार्यालय में प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लोगों के अवलोकनार्थ उपलब्ध है। परियोजना की विवरणी का अवलोकन पर्वद के वेबसाइट: <http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in> पर भी किया जा सकता है। वैसे व्यक्ति जो इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले हैं, अपना लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य इस सूचना प्रकाशन के 30 दिनों के अन्दर पर्वद कार्यालय में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पर्वद के ई-मेल-msbpcb-bih@gov.in पर अथवा डाक के माध्यम से भी लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य भेज सकते हैं।

परियोजना प्रभाव क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के लिए लोक-सुनवाई निम्नवत् आहूत किया गया है:-

दिनांक	समय	लोक-सुनवाई का स्थल
30.10.2025	अपराह्न 03:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर।
31.10.2025	अपराह्न 04:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-मोकामा।
01.11.2025	अपराह्न 01:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय।

सभी आम लोगों/संबंधितों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त लोक-सुनवाई में अपने मंतव्य/सुझाव विचार से अवगत करायेंगे। विस्तृत जानकारी वेबसाइट state.bihar.gov.in/prdbihar.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है।

PR-015763 (B & C) 2025-26

सदस्य-सचिव

नशे से बचने का है एक ही उपाय, दृढ़ संकल्प और परिवार से प्यार

बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद

परिवेश भवन, पाटलिपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना
ई-मेल-msbpcb-bih@gov.in, वेबसाइट-<http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in>

लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना

भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (MORTH) ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI) के माध्यम से सड़क विकास परियोजना की एक "भारतमाला परियोजना" प्रस्तावित की है। यह परियोजना राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा खास (0+000) गौंव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से शुरू होकर बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले के सफियाबाद मोड़वा (82+100) गौंव के पास समाप्त होता है।

यह सड़क बिहार राज्य के पटना, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा, घोसवारी, बरहिया, घानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़, धरहरा, जमालपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रखंडों से होकर गुजरने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 5,35,000 करोड़ रुपये है। संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर्वद में शुल्क एवं अन्य प्रतिवेदन के साथ लोक-सुनवाई हेतु जमा किया गया है। इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के ई.आई.ए. अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 1533, दिनांक 14.09.2006 यथा संशोधित, के आलोक में परियोजना को TOR (Terms of Reference) निर्गत किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार लोक-सुनवाई की जानी है।

परियोजना का पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है जिसमें सम्भावित कुप्रभावों को निरस्त करने के उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं। उक्त प्रतिवेदन तथा परियोजना के कार्यपालक सार की प्रति पर्वद मुख्यालय, पटना, जिला पदाधिकारी, कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद एवं जिला उद्योग केंद्र पटना, लखीसराय एवं मुंगेर के कार्यालय में प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लोगों के अवलोकनार्थ उपलब्ध है। परियोजना की विवरणी का अवलोकन पर्वद के वेबसाइट: <http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in> पर भी किया जा सकता है। वैसे व्यक्ति जो इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले हैं, अपना लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य इस सूचना प्रकाशन के 30 दिनों के अन्दर पर्वद कार्यालय में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पर्वद के ई-मेल-msbpcb-bih@gov.in पर अथवा डाक के माध्यम से भी लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य भेज सकते हैं।

परियोजना प्रभाव क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के लिए लोक-सुनवाई निम्नवत् आहूत किया गया है:-

दिनांक	समय	लोक-सुनवाई का स्थल
30.10.2025	अपराह्न 03:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर।
31.10.2025	अपराह्न 04:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-मोकामा।
01.11.2025	अपराह्न 01:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय।

सभी आम लोगों/संबंधितों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त लोक-सुनवाई में अपने मंतव्य/सुझाव विचार से अवगत करायेंगे। विस्तृत जानकारी वेबसाइट state.bihar.gov.in/prdbihar.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है।

PR-015763 (B & C) 2025-26

सदस्य-सचिव

नशे से बचने का है एक ही उपाय, दृढ़ संकल्प और परिवार से प्यार

बिहार सरकार



बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्षद

परिवेश भवन, पाटलिपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना-800 010

दूरभाष नं०-0612-2261250/2262265, फैंक्स-0612-2261050

ई-मेल-msbspcb-bih@gov.in, वेबसाइट-<http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in>

लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना

भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (MORTH) ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI) के माध्यम से सड़क विकास परियोजना की एक "भारतमाला परियोजना" प्रस्तावित की है। यह परियोजना राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा खास (0+000) गाँव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से शुरू होकर बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले के सफियाबाद मोरचा (82+100) गाँव के पास समाप्त होता है।

यह सड़क बिहार राज्य के पटना, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा, घोसवारी, बरहिया, चानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़ा, धरहरा, जमालपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रखंडों से होकर गुजरने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 5,35,000 करोड़ रुपये है। संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर्षद में शुल्क एवं अन्य प्रतिवेदन के साथ लोक-सुनवाई हेतु जमा किया गया है। इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के ई.आई.ए. अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 1533, दिनांक 14.09.2006 यथा संशोधित, के आलोक में परियोजना को TOR (Terms of Reference) निर्गत किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार लोक-सुनवाई की जानी है।

परियोजना का पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें सम्भावित कुप्रभावों को निरस्त करने के उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं। उक्त प्रतिवेदन तथा परियोजना के कार्यपालक सार की प्रति पर्षद मुख्यालय, पटना, जिला पदाधिकारी, कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद एवं जिला उद्योग केंद्र पटना, लखीसराय एवं मुंगेर के कार्यालय में प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लोगों के अवलोकनार्थ उपलब्ध है। परियोजना की विवरणी का अवलोकन पर्षद के वेबसाइट: <http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in> पर भी किया जा सकता है।

पूर्व में लोक-सुनवाई क्रमशः दिनांक 30.10.2025 को 3:00 बजे, मुंगेर, दिनांक 31.10.2025 को 04:00 बजे मोकामा एवं 01.11.2025 को 01:30 बजे लखीसराय में निर्धारित की गयी थी। भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा बिहार विधान सभा आम निर्वाचन, 2025 के कारण राज्य में लागू आचार संहिता की स्थिति में दिनांक 30.10.2025, 31.10.2025 एवं 01.11.2025 को लोक-सुनवाई सम्पन्न नहीं हुयी।

वैसे व्यक्ति जो इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले हों, अपना लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य इस सूचना प्रकाशन के 15 दिनों के अन्दर पर्षद कार्यालय में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पर्षद के ई.मेल-msbspcb-bih@gov.in अथवा डाक के माध्यम से भी लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य भेजी जा सकती है।

परियोजना प्रभाव क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के लिए लोक-सुनवाई निम्नानुसार आहूत किया गया है:-

दिनांक	समय	लोक-सुनवाई का स्थल
09.12.2025	अपराहन 02:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर।
10.12.2025	अपराहन 03:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-मोकामा।
11.12.2025	अपराहन 02:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय।

सभी आम लोगों/संबंधितों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त लोक-सुनवाई के दौरान परियोजना के संबंध में अपने मंतव्य/सुझाव/विचार से अवगत करायेंगे।

सदस्य-सचिव



बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्षद्

परिवेश भवन प्लॉट नं०- एन.एस.बी-2, पाटलीपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र,

पो०-सदाकत आश्रम, पाटलिपुत्र पटना 800010

E-mail-bspceb@yahoo.com, Website-http://bspceb.bih.nic.in

पत्रांक:

प्रेषक,

नीरज नारायण भा.व.से.

सदस्य-सचिव।

पटना, दिनांक:

Mgr.(T)/DM(T)AM(F)/PA/SE-
Acctt./Steno/OA/IT/CO-

PD bfw

सेवा में,

वैज्ञानिक ई०,

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय,

भारत सरकार, (Impact Assessment Division),

इन्दिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोरबाग रोड, अलीगंज,

नई दिल्ली-110003

विषय-भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण परियोजना से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त।

महाशय,

उपरोक्त विषयक भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण परियोजना से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते लोक-सुनवाई दिनांक 10.12.2025 को प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-पटना में की गयी है।

लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त एवं सी.डी. आवश्यक कारवाई हेतु संलग्न की जा रही है।

अनु०-यथो।

विश्वासभाजन

ह०/-

(नीरज नारायण)

सदस्य-सचिव

ज्ञापांक:- 1865

पटना, दिनांक: 19.12.25

प्रतिलिपि:- 1) जिला पदाधिकारी, पटना को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

2) परियोजना निदेशक, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, (सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार) परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पी०आई०यू०), भागलपुर, शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी नं०-3, कचहरी चौक के निकट, आर०बी०एस०एस० सहाय रोड, भागलपुर-812001 को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

3) श्री नीरज सिन्हा, सहायक प्रोग्रामर, बि.रा.प्र.नि. पर्षद् पटना को सूचनार्थ एवं पर्षद् के वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने हेतु प्रेषित।

अनु०-यथो।

(नीरज नारायण)

सदस्य-सचिव

L

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण 4 लेन, एन0एच0-33 (पुराना एन0एच0-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते अधिसूचना सं0-एस0ओ0-1533, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के तहत दिनांक 10.12.2025 को अपराहन् 03:00 बजे प्रखंड सभागार मोकामा, जिला-पटना में आयोजित लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त।

पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना सं0-एस. ओ.-1553, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर 2006 एवं यथा संशोधित के तहत पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के द्वारा निर्गत TOR File No.-10/11/2025-IA.III, दिनांक 01.05.2025 के आलोक में एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पटना के आदेश ज्ञापांक 3752, दिनांक 06.12.2025 के माध्यम से प्रतिनियुक्त प्रतिनिधि श्री अनिल कुमार, अपर समाहर्ता, (राजस्व) की अध्यक्षता में बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद्वारा दिनांक 10.12.2025 को अपराहन् 03:00 बजे प्रखंड सभागार मोकामा, जिला-पटना में लोक-सुनवाई आयोजित की गयी।
उपस्थिति पंजी संलग्न (अनुलग्नक-1)

उक्त लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना पर्वद्वारा दैनिक समाचार पत्रों यथा-"दैनिक भास्कर" एवं "दैनिक जागरण" के माध्यम से दिनांक 21.11.2025 को प्रकाशित की गयी है (प्रतिलिपि संलग्न)। लोक सुनवाई के दौरान श्री एस0 एन0 ठाकुर, सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता, बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद्वारा पटना के द्वारा लोक सुनवाई में उपस्थित सभी जन समुदाय एवं संबंधित पदाधिकारियों का स्वागत करते हुए पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत इकाई के पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक सुनवाई की पृष्ठ-भूमि पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

लोक-सुनवाई कार्यक्रम के अध्यक्ष के अनुमति से एन0एच0ए0आई0 के परियोजना निदेशक, श्री मनीष कुमार के द्वारा परियोजना के संबंध में संक्षिप्त विवरण दिया गया। इनके द्वारा बताया गया कि प्रस्तावित परियोजना राजमार्ग संरेखण (ग्रीनफील्ड) 82.100 किमी है और आरओडब्ल्यू 4-लेन दोहरे कैरैजवे Configuration के साथ पूरी तरह से प्रवेश नियंत्रित राजमार्ग को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यकता के अनुसार 60 मीटर है। यह एक ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण है और 4 लेन के लिए प्रस्तावित है।

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यह सड़क बिहार राज्य के पटना, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा, घोषवरी, बड़हिया, चानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़ा, धरहरा, जमालपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरती है। पटना जिला अंतर्गत यह परियोजना मुख्यतः मोकामा एवं घोषवरी अंचल से गुजरनी हैं जिसमें मोकामा अंतर्गत 4 मौजा एवं घोषवरी अंतर्गत 2 मौजा आते हैं।

परियोजना के तकनीकी सलाहकार श्री राजेश कुमार विश्वास ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण एवं विकास कार्य, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व्यवस्था आदि के संबंध में आम-जनों को बिन्दुवार विस्तृत जानकारी से अवगत कराया। इनके द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि यह परियोजना राजमार्ग पटना जिला के मोकामा खास (0+000) गाँव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से शुरू होकर बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिला के सफियाबाद मोरचा (82+100) गाँव के पास समाप्त होता है। प्रस्तावित सड़क परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य बिहार राज्य में दूरी और यात्रा के समय को कम करना और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों और प्रमुख शहरों को जोड़ना है। परियोजना इन क्षेत्रों के विकास पर जोर देती है और इन्हें संसाधनों के साथ उपलब्ध कराती है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में वन क्षेत्र, संरक्षित क्षेत्र, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, निर्माण प्रबंधन, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा, सड़क सुरक्षा का उल्लेख किया गया। परियोजना हेतु अनुमोदित जगहों से ही मिट्टी का खुदाई किया जायेगा, ढाल स्थिरिकरण, तटबंध, जल निकासी इत्यादि का प्रबंध किया जायेगा। परियोजना हेतु जल के उपयोग से स्थानीय लोगों को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होने दी जायेगी। निर्माण के दौरान धूल उत्सर्जन को रोकने के लिये नियमित रूप से जल छिड़काव की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। निर्माण सामग्री ढोने वाले गाड़ियों को पूरी तरीके से ढका जायेगा। परियोजना के दौरान काटे जाने वाले वृक्षों के बदले 1 के बदले 10 की संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जायेगा, साथ ही डिवाइडर पर फूलदार वृक्ष भी लगाये जायेंगे। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में कोई संरक्षित क्षेत्र नहीं है। ठोस अपशिष्ट का निष्पादन, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम 2016 के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप किया जायेगा। निर्माण कार्य में लगे श्रमिकों के लिये अस्थायी निवास, पीने योग्य पानी, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जायेगी। तत्पश्चात् अपर समाहर्ता महोदय द्वारा उपस्थित आमजनों से उनकी प्रतिक्रिया/सुझाव आमंत्रित किया गया।

परियोजना प्रस्तुतिकरण के पश्चात् उपस्थित लोगों के द्वारा सुझाव/मंतव्य दिए गए जो निम्नवत् हैं—

क्रमांक	प्रतिक्रिया/सुझाव	प्रस्तावक के जवाब
1.	श्री अभिषेक कुमार, औंटा, मोकामा द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि सड़क के नीचे से ग्रामीणों के ट्रैक्टर आर-पार करने के लिये एन0एच0-30 के औंटा पास बने अंडरपास के अनुरूप आकार होना चाहिये। पानी का बहाव सड़क के नीचे से आर-पार करने के लिये समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये जल संसाधन विभाग के अनुभवी अभियंता का परामर्श भी लिया जाना चाहिये।	परियोजना निदेशक, श्री मनीष कुमार द्वारा लोगों को आश्वासन दिया गया कि सड़क के नीचे से किसानों का ट्रैक्टर आर-पार करने के लिये मानक आकार का अंडरपास का प्रावधान किया जायेगा। पानी का बहाव सड़क के नीचे से आर-पार करने के लिये समुचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी एवं आवश्यकता पड़ने पर जल संसाधन विभाग के अनुभवी अभियंता का परामर्श भी लिया जायेगा।
2.	श्री राजेश कुमार, चिंतामणी चक, मोकामा द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि एन0एच0-31 के औंटा पास बने आकार का अंडरपास का प्रावधान किया जाय। सड़क निर्माण के समय धूल-कण के शमन के लिये नियमित रूप से जल-छिड़काव की व्यवस्था होना चाहिये।	पर्यावरण सलाहकार द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि सड़क निर्माण के समय धूल कण के शमन के लिये नियमित रूप से जल-छिड़काव के लिये चलंत गाड़ी की व्यवस्था की जायेगी एवं दिन में नियमित अंतराल पर 3 से 4 बार जल-छिड़काव किया जायेगा।
3.	श्री नवीन कुमार सिंह, चिंतामणी चक, मोकामा द्वारा अनुरोध किया गया कि जमीन का रसीद एवं एल0पी0सी0 (भू-स्वामित्व प्रमाण पत्र) जल्द दिलवाने की कृपा की जाय। इनके द्वारा यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि सड़क निर्माण के क्रम में होने वाले वृक्षों की क्षति की भरपायी के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में सड़क के दोनों किनारे वृक्षारोपण करायी जाय।	अपर समाहर्ता महोदय द्वारा उपस्थित अंचलाधिकारी को निदेश दिया गया कि किसानों से प्राप्त आवेदन के आधार पर जमीन का रसीद एवं एल0पी0सी0 (भू-स्वामित्व प्रमाण पत्र) यथाशीघ्र निर्गत की जाय। पर्यावरण सलाहकार द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि सड़क निर्माण के क्रम में होने वाले वृक्षों की क्षति की संख्या से 10 गुनी संख्या में वृक्षारोपण सड़क के दोनों किनारे किया जायेगा।

4.	श्री रंजीत कुमार सिंह, मोर पूर्वी, मोकामा द्वारा सूचना दी गयी कि मोर के मछराबाद में अवस्थित इथनॉल फैक्ट्री द्वारा प्रदूषित जल पास के खेतों में बहाया जाता है, जिससे फसल का नुकसान होता है। इसपर रोक लगायी जाय। साथ ही इनके द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि सड़क निर्माण में उपयोग होने वाले वाहनों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण संबंधी प्रमाण पत्र होना चाहिये एवं ध्वनि प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये।	अपर समाहर्ता महोदय द्वारा अंचलाधिकारी, मोकामा को निदेश दिया गया कि श्री रंजीत कुमार सिंह से इथनॉल फैक्ट्री के विरुद्ध की गयी शिकायत को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कार्यालय में भेजी जाय। पर्यावरण सलाहकार द्वारा उपस्थित महानुभावों को अवगत कराया गया कि सड़क निर्माण में उपयोग होने वाले वाहनों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण संबंधी प्रमाण पत्र अनिवार्य होगा एवं इनके द्वारा अनावश्यक हौर्न का प्रयोग नहीं की जायेगी। वायु एवं ध्वनि प्रदूषण मानक सीमा के अधीन रखा जायेगा।
5.	श्री चंद्रभानु कुमार, चिंतामणी चक, मोकामा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि प्रस्तावित गोल चक्कर के पास मेरा जमीन है। कितना जमीन सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहित किया गया है, जानकारी अभी तक नहीं है। कृप्या संबंधित पदाधिकारी को बताने के लिये निदेश दी जाय।	अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि इस संबंध में भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी द्वारा ससमय जानकारी दी जायेगी।

लोक-सुनवाई के अंत में उपस्थित जनता द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्तावित सड़क परियोजना का समर्थन किया गया तथा परियोजना को शीघ्र प्रारंभ करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकार को अनुशंसा करने का निर्णय लिया गया। तत्पश्चात् अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से लोक-सुनवाई समाप्त करने की घोषणा की गयी।

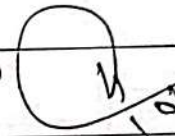
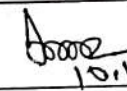
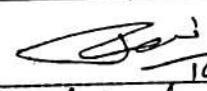
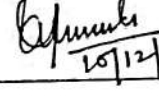
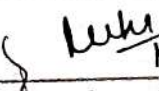
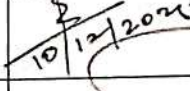
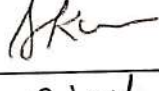
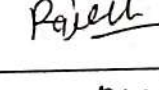
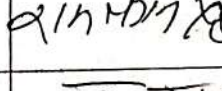
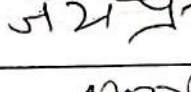
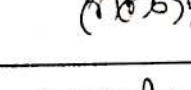
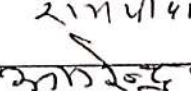
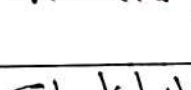
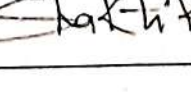

 एस0 एन0 ठाकुर,
 सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता,
 पटना


 अपर समाहर्ता (राजस्व)
 पटना

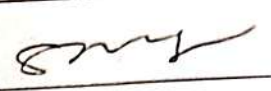
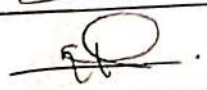
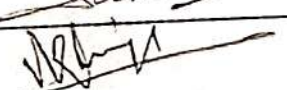
उपस्थिति सूची

मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन0एच0-33 (पुराना एन0एच0-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण परियोजना से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक-सुनवाई के दौरान उपस्थित व्यक्तियों की सूची:

स्थान-प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-पटना दिनांक 10.12.2025 समय-03:00 P.M.

क्र.सं.	नाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर
1.	अनिल कुमार	अपर समाहर्ता (राजस्व) पटना	 10/12/25
2.	सम्पूर्णानंद दाकुर	सहायक पर्यावरण अभिप्रेता, पटना	 10/12/2025
3.	रवि कुमार	विद्युत प्रमुख पटना प्रखंड विकास, पटना	 10/12/2025
4.	Manish Kumar	Project Director, Bhagalpur NHAR	 10/12/2025
5.	Neha Kumari	CO Goshwara	 10/12/25
6.	Lovely Kumar	CO, Mokama	 10/12/2025
7.	Sankar Kumar	अधिकांश	
8.	Shailendra Kumar	Dhauwani to 1st Mo/ka	
9.	राजेश कुमार विश्वास	Pym Solution Moi du, UP	
10.	राम लाल प्रो. बिंदु	शांतिपुर - रामपुर (मुंगेर) पटना	
11.	जय प्रताप सिंह	मो. कामा	
12.	मो. कामा	मो. कामा	
13.	राम जीवन सिंह	वै. सुसराय	
14.	आनंद कुमार	मो. कामा (पटना)	
15.	शक्ति कुमार	मो. कामा - पटना	

16	निशान कुमार	मोकामा नगरपालिका	निशान कुमार
17	श्री लाल प्रसाद	मोकामा नगरपालिका	श्री लाल
18	पंकज कुमार	औरंगा	पंकज कुमार
19	मुरारी कुमार	मोकामा नगरपालिका	मुरारी कुमार
20	Amar Janku	Dhaurani Chak	
21	गोविन्द कुमार	औरंगा नगर	गोविन्द
22	पंकज कुमार	" "	पंकज कुमार
23			श्री लाल कुमार
24	Rajeev Sr.	Dhaurani Chak	Rajeev Sr.
25	Rajesh Kumar	Chintamani Chak	Rajesh Kumar
26	Anil Kumar	Chintamani Chak	Anil Kumar
27	Narayan Kumar Singh	Chintamani Chak	Singh
28	Sudarshan Kumar	Chintamani Chak	Sudarshan Kumar
29	Laxmi Kumar	मोर	Laxmi Kumar
30	Rajiv Kumar	मोर	Rajiv Kumar
31	राजेश कुमार	मोर प्रसाद प्रसाद	राजेश कुमार
32	Amrit Kumar	मोकामा -	Amrit Kumar
33	कान्ती देवी	गोसाई गौव	
34	दिवाच प्रसाद	मोकामा नगरपालिका	दिवाच प्रसाद
35	अमिष कुमार	मोकामा नगरपालिका	अमिष कुमार
36	मनीष कुमार	मोकामा नगरपालिका	मनीष

37	Harshardham - 10	Mokama	Harshardham
38	Pankaj Singh	Mokama	Pankaj Singh
39	Shivraj Kumar	Chintamani chaur	
40			
41	पंकज कुमार	चिन्तामणि चौर	पंकज कुमार
42	Saksham KV	Barahiga	Saksham
43	Agarwal K.V.	Mokama	Agarwal K.V.
44	Subhash Kumar	peetha	Subhash Kumar
45	Nikhil Goswami	~~Shivaji~~ Mokama	
46	Anant Singh	Mokama	
47	सुनील कुमार	मोहना	
48	बिनीत कुमार	मोहना	Sanjay
49	बिनीत कुमार	मोहना	
50	पंकज कुमार	मोहना	पंकज कुमार
51	राजेश कुमार	मोहना	राजेश कुमार
52	विकास कुमार	मोहना	विकास कुमार
53	अजय कुमार	मोहना	अजय कुमार
54	बिनीत कुमार	मोहना	बिनीत कुमार
55	कुमार जी	मोहना	Kumar
56	विजय कुमार	मोहना	विजय कुमार
57	अजय कुमार	मोहना	अजय कुमार



बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद

परिवेश भवन, एन.एस.बी.-2, पाटलीपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पो-सदाकत आश्रम, पटना-800010
दूरभाष नं०-0612-2261250/2266265, फैक्स-0612-2261050 ई-मेल-msbspcb-bih@gov.in वेबसाईट- http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in

पत्रांक:-

निबंधित

पटना, दिनांक:-

प्रेषक,

नीरज नारायण, भा.व.से.

सदस्य-सचिव

सेवा में,

वैज्ञानिक ई०,

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार,

(Impact Assessment Division),

इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोरबाग रोड,

अलीगंज, नई दिल्ली-110003.

विषय: मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त।

महाशय,

उपरोक्त विषयक मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते लोक-सुनवाई दिनांक 11.12.2025 को प्रखंड सभागार लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय में की गयी।

लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त, उपस्थिति पंजी एवं संबंधित पेन-ड्राईव आवश्यक कारवाई हेतु संलग्न की जा रही है।

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि।

विश्वासभाजन

ह०/-

(नीरज नारायण)

सदस्य सचिव

ज्ञापांक:- 1907

पटना, दिनांक:- 31.12.25

प्रतिलिपि:-1) जिला पदाधिकारी, लखीसराय को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कारवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

✓ 2) परियोजना निदेशक, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, (सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार), परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पी0आई0यू0), शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी नं0-03, नियर कचहरी चौक, आर0बी0एस0एस0 सहाय रोड, भागलपुर-812001 को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

3) श्री नीरज कुमार, सहायक प्रोग्रामर, बि0 रा0 प्र0 नि0 पर्षद्, पटना को सूचनार्थ एवं पर्षद् के वेबसाईट पर अपलोड करने हेतु प्रेषित।

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि।

(नीरज नारायण)
सदस्य सचिव
31/12/25

लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI), सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के द्वारा बिहार राज्य के अंतर्गत मोकामा-मुंगेर सेक्शन (4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80)) के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। दिनांक 24/09/2025 को प्रकाशित सूचना के अनुसार यह लोक-सुनवाई दिनांक 01/11/2025 को निर्धारित किया गया था, परंतु बिहार विधानसभा आम चुनाव, 2025 में लागू आचार-संहिता के आलोक में दिनांक 11/12/2025 को निर्धारित लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना दिनांक 21/11/2025 को प्रकाशित किया गया (समाचार-पत्रों की प्रतिलिपि संलग्न)।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना सं०- एस०ओ० 1553, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर 2006 एवं पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार में समर्पित प्रस्ताव संख्या- IA/BR/INFRA1/530263/2025 में निर्गत Terms of Reference (TOR) File No.- 10/11/2025-IA.III, दिनांक 01.05.2025 के आलोक में इस योजना का पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के उद्देश्य से लोक-सुनवाई दिनांक 11/12/2025 (गुरुवार) को अपराह्न 02:30 बजे लखीसराय प्रखंड कार्यालय के सभागार, जिला-लखीसराय में आयोजित किया गया। यह लोक सुनवाई जिलाधिकारी, जिला-लखीसराय के द्वारा नामित श्री नीरज कुमार, अपर समाहर्ता, लखीसराय की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित किया गया। उपस्थिति पंजी संलग्न (अनुलग्नक-1)।

क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी, बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्षद, बरौनी, बेगूसराय के द्वारा लोक-सुनवाई में उपस्थित जनसमुदाय एवं पदाधिकारीगण का स्वागत करते हुए ई०आई०ए० अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत इकाई के पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक-सुनवाई की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला गया तथा लोगों को इस योजना से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय विषयों पर सुझाव/आपत्ति से अवगत कराने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया।

प्रस्तावित योजना के पर्यावरणीय सलाहकार के द्वारा प्रस्तावित राजमार्ग के निर्माण योजना का परिचय, निर्माण प्रक्रिया, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व्यवस्था एवं कॉरपोरेट पर्यावरणीय दायित्व आदि के संबंध में अवगत कराया तथा सूचित किया गया कि-

1. यह मार्ग बिहार राज्य के अंतर्गत पटना, लखीसराय एवं मुंगेर जिलों से गुजरती है। यह राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा खास (0+000) गाँव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से आरंभ होकर लखीसराय जिला से गुजरते हुए मुंगेर जिला के सफियाबाद मोरचा (82+100) गाँव के पास तक प्रस्तावित है। प्रस्तावित राजमार्ग निर्माण परियोजना के लिए MoEF&CC, भारत सरकार के द्वारा TOR निर्गत किया गया है।
2. इस 4-लेन राजमार्ग का संरेखण (ग्रीनफील्ड) 82.100 किलोमीटर है। यह पूरी तरह से प्रवेश नियंत्रित राजमार्ग होगा। इसमें आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. 60 मीटर है। यह सड़क लखीसराय जिला के बड़हिया, चानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़ा अंचलों से होकर गुजरती है, जिसकी लंबाई 46 किलोमीटर है।

3. इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत कुल 596 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्तावित संरक्षण में कोई राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/वन्यजीव अभयारण्य/संरक्षण रिजर्व/पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है। यह किसी वन भूमि से नहीं गुजरता है। भीमबांध वन्यजीव अभयारण्य परियोजना सीमा के 10 किमी के भीतर स्थित है, जो प्रस्तावित संरक्षण से 1.85 किमी की दूरी पर स्थित है।
4. इस संपूर्ण योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 281 संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया जाना है, जिसके अंतर्गत 02 प्रमुख पुल, 26 छोटे पुल, 04 वीयूपी (सिंगल स्पैन), 07 वीयूपी फ्लाईओवर (मल्टी स्पैन), 48 एसवीयूपी, 92 बॉक्स कल्वर्ट, 96 पाइप कल्वर्ट तथा 04 आरओबी प्रस्तावित हैं।
5. प्रस्तावित परियोजना के अंतर्गत 3,000 किलोलीटर प्रतिदिन जल का उपयोग किया जायगा। सक्षम प्राधिकार से अनुमति प्राप्त करने के उपरांत ही कैंपसाइट के लिए भूजल निकाला जायगा।
6. परियोजना में 644 टन सीमेंट, 3,515 घन मीटर मोटा आटा, 56,066 घन मीटर फाइन एग्रीगेट्स, 9,469 टन स्टील, 15,339 टन बिटुमेन, तथा 926 टन बिटुमेन इमल्शन का उपयोग होने का अनुमान है।
7. ई०आई०ए० रिपोर्ट के लिए आधारभूत डाटा मार्च से मई 2025 की अवधि (प्री-मानसून सीजन) में संग्रहण किया गया। बेसलाइन डाटा दर्शाता है कि लगभग सभी मापदंडों के मान निर्धारित सीमा के अंदर है।
8. सक्षम प्राधिकारी से पूर्वानुमति के साथ केवल पूर्व चिन्हित स्थानों पर मिट्टी खनन किया जायगा। गड्ढों की गहराई को 1 मीटर तक प्रतिबंधित किया जाएगा और बाद में उसे भर दिया जाएगा। सड़क निर्माण सामग्री की खरीद अनुमोदित और लाइसेंस प्राप्त खदानों से की जाएगी। भूकंप के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए संरचनाओं के उपयुक्त भूकंपीय डिजाइन को अपनाया जाएगा।
9. मिट्टी के कटाव से बचने के लिए जल निकासी, तटबंध समेकन और ढलान स्थिरीकरण जैसे पर्याप्त उपाय किए जाएंगे।
10. खुदाई से उत्पन्न मिट्टी की सामग्री का उपयोग तटबंध निर्माण और स्थल विकास के लिए किया जाएगा। पूर्व चिन्हित उपयुक्त डंपिंग क्षेत्रों में निर्माण मलबे का विहित प्रावधानों के तहत निपटान किया जाएगा। डंपिंग क्षेत्रों को जैविक रूप से पुनर्जीवित किया जाएगा। निर्माण श्रमिकों के अव्यवस्थित आवास से बचने के लिए निर्माण शिविर प्रदान किया जायेगा। निर्माण गतिविधियों को केवल पीआरओडब्ल्यू तक ही सीमित रखा जाएगा।
11. निर्माण उद्देश्य के लिए मौजूदा स्रोतों से पानी का न्यूनतम उपयोग किया जायगा। ठेकेदार निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक पानी की नियमानुसार व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे आस-पास के समुदायों को पानी की उपलब्धता और आपूर्ति अप्रभावित रहे। निर्माण के दौरान पानी की बर्बादी को कम से कम किया जायगा। वर्षाजल संचयन संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया जायगा।
12. धूल के उत्सर्जन को रोकने के लिए निर्माण सामग्री को व्यवस्थित स्थानों में संग्रहित किया जाएगा। मिट्टी, रेत और पत्थर ले जाने वाले ट्रक को स्पिलिंग से बचाने के लिए समुचित रूप से ढका

- जाएगा। विशेष रूप से बस्ती के पास और कच्ची सड़कों पर नियमित रूप से पानी का छिड़काव जैसे धूल के दमन के उपाय किये जायेंगे।
13. वनस्पति की कटाई Public Right of Way (PROW) में की जाएगी। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि PROW के बाहर आने वाले पेड़ों को गिराया नहीं जाए। पेड़ों की कटाई के बदले ग्रीनबेल्ट विकास योजना के तहत 10 गुना की संख्या में पेड़ लगाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वृक्षारोपण को 5 साल तक बनाए रखा जाएगा और मवेशियों, वन्यजीवों और अवैध कटाई से संरक्षित किया जाएगा।
 14. निर्माण कार्य के दौरान अस्थायी शिविर में कामगारों को खाना पकाने के लिए ठेकेदार द्वारा एलपीजी प्रदान किया जाएगा। जिससे लकड़ी, कोयला आदि का उपयोग पर रोक लगाया जा सके। इनके द्वारा उत्पन्न घरेलू कचरे के प्रबंधन स्थानीय प्राधिकारी के परामर्श से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अनुसार निपटाया जाएगा।
 15. अस्थायी निर्माण शिविर में कामगारों को पर्याप्त पीने योग्य पानी की आपूर्ति, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाएंगे।
 16. बड़ी हुई रन-ऑफ को समायोजित करने के लिए पर्याप्त नालियों के साथ सड़क के दोनों किनारों पर पर्याप्त क्षमता का ड्रेन और टो-ड्रेन का निर्माण किया जायगा। इन नालों के लिए आउट फॉल पास के पुलिया/पुल या प्राकृतिक जल निकासी चैनल होगा। जल मार्गों में प्रवेश करने वाली तलछट को सिल्ट रोक संरचना प्रदान की जाएगी।
 17. रन ऑफ संरचनाओं को बंद होने से बचाने के लिए ऑपरेशन स्टेज के दौरान वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं का नियमित रख-रखाव किया जाएगा। निर्धारित स्थानों पर पानी की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी निश्चित अंतराल पर की जाएगी।
 18. वायु गुणवत्ता मॉडलिंग के परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि उच्च कैरिज-वे की चौड़ाई, वायु बाधा और उच्च डिजाइन गति के कारण ट्रैफिक से उत्सर्जन कम होता है। बीएस-6 अनुपालित ईंधन और वाहनों के उपयोग से वाहनों के उत्सर्जन में कमी आने की उम्मीद है। यातायात की मात्रा बढ़ने के कारण प्रदूषक एकाग्रता में वृद्धि हो सकती है। परन्तु परियोजना सड़क के संचालन चरण में प्रदूषक एकाग्रता की निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक बढ़ने की संभावना नहीं है। परियोजना सड़क के किनारे वृक्षारोपण का कार्य वायु प्रदूषकों के सिंक के रूप में कार्य करेगा। वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी निर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर निश्चित अंतराल पर की जाएगी।
 19. परियोजना सड़क के किनारे वृक्षारोपण एक प्राकृतिक शोर अवरोधक के रूप में कार्य करेगा। निर्दिष्ट प्रतिनिधि स्थानों पर शोर स्तर की निगरानी निश्चित अंतराल पर की जाएगी।
 20. शोर अवरोध का रख-रखाव का कार्य किया जायगा।
 21. प्रस्तावित परियोजना के संचालन के दौरान पर्यावरण की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर पर्यावरणीय घटकों की नियमित निगरानी की जायगी तथा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जायेंगे।



22. परियोजना के लिए सार्वजनिक परामर्श, जोखिम मूल्यांकन और सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन (R&R) कार्य योजनाओं सहित विभिन्न अध्ययन किए गए हैं। सार्वजनिक परामर्श एक सतत प्रक्रिया और पूरे प्रोजेक्ट रोड में सभी चरणों में किया गया है। प्रभावित परिवारों के विचारों को दर्ज करने के लिए और सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन रिपोर्ट में शामिल किया गया है।
- परियोजना प्रस्तुतिकरण के पश्चात् उपस्थित लोगों के द्वारा सुझाव/मंतव्य दिए गए जो निम्नवत् हैं—

क्र.सं०	प्रतिक्रिया/सुझाव	प्रस्तावक के जवाब
1.	मो० नसीम खान, औरैया मोड़, लखीसराय के द्वारा सड़क निर्माण में उनके भवन का 60 प्रतिशत हिस्सा के तोड़े जाने की स्थिति में उन्हें प्रदान किये जाने वाले मुआवजा की राशि के संबंध में जानकारी मांगी गयी।	परियोजना निदेशक द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि सड़क निर्माण में उनके भवन का हिस्सा के तोड़े जाने की स्थिति में भवन निर्माण विभाग एवं भूमि अधिग्रहण विभाग की निर्देश के अनुसार मुआवजा को निर्धारित कर भुगतान किया जायगा।
2.	श्री शिवदत्त कुमार, बदैया, लखीसराय के द्वारा सड़क के 4-लेन अथवा एक्सप्रेस-वे होने तथा इसके किनारे किसी प्रकार के निर्माण करने संबंधी की जानकारी मांगी गयी।	परियोजना निदेशक द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि यह सड़क 4-लेन एक्सप्रेस-वे है तथा इसके किनारे किसी भी प्रकार के निर्माण करने का प्रावधान नहीं है। इस सड़क में दुर्घटना से बचाव हेतु कोई Connectivity का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है तथा इसमें प्रवेश नियंत्रित होगा।
3.	श्री राजीव कुमार सिंह, पतनेर, लखीसराय के द्वारा सड़क निर्माण के कारण खेतों में होने वाले जल-जमाव के संबंध में जानकारी मांगी गयी।	परियोजना निदेशक द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि सड़क निर्माण के कारण खेतों में जल-जमाव की कोई संभावना नहीं है। 80 किलोमीटर सड़क बनाने के दौरान लगभग 120 पुल/पुलिया का निर्माण किया जायगा, जिससे खेतों में आने-जाने तथा जल-जमाव की समस्या नहीं होगी।
4.	श्री कमल किशोर, पतनेर, लखीसराय के द्वारा सड़क निर्माण के कारण खेतों में होने वाले जल-जमाव के संबंध में जानकारी मांगी गयी।	परियोजना निदेशक के द्वारा बताया गया कि खेतों में पहले से जहां जल-जमाव की स्थिति है, वहां पुलिया की व्यवस्था, यदि आवश्यकता हो, का प्रावधान करने पर पुनः विचार किया जायगा।
5.	श्री सुनील कुमार गुप्ता, म्हारा पंचायत मुखिया के प्रतिनिधि, लखीसराय के सड़क के निर्माण होने वाले दुर्घटनाओं से बचाव तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के समस्या समाधान के संबंध में जानकारी मांगी गयी।	परियोजना निदेशक के द्वारा बताया गया कि यह एक एक्सप्रेसवे है। यहां प्रवेश नियंत्रित होने के कारण दुर्घटना होने की संभावना काफी कम है। साथ ही यह भी आश्वासन दिया गया कि प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के समस्या समाधान तथा उनका मुआवजे की व्यवस्था नियमानुसार किया जायगा।
6.	श्री राजेश कुमार, औरैया, लखीसराय के द्वारा सड़क निर्माण के नक्शे के संबंध में जानकारी मांगी गयी। साथ ही उनके मकान एवं अन्य व्यवसाय के प्रभावित होने की स्थिति की जानकारी मांगी गयी।	परियोजना निदेशक के द्वारा बताया गया कि एलाईमेंट, नक्शे, 3डी मॉडल आदि सभी कुछ शीघ्र ही वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध करा दिया जायगा। यह भी बताया गया कि भूमि के रिकार्ड के अनुसार किसी प्रकार के दाल मिल के स्थापित होने की

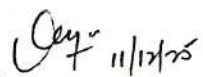
	सूचना नहीं है। प्रभावित होने की जानकारी नहीं है। साथ ही आश्वस्त किया गया कि यदि कोई दाल मिल आदि प्रभावित होता है, तो नियमानुसार पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जायगा।
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लोक-सुनवाई में अपर समाहर्ता-सह-सभा के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा सभी लोगों को संबोधित करते हुए बताया गया कि सड़क विकास परियोजना के द्वारा स्थानीय एवं राज्य स्तर पर आर्थिक लाभ एवं विकास होता है। पर्यावरण के प्रदूषण को नियंत्रण हेतु वर्णित उपायों के अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। साथ ही यह भी बताया गया कि निर्माण कार्य के दौरान उत्पन्न होने वाले धूलकण को नियंत्रित करने के पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जायगी। सड़क भरने के लिए उपयोग होने वाले छाई को ढक कर ही ढुलाई किया जायगा। जल का नियमित रूप से छिड़काव किया जायगा। आबादी के क्षेत्र में ग्रीन कवर आदि का प्रावधान किया जायगा। उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया कि परियोजना के गाईडलाईन को स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रचारित किया जाय। परियोजना की निगरानी आमजन के स्तर से भी होनी चाहिए एवं आवश्यकता पड़ने पर नियमों/गाईडलाईन के अवहेलना संबंधित सूचना स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रशासन को शीघ्र उपलब्ध करायी जाय जिससे नियमों के उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई किया जा सके।

लोक-सुनवाई में सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्तावित सड़क विकास परियोजना को शीघ्र प्रारंभ करने की अनुशंसा प्रदान किया गया। क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी, बि०रा०प्र०नि० पर्वद, बेगूसराय के द्वारा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ लोक-सुनवाई की कार्रवाई को समापन किया गया।



(एस.पी.राय)
क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी
बि०रा०प्र०नि० पर्वद,
जिला-बेगूसराय।



(नीरज कुमार)
अपर समाहर्ता
जिला-लखीसराय।

उपस्थिति-सूची

सर्वश्री मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI), सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के द्वारा लखीसराय जिला के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण परियोजना का पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के पूर्व प्रखंड सभागार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय के प्रांगण में दिनांक 11/12/2025 (गुरुवार) को अपराह्न 02:30 बजे आयोजित लोक-सुनवाई में स्थानीय लोगों एवं पदाधिकारीगण की स्व:हस्ताक्षरित उपस्थिति-

क्र०सं०	नाम/पदनाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर
1	NIRAJ KUMAR, ADM, LAKHISARAI	COLLECTORATE, LAKHISARAI	<i>Jay</i> 11/12/25
2	एन०पी० राय (क्षेत्रीय पराधिकारी)	वि०पी०ओ नि०पषेद बैरसाल	<i>by</i> 11.12.2025
3	Manish Kumar	Project Director- Bhagalpur, NHAI	<i>by</i> 11/12/25
4	VIKASH KUMAR	SITE ENGINEER Bhagalpur, NHAI	<i>by</i> 11/12/25
5	ASHEET KUMAR ADDAO	COLLECTORATE ADDITIONAL LAKHISARAI	<i>by</i> 11/12/2025
6	AJAY RATHOUR CO Lakhisarai	Circle office, Lakhisarai Sadar	<i>by</i> 11/12/25
7	Mr. Nasir/Khan	Auraya moul	7762839174
8	Rakesh Kumar	Auraya moul	7903441218
9	Kafil Kumar	Kafil Kr.	7870460383
10	Rasik Kumar	Auraya moul	7870392958
11	Umesh Kumar	Kabaiya Road	9431418313
12	Rangam Sneh	Nayabazar	9934363003
13	Ashish Kumar	Nayabazar	9693062065

14	रोशन कुमार	गांव - बड़हिया	8539941
15	रामाशंकर सिंह	अम - बड़हिया	8631258
16	जमल मिश्रा	साठ - पतनेर	9835904405
17	नरेंद्र न सिंह	दामोदरपुर	7267998902
18	अनिल कुमार	रायपुर	6207732
19	विनाय कुमार	मन्ती माया	9789295376
20	कंचन कुमारी	लखी सराय	8409333148
21	रविश कुमार	लखी सराय	9852776161
22	सुनील कुमार	लखी सराय	9804284452
23	सुदेश कुमार	लखी सराय	9661123100
24	नारायण शंकर मिश्रा	लखी सराय	8002041167
25	Vikash Kumar	Lakhisarai	7004251040
26	Sanjay Kumar	Lakhisarai	7992449182
27	सुनील कुमार	गांव - पतनेर	7631832010
28	जय शर्मा	गांव - बड़हिया	9123446674
29	राम वामन सिंह	बोकीश	
30	विजय पात्र	पतनेर, दामोदरपुर	9153829153
31	Snehal Kumar	Patner, Lakhisarai	7992483817

31	Litendra Urmal	G.A.S. Lakhisarai	9110158511
33	Shindutta Kumar	Baraheya	9596770025
34	Gaurav Kumar	Baraheya	9771704001
35	Smehata Kumari	Lakhisarai	~~Pran~~ Smeha LS
36	Mad. Sarfaraj Alam	Lakhisarai	SALAM
37	Kumari mamta	Lakhisarai	K. mamta
38	Tanuja Kumari	Lakhisarai	Tanuja Kumari
39	Sita Kumari	Lakhisarai	Sita Kumari
40	Rupam Dasika	Lakhisarai	Rupam Dasika 11/12/25
41	विनय कुमार	Lakhisarai	विनय कुमार 11/12/25
42	सुनील सिंह	मोदिना	सुनील सिंह
43	सत्य कुमार राय	रायपुर	9931393315
44	जयराज सिंह	रायपुर	82527156
45	चिन्तु कुमार	5 वर्ष नमः 29/12/25	6204730139
46	मोहन यादव	गु. बाहु न मण्डल	12/11/74 859 042
47	रंजु देवी	चरख पंचायत	8002265892
48	सुखी कुमार सिंह	मदिना	~~SA~~ नं 09306662
49	राजेश कुमार	पतन	6204695137

50	RAHUL KUMAR	Lakshmi Kulkarni	8877635850
51	अरवि शर्मा	दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र	7820123725
52	आनंद कुमार	दामोदर (P.S.)	8783173570
53	अमिताभ शर्मा	मोना, गढ़ीबिमानपुर (P.S.)	8210480106
54	राजीव कुमार	कटिमाणा (DEO)	8002782146
55	विकास कुमार	दामोदर DEO	9334691020
56	विकास कुमार	अमरा DEO	7903743614
57	रविंद्र कुमार	विलौरी कार्यपालक सहायक	7546478105
58	~~अमिताभ शर्मा~~	अमरा S.S.	8825379978
59	अरवि कुमार	विमर S.S.	7277728173
60	मिथलेश कुमार शर्मा	दामोदर (S.S.)	7294092703
61	आंका सिंह	बालगढ़ (S.S.)	8102824504
62	पिंकु कुमार	बालगढ़ L.A.J	7277601570
63	मोहनलाल शर्मा	बालगढ़ L.A.S	770783338
64	Ramendra Kumar	Amra P.R.S.	3979940811
65	Atul Raj.	Bagalpur P.S. NHAT	Atul Raj.

बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण निराकरण पर्वद

परिवेश भयन, पाटलिपुत्रा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना

[illegible]

लोक-सुनवाई वी सचन।

भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (MOORTH) ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निगम (NHAI) के माध्यम से सड़क विकास परियोजना की एक "भारतमाला परियोजना" प्रस्तावित की है। यह परियोजना राजमार्ग गलती जिले के माथवाला पास (दूर. ७७७) गाँव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-23) से शुरू होगा। निम्न राज्यों के मुमूँर जिले के सविधानाद कोरवा (82+100) गाँव के पास समाप्त होगा है।

उक्त संकेत दिवस राज्य के अष्टम, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मौकामा, पोसवारी, बरहिया, पानन, लखीसराय, मिर्जौरा, सुनहरा, धरहरा, जालाजुर् जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रखंडों से होकर गुजरने का प्रयास है। परिधोजना की अनुमानित लागत 5,35,000 करोड़ रुपये है। संबंधित प्रस्ताव परबंद में शुल्क 12 अरब प्रतिवर्ष है। लोक-प्रायश्चित्त हेतु काम किया गया है। इस परिधोजना के कार्यान्वयन के पूर्व प्रादेशीय स्वीकृति के लिये राजीव, वन एवं जनजातु पौद्यंत्रिक मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के ई.आई.पी. (Technical Assistance) समिति, 1973, 12वाँक 14.09.2006 यथा संरक्षित, के आलाक में परिधोजना को IOR (Committee of Reference) में प्रेषित किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार लोक-सुनवाई की जानी है।

परियोजना का पथोदर्शन प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है जिसमें सम्भावित कुप्रभावों को निरस्त करने के उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं। उक्त प्रतिवेदन तथा परियोजना के कार्यपालक सार की प्रतियाँ पदम्यालय, पटना, जिला पदाधिकारी, कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद एवं जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, पटना, लखीसराय एवं गुंगेर के कार्यपालक के पास भेजी जा रही हैं। परियोजना की विवरणों का अंतिम रूप पद के वेबसाइट: <http://bapch.bihar.gov.in> पर भी किया जा रहा है। ऐसे व्यक्ति जो इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले हों, अपना लिखित सुझाव/विचार पद मत्तय इस सूचना प्रकाशन के 30 दिनों के अन्दर पद कार्यपालक में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पद पद के ईमेल-nashsnc@bapch.gov.in पर अपना डाक के माध्यम से भी लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतय दे सकते हैं।

परियोजना प्रभाव क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के लिए लोक-सुनवाई निम्नवत् आयोजित किया गया है:-

दिनांक	वर्ग	प्रकार-सम्पादक का स्थान
30.10.2025	अपराध	प्रखंड सनामार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर।
31.10.2025	अपराध	प्रखंड सनामार, मोकामा, जिला-मोकामा।
01.11.2025	अपराध	प्रखंड सनामार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय।

सभी आम लोगों/संस्थानों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त लोक-सुगवाहों से अपने मतव्य/सुभाष, विचारों से अवगत हो सकें।
विशेष जानकारी के लिए www.bihar.gov.in/prd.bihar.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है।

सदस्य-राशि

बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, पर्वत

परिवेश भयन, पाटलिपुत्रा, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना

परिवेश, भवन, पाटलिपुत्रा, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना
E-mail: mahapcb-bihar@pux.in, वेबसाइट: <http://mahapcb.bihar.gov.in>

लोक-सुनवाई की सचना

लोका-संगर्वादि का संघर्ष

भारत सरकार के संवत्क परिवर्तन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (MORTH) के भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI) को माध्यम से राज्‍य विकास परिषोधरण की एक शताभ्याला परिषोधरण प्रस्तावित की है। यह परिषोधरण राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा रास्‍त (0+000) गाँव के पास राष्‍ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) राष्‍ट्रीय हाकर बिहार राष्‍ट्र के मुंगेर जिले के सारिपुडिया गाँव (82+100) गाँव के पास राजमार्ग होरा है।

संविधानमार्ग मंत्रालय जिले के मोकामा, घोसवारी, बरहथिय,

[illegible]

(Terms of Reference), निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष राज्य सरकार द्वारा आयोजित परियोजना का पार्यवेक्षण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है जिसमें सम्भावित कोषावधि को निरस्त करने के उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं। उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन तथा परियोजना के कार्यपालक सार की प्रति पदमं गृहस्थालय, पटना, जिला पदाधिकारी, कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला-परिवर्ध एवं जिला उद्योग के अध्यक्ष, सभी सराय एवं गुंगेर के कार्यालय में प्रेषित होकर वे वेबसाइट <http://pspcbh.bihar.gov.in> पर भी किया जायेगा। परियोजना की विवरणी का अवलोकन पदमं के वेबसाइट पर प्रेषित होने वाले हैं, अपना लिखित सुझाव/विचार जो सूचना के दिनेस द्वारा सूचना प्रकाशन के 30 दिनों के अन्दर पदमं कार्यालय में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पदमं एम संख्या द्वारा सूचना प्रकाशन के 30 दिनों के अन्दर पदमं कार्यालय में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पदमं के ई-मेल - mypspc-bih@gov.in पर अध्यापक के माध्यम से भी लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मत व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।

परियोजना प्रभाव क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के लिए लांकू-सुनवाई निम्नवत् आहूत किया गया है:-

दिनांक	समय	लोक-सुनवाई का स्थल
30.10.2025	अप्रराह्न 03:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर।
31.10.2025	अप्रराह्न 04:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-मोकामा।
01.11.2025	अप्रराह्न 01:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय।

राणी आग लोगों/संरक्षितों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त लोक-सुनवाई में अपने मंतव्य/सुझाव विचार से अवगत करायेंगे।

विस्तृत जानकारी वेबसाइट state.bihar.gov.in/prd/bihar.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है।

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सदस्य-सचिव

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183457	IPRD_PR_017789/25-26	HINDI	IPRD_RO_017061/25-26	150	21-Nov-2025	21-Nov-2025	Download File	Dainik Jagran	Dainik Jagran Bhagalpur

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बिहार सरकार



बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद

परिवेश भवन, पाटलिपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पटना-800 010

दूरभाष नं०-0612-2261250/2262265, फैक्स-0612-2261050

ई-मेल-msbspcb-bih@gov.in, वेबसाइट-http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in

लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना

भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (MORTH) ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (NHAI) के माध्यम से सड़क विकास परियोजना की एक "भारतमाला परियोजना" प्रस्तावित की है। यह परियोजना राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा खारस (04+000) गाँव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से शुरू होकर बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले के सफियाबाद मोरचा (82+100) गाँव के पास समाप्त होता है।

यह सड़क बिहार राज्य के पटना, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा, घोसवारी, बरहिया, घानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़ा, धरहरा, जमालपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रखंडों से होकर गुजरने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 5,35,000 करोड़ रुपये है। संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर्वद में शुल्क एवं अन्य प्रतिवेदन के साथ लोक-सुनवाई हेतु जमा किया गया है। इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के ई.आई.ए. अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 1533, दिनांक 14.09.2006 तथा संशोधित, के आलोक में परियोजना को TOR (Terms of Reference) निर्गत किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार लोक-सुनवाई की जानी है।

परियोजना का पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें सम्भावित कुप्रभावों को निरस्त करने के उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं। उक्त प्रतिवेदन तथा परियोजना के कार्यपालक सार की प्रति पर्वद मुख्यालय, पटना, जिला पदाधिकारी, कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद एवं जिला उद्योग केन्द्र पटना, लखीसराय एवं मुंगेर के कार्यालय में प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लोगों के अवलोकनार्थ उपलब्ध है। परियोजना की दिवशी का अवलोकन पर्वद के वेबसाइट: <http://bspcb.bihar.gov.in> पर भी किया जा सकता है।

पूर्व में लोक-सुनवाई क्रमशः दिनांक 30.10.2025 को 3:00 बजे, मुंगेर, दिनांक 31.10.2025 को 04:00 बजे मोकामा एवं 01.11.2025 को 01:30 बजे लखीसराय में निर्धारित की गयी थी। भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा बिहार विधान सभा आम निर्वाचन, 2025 के कारण राज्य में लागू आचार संहिता की स्थिति में दिनांक 30.10.2025, 31.10.2025 एवं 01.11.2025 को लोक-सुनवाई सम्पन्न नहीं हुयी।

वैसे व्यक्ति जो इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले हों, अपना लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य इस सूचना प्रकाशन के 15 दिनों के अन्दर पर्वद कार्यालय में जमा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही पर्वद के ई.मेल-msbspcb-bih@gov.in अथवा डाक के माध्यम से भी लिखित सुझाव/विचार एवं मंतव्य भेजी जा सकती है।

परियोजना प्रभाव क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के लिए लोक-सुनवाई निम्नानुसार आहूत किया गया है:-

दिनांक	समय	लोक-सुनवाई का स्थल
09.12.2025	अपराह्न 02:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर।
10.12.2025	अपराह्न 03:00 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, मोकामा, जिला-मोकामा।
11.12.2025	अपराह्न 02:30 बजे	प्रखंड सभागार, लखीसराय, जिला-लखीसराय।

सभी आम लोगों/संबंधितों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त लोक-सुनवाई के दौरान परियोजना के संबंध में अपने मंतव्य/सुझाव/विचार से अवगत करावेंगे।

सदस्य-सचिव

उक्त सूचना www.state.bihar.gov.in/prdbihar पर भी देखी जा सकती है।

PR. No. 017789 (B&C) 25-26

नशामुक्त हो जाए बिहार, सुरक्षित रहे घर परिवार।



बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वट

परिवेश भवन, एन.एस.बी.-2, पाटलीपुत्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पो-सदाकत आश्रम, पटना-800010
दूरभाष नं०-0612-2261250/2266265, फ़ैक्स-0612-2261050 ई-मेल-msbsepb-bihar.gov.in वेबसाइट- http://bsepb.bihar.gov.in

पत्रांक:-

निबंधित

पटना, दिनांक:-

प्रेषक,

नीरज नारायण, भा.व.से.

सदस्य-सचिव

सेवा में,

वैज्ञानिक ई०,

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार,

(Impact Assessment Division),

इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोरबाग रोड,

अलीगंज, नई दिल्ली-110003.

विषय: मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त।

महाशय,

उपरोक्त विषयक मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन०एच०-33 (पुराना एन०एच०-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते लोक-सुनवाई दिनांक 09.12.2025 को प्रखंड सभागार मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर में की गयी।

लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त, उपस्थिति पंजी एवं संबंधित सी० डी० आवश्यक कारवाई हेतु संलग्न की जा रही है।

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि।

विश्वासभाजन

ह०/-

(नीरज नारायण)

सदस्य सचिव

ज्ञापांक:-1842

पटना, दिनांक:-18.12.25

प्रतिलिपि:-1) जिला पदाधिकारी, मुंगेर/महाप्रबंधक, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, मुंगेर एवं कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद, मुंगेर को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कारवाई हेतु प्रेषित।



2) परियोजना निदेशक, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, (सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार), परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पीआईयू), शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी नं०-03, नियर कचहरी चौक, आरबीएस सहाय रोड, भागलपुर-812001 को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

3) श्री नीरज कुमार, सहायक प्रोग्रामर, बि० रा० प्र० नि० पर्वद, पटना को सूचनार्थ एवं पर्वद के वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने हेतु प्रेषित।

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि।

18/12/25
(नीरज नारायण)
सदस्य सचिव

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण 4 लेन, एन0एच0-33 (पुराना एन0एच0-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के वास्ते अधिसूचना सं0-एस0ओ0-1533, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के तहत दिनांक 09.12.2025 को अपराह्न 02:30 बजे प्रखंड सभागार मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर में आयोजित लोक-सुनवाई का वृत्त।

पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना सं0-एस. ओ.-1553, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर 2006 एवं यथा संशोधित के तहत पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के द्वारा निर्गत TOR File No.-10/11/2025-IA.III, दिनांक 01.05.2025 के आलोक में एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुंगेर के आदेश ज्ञापांक 1461, दिनांक 08.12.2025 के माध्यम से प्रतिनियुक्त उनके प्रतिनिधि श्री संजय कुमार सिन्हा, अपर समाहर्ता, (आपदा) की अध्यक्षता में बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद्व द्वारा दिनांक 09.12.2025 को अपराह्न 02:30 बजे प्रखंड सभागार मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर में लोक-सुनवाई आयोजित की गयी। उपस्थिति पंजी संलग्न (अनुलग्नक-1)

उक्त लोक-सुनवाई की सूचना पर्वद्व द्वारा दैनिक समाचार पत्रों यथा-“दैनिक भास्कर” एवं “दैनिक जागरण” के माध्यम से दिनांक 21.11.2025 को प्रकाशित की गयी थी (प्रतिलिपि संलग्न)। लोक सुनवाई के दौरान श्री एस0 एन0 झा, क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी, बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद्व, भागलपुर के द्वारा लोक सुनवाई में उपस्थित सभी जन समुदाय एवं सभी संबंधित पदाधिकारियों का स्वागत करते हुए पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत इकाई के पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक सुनवाई की पृष्ठ-भूमि पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

लोक-सुनवाई कार्यक्रम के अध्यक्ष के अनुमति से एन0एच0ए0आई0 के परियोजना निदेशक, श्री मनिष कुमार के द्वारा परियोजना के संबंध में संक्षिप्त विवरण दिया गया। इनके द्वारा बताया गया कि प्रस्तावित परियोजना राजमार्ग संरेखण (ग्रीनफील्ड) 82.100 किमी है और प्रस्तावित आरओडब्ल्यू 4-लेन दोहरे कैरिजवे Configuration के साथ पूरी तरह से प्रवेश नियंत्रित राजमार्ग को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यकता के अनुसार 60 मीटर है। यह एक ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण है और 4 लेन के लिए प्रस्तावित है।

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यह सड़क बिहार राज्य के पटना, लखीसराय और मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा, घोसवारी, बरहिया, चानन, लखीसराय, पिपरिया, सूरजगढ़ा, धरहरा, जमालपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण तालुकाओं से होकर गुजरती है। मुंगेर जिला अन्तर्गत यह परियोजना मुख्यतः जमालपुर एवं धरहरा अंचल से गुजरनी हैं जिसमें जमालपुर अन्तर्गत 8 मौजा एवं धरहरा अन्तर्गत 2 मौजा आते हैं।

परियोजना के तकनीकी सलाहकार श्री राजेश कुमार विश्वास ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण एवं विकास कार्य, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व्यवस्था आदि के संबंध में आम-जनों को बिन्दुवार विस्तृत जानकारी से अवगत कराया। इनके द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि यह परियोजना राजमार्ग पटना जिले के मोकामा खास (0+000) गाँव के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-33) से शुरू होकर बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले के सफियाबाद मोरचा (82+100) गाँव के पास समाप्त होता है। प्रस्तावित सड़क परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य बिहार राज्य में दूरी और यात्रा के समय को कम करना और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों और प्रमुख शहरों को जोड़ना है। परियोजना इन क्षेत्रों के विकास पर जोर देती है और इन्हें संसाधनों के साथ उपलब्ध कराती है। तत्पश्चात उपस्थित आमजनों से उनकी प्रतिक्रिया/सुझाव आमंत्रित किया गया।

परियोजना प्रस्तुतिकरण के पश्चात् उपस्थित लोगों के द्वारा सुझाव/मंतव्य दिए गए जो निम्नवत् हैं-

क्रमांक	प्रतिक्रिया/सुझाव	प्रस्तावक के जवाब
1.	श्री राजीव रंजन जमालपुर मुंगेर के द्वारा प्रस्तावित परियोजना में प्रकाश की व्यवस्था की सुचना मुँगी गई।	परियोजना निदेशक के द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि प्रस्तावित सड़क में 7 स्थानों पर Entry/ Exit Point पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त चिन्हित स्थलों पर Indicator, Refelactor की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
2.	श्री ओम प्रकाश गुप्ता, नयागाँव, मुंगेर के द्वारा अतिक्रमण का प्रश्न उठाया गया।	परियोजना निदेशक के द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि प्रस्तावित सड़क एक ग्रीनफील्ड प्रोजेक्ट है। जो मुख्यतः आबादी से दूर रहेगी। अतः इसमें अतिक्रमण होने की कोई संभावना नहीं

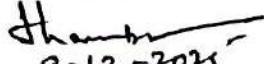
		है।
3.	श्री विद्यानंद मंडल, बरियारपुर, मुंगेर के द्वारा मजदूरी का दर के बारे में तथा स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिलने के संबंध में प्रश्न पुछा गया।	सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर के अनुसार मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जायेगा साथ ही परियोजना से उत्पन्न रोजगार के अवसरों में स्थानीय लोगों को काम में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

लोक-सुनवाई के दौरान अपर समाहर्ता सह सभा के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा प्रस्तावित परियोजना के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के आंकलन हेतु वायु, जल, ध्वनि, मृदा एवं जैव पारिस्थितिकी एवं भीमबांध अभ्यारण्य के मार्च से मई 2025 के दौरान किये गये अध्ययन एवं उससे प्राप्त डाटा का उल्लेख करते हुये पर्यावरण पर विपरित प्रभाव या इस संबंध में किसी भी सूचना के लिये जनता को पुछने का आग्रह किया। सलाहकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि उपरोक्त अध्ययन में कहीं भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव नहीं देखा गया।

अपर समाहर्ता के द्वारा प्रस्तावित परियोजना में वन क्षेत्र, संरक्षित क्षेत्र, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, निर्माण प्रबंधन, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा, सड़क सुरक्षा का उल्लेख करते हुये इस संबंध में सलाहकार से विवरण देने का आग्रह किया गया। सलाहकार द्वारा बताया गया कि परियोजना हेतु अनुमोदित जगहों से ही मिट्टी का खुदाई किया जायेगा, ढाल स्थिरिकरण, तटबंध, जल निकासी इत्यादि का प्रबंध किया जायेगा। परियोजना हेतु जल के उपयोग से स्थानीय लोगों को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होने दी जायेगी। निर्माण के दौरान धूल उत्सर्जन को रोकने के लिये नियमित रूप से जल छिड़काव की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। निर्माण सामग्री ढोने वाले गाड़ियों को पूरी तरीके से ढका जायेगा। परियोजना के दौरान काटे जाने वाले वृक्षों के बदले 1 के बदले 10 की संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जायेगा, साथ ही डिवाइडर पर फूलदार वृक्ष भी लगाये जायेंगे। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में कोई संरक्षित क्षेत्र नहीं है। ठोस अपशिष्ट का निष्पादन, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम 2016 के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप किया जायेगा। निर्माण कार्य में लगे श्रमिकों के लिये अस्थायी निवास, पीने योग्य पानी, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जायेगी।

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लोक-सुनवाई के अंत में उपस्थित जनता द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्तावित सड़क परियोजना का समर्थन किया गया तथा परियोजना को शीघ्र प्रारंभ करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकार को अनुशंसा करने का निर्णय लिया गया। तत्पश्चात् लोक-सुनवाई सधन्यवाद समाप्त करने की घोषणा की गयी।


9-12-2024

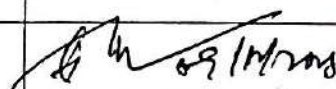
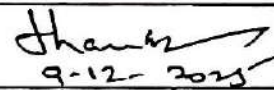
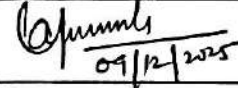
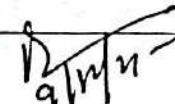
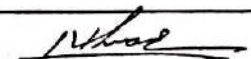
क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी
बि०रा०प्र०नि०पर्वद,
भागलपुर।


9.12.2024
अपर समाहर्ता (आपदा)
मुंगेर।

उपस्थिति सूचि

मेसर्स भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 4 लेन, एन0एच0-33 (पुराना एन0एच0-80) मोकामा से मुंगेर सेक्शन के निर्माण से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक-सुनवाई के दौरान उपस्थित व्यक्तियों की सूची:

स्थान-प्रखंड सभागार, मुंगेर, जिला-मुंगेर, दिनांक 09.12.2025 समय-02:30 P.M.

क्र.सं.	नाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर
1.	Sunjay Kumar (son	A/M (Disaster Mgmt	
2.	Shambhu Nath Jha	R.O, Bhagalpur BSPC Block	 9-12-2025
3.	Manish Kumar	Project Director- Bhag -alpur, NHAB	 09/12/2025
4.	Vishwasjeet Kr Biswas	BDO, Sadar	
5.	Santay Kr. Singh	ADLRD, Muzar	
6.	Rakesh Kumar	CO, Jamalpur	
7.	Subhronam Shekhar Mishra	Ro Dhoraham	
8.	Deepak Singh	Kashiharnighat, Fost area, Munger, Bihar.	
9.	Chandan Kumar	La Garhwa Munger	
10.	ओम प्रकाश गुप्ता	नया गाँव पोस्टावे	ओम प्रकाश गुप्ता
11.	जीवन्त कुमार	पुर्न निवा मुंगेर	जीवन्त कुमार
12.	रवि रंजन कुमार	लाल दलगा मुंगेर	रवि रंजन कुमार
13.	अभिमन्यु कुमार	झा. लिगाजी	अभिमन्यु कुमार
14.	राजा कुमार	नया गाँव मुंगेर	राजा कुमार
15.	सुमन प्रसाद भाद	अगां नगर	सुमन प्रसाद भाद
16.	सुमन प्रसाद भाद	सीता कुण्ड हीट	सुमन प्रसाद भाद
17.	रवीन्द्र कुमार	महापुरा	

17	शविश कुमार	जौड़ मुफ्तिल मुजरे	Parish K.
18	Sonu Kumar	Shastri nag Munger	Sonu Kumar
19	Toofan Kumar	Suturkuma Munger	Toofan Kumar
20	Rajeev Ranjan	Bochhi, Jamalpur	Rajeev Ranjan
21	Abhinab Kumar	Bochhi Jamalpur	Abhinab Kumar
22	Pinku Kumar	Jamalpur	Pinku
23	Anand Kumar	Munger	Anand
24	Ajay Kumar	Munger	~~AK~~
25	Urmila Kumari	Munger	Urmila Kumari
26	Nirmala Kumari	Munger	Nirmala, Kumari
27	दीप्ति देवी		दीप्ति देवी
28	सुप्रभ कुमार सोरन	सुप्रभराय, जाफरीनगर	~~SK~~
29	Rajnatham	Shankarpur Munger	Rajnatham
30	Ravi Bhushan Pakech	Shankarpur munger	Ravi
31	विद्यादेव मिश्र	मुजरे	विद्यादेव मिश्र
32	Rakesh Singh	Munger	Rakesh Singh
33	Mohit Kumar	Munger	~~Mohit~~ Mohit Kumar
34	जयप्रकाश शर्मा	हिंदी नर	जयप्रकाश शर्मा
35	Premraj Singh	Begusarai	Prem
36	सुदामा गो. मिश्र	शिवांगी, बरभायु	~~Singh~~
37	Vandhyachal	शिक	~~Vandhyachal~~

38	Abhay Kumar	Jamulpur	~~Abhay~~
39	Amit Kumar	Munger	Amit
40	~~इन्दुल देवी~~	21/02/22	~~इन्दुल देवी~~
41	अमर कुमार	धरहरा	अमर
42	सहाय/कुमार	मुंगेर	~~सहाय/कुमार~~
43	मुनेश कुमार	बोकारो	मुनेश/कुमार
44	Md. Shamim	Patna, HQ	Gleir
45	सोहन/कुमार	गुवाहाटी	सोहन/कुमार
46	~~सोहन/कुमार~~	गुवाहाटी	~~सोहन/कुमार~~
47	राजेश कुमार मिश्रा	P&M Solution Moidu, UP.	Rajesh.
48	Javish Kumar	ASO BSPCB Bhagalpur	Javish
49	Nitesh Kumar	NHAF, PSU-Bhagalpur	Nitesh
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ANNEXURE – 13 (B)

Action Plan

ACTION PLAN

Details of Action Plan for the issues raised during the Public Hearing (Patna District)

S. No.	Name and Address	Issues raised by Locals/Public	Answers given by Consultant (Response /Action Plan)
1.	Shri Abhishek Kumar, Village-Aunta, Mokama, District Patna	He suggested that the size of the underpass built at Aunta Pass on NH-30 should be similar to the size of the underpass for the villagers to cross the road with their tractors. Adequate arrangements should be made to divert water flow beneath the road. For this, an experienced engineer from the Water Resources Department should be consulted.	Project Director, Mr. Manish Kumar assured the people that a standard size underpass would be provided to enable farmers to cross the road with their tractors. Proper arrangements will be made to allow the flow of water to pass under the road and if required, advice of an experienced engineer of the Water Resources Department will also be taken.
2.	Shri Rajesh Kumar, Chintamani Chak, Mokama, District Patna	He suggested that provision should be made for an underpass of the size of the Aunta Pass on NH-31. During road construction, there should be a provision for regular water sprinkling to mitigate dust particles.	The Project Proponent Mr. Manish Kumar-Project Director mentioned that 2 no of flyover, 04 VUP (Single Span), 07 no. of VUP/Flyover (Multi Span) and 48 no of SVUP & cattle underpass will be provided as per traffic and pedestrian study for the safety of the traffic as well as pedestrian. He further replied that during road construction, arrangements will be made for regular water sprinkling mitigate dust particles and water will be sprinkled 3 to 4 times a day at regular intervals.
3.	Shri Naveen Kumar	He requested that the receipt of the	The ADM Sir directed the Block

ACTION PLAN

	Singh, Chintamani Chak, Mokama, District Patna	land and LPC (Land Ownership Certificate) be provided to him at the earliest. It was also suggested by him that to compensate for the loss of trees during road construction, sufficient number of trees should be planted on both sides of the road.	Development Officer (BDO) present there that on the basis of the applications received from the farmers, the land receipt and LPC (land ownership certificate) should be issued as soon as possible. The Project Proponent Mr. Manish Kumar-Project Director replied that 10 times the number of trees damaged during road construction will be planted on both sides of the road.
4.	Mr. Ranjit Kumar Singh, Mor, Mokama East, District Patna	He, reported that the ethanol factory in Machharabad, Mor, discharges effluents into nearby fields, causing crop damage. This should be stopped. It was also suggested by him that the vehicles used in road construction should have pollution control/PUC Certificates and there should be control on noise pollution.	The ADM Sir directed the Circle Officer, Mokama, to forward the complaint lodged by Mr. Ranjit Kumar Singh against the ethanol factory to the Pollution Control Office. The Project Proponent Mr. Manish Kumar-Project Director replied, that the dignitaries present that pollution control certificate will be mandatory for the vehicles used in road construction and they will not use unnecessary horns. Air and noise pollution levels will be kept within standard limits.
5.	Mr. Chandrabhanu Kumar, Chintamani Chak, Mokama, District Patna	Mr. Chandrabhanu Kumar, Chintamani Chak, Mokama, reported that he owns land near the proposed roundabout. The exact amount of land acquired by the government is unknown. Please direct to inform the concerned officer.	The Chairman Sir told that, in this regard timely information will be given by the Land Acquisition Officer.

ACTION PLAN

Details of Action Plan for the issues raised during the Public Hearing (Lakhisarai District)

S. No.	Name and Address	Issues raised by Locals/Public	Answers given by Consultant (Response /Action Plan)
1.	Mohd. Naseem Khan, Auraiya Mod, Lakhisarai.	He sought information regarding the compensation amount to be provided to him in case 60 percent of his building was demolished during road construction.	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar informed that in case a part of his building is demolished during road construction, compensation will be determined and paid as per the instructions of the Building Construction Department and Land Acquisition Department.
2.	ShriShivdutt Kumar, Badhiya, Lakhisarai.	He sought information regarding the road being a 4-lane or expressway and any construction being done along its side.	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar informed that this road is a 4-lane expressway and there is no provision for any kind of construction along it.
3.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Singh, Patner, Lakhisarai.	Shri Rajiv Kumar Singh, Patnar, Lakhisarai sought information regarding water logging in the fields due to road construction.	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar informed that there is no possibility of water logging in the fields due to road construction. While constructing 80 km road, about 92 bridges/culverts will be constructed this will cater free flow of surface water and natural drainage pattern.
4.	Shri Kamal Kishore, Patner, Lakhisarai.	He sought information regarding water logging in the fields due to	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar informed that there is a

ACTION PLAN

		road construction.	provision of 2 major bridge, 26 minor bridge and 92 bridges/culverts as per detailed hydrological study to cater free flow of surface run off.
5.	Shri Sunil Kumar Gupta, representative of MharaPanchayatMukhiya, Lakhisarai.	He, sought information regarding prevention of accidents during road construction and solution of problems of the affected persons.	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar explained that the proposed road is a green field road and the same will be opened for traffic after completion. He also informed that it is access control road with all the safety measures to prevent and control of accident. There is also provision for ambulance and recovery system for providing their treatment in nearby hospital/health care centre.
6.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Auraiya, Lakhisarai.	He, requested information regarding the road construction plan and whether his house and other businesses would be affected.	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar informed that alignment, maps, 3D models etc. will all be made available on the website soon. It was also told that as per the land records, there is no information about establishment of any type of pulse mill. There is no information about any affected areas. It was also assured that if any pulse mills etc. are affected, adequate compensation will be provided as per the rules.

ACTION PLAN

Details of Action Plan for the issues raised during the Public Hearing (Munger District)

S. No.	Name and Address	Issues raised by Locals/Public	Answers given by Consultant (Response /Action Plan)
1.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan, Jamalpur, District- Munger.	Information regarding lighting arrangements in the proposed project was sought by Shri Rajiv Ranjan, from Jamalpur village of Munger District.	The Project Director Sri Manish Kumar replied that lighting will be provided at all entry/exit points, built-up areas and on structures as per IRC Guidelines.
2.	Shri Om Prakash Gupta, Nayagaon, Munger.	The issue of encroachment was raised by Shri Om Prakash Gupta, from Nayagaon, Munger.	The project director Sri Manish Kumar replied that the proposed road construction is a Greenfield project, largely away from populated areas. Therefore, there is no possibility of encroachment. Further the concern contractor is liable to protect the entire ROW to free from any encroachment. In this regard the local administration is also take necessary action as per Traffic Control Act 2002 to remove any unauthorized encroachment.
3.	Shri Vidyan and Mandal, Bariyarpur, Munger.	Shri Vidyan and Mandal, Bariyarpur, Munger asked questions regarding the wage rate and employment opportunities for local people.	The project director Sri Manish Kumar replied that the wages will be paid as per the minimum wage rate approved by the government and local people will be given priority in employment opportunities by the concern contractor.

ANNEXURE-14

Lab Report



NOIDA TESTING LABORATORIES

(A Government of India Approved Testing Laboratory)

(An ISO : 9001 : 2015, ISO 45001 : 2018 (OH&S) Certified & NABL Accredited Laboratory)

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

+91-9313611642, 8510081921, 7503031145, 8527870572, 7503031146, 9999794369

Analyzing for an Assured Future

TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-01	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By: NTL Laboratory : Monitoring Period: March 2025 - May 2025
 Sampling Location: Mokameh Khas : Protocol Used: CPCB Guidelines
 Sampling Plan & Procedure: SOP-AAQ/08 : Sampling Instrument Used: Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	01.03.2025	77.28	36.30	8.54	17.08	0.63
2	04.03.2025	80.14	38.87	7.92	17.90	0.62
3	09.03.2025	77.04	36.47	8.59	18.12	0.59
4	11.03.2025	78.20	38.72	9.44	16.76	0.68
5	16.03.2025	80.93	37.54	8.56	18.15	0.63
6	18.03.2025	83.15	35.82	8.52	16.42	0.62
7	23.03.2025	81.94	37.30	8.09	16.99	0.60
8	26.03.2025	77.72	38.29	9.56	16.41	0.63
9	01.04.2025	79.14	37.30	8.47	17.33	0.81
10	02.04.2025	80.90	39.95	9.01	17.12	0.65
11	06.04.2025	85.33	38.18	8.38	17.17	0.84
12	11.04.2025	82.02	39.23	8.53	16.33	0.73
13	15.04.2025	85.26	41.20	8.56	17.52	0.84
14	18.04.2025	84.07	38.26	9.20	18.81	0.67
15	22.04.2025	83.15	38.84	9.46	18.09	0.92
16	27.04.2025	84.60	40.07	9.48	20.13	0.84
17	02.05.2025	83.80	37.47	9.62	18.59	0.78
18	04.05.2025	87.80	39.41	8.85	19.57	1.44
19	09.05.2025	86.94	42.56	9.30	18.27	0.84
20	13.05.2025	84.99	43.11	9.23	18.37	0.84
21	20.05.2025	87.93	41.35	9.70	20.05	0.72
22	23.05.2025	86.74	44.58	9.93	20.60	0.67
23	27.05.2025	88.34	42.12	11.00	19.70	0.72
24	30.05.2025	87.68	39.38	9.68	19.56	0.77
Min		77.04	35.82	7.92	16.33	0.59
Max		88.34	44.58	11.00	20.60	1.44
Avg.		83.10	39.34	9.10	18.15	0.77
98 percentile		88.15	43.91	10.51	20.38	1.20
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

CHECKED BY

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

Laboratory : GT-20, Sector-117, Gautam Budh Nagar - 201 301 (U.P.)

Branch Office :

HARIDWAR | DEHRADUN | JAIPUR

E-mail : noida.laboratory@gmail.com | Website : www.noidalabs.com



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Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By : NTL Laboratory
Sampling Location : Nauranga Jalalpur
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08
Monitoring Period : March 2025 - May 2025
Protocol Used : CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	01.03.2025	77.54	34.95	8.34	18.59	0.66
2	04.03.2025	76.49	35.77	7.87	19.19	0.64
3	09.03.2025	76.65	36.53	8.66	17.27	0.61
4	11.03.2025	78.39	38.43	8.99	16.35	0.71
5	16.03.2025	80.11	34.80	8.32	16.75	0.66
6	18.03.2025	77.59	36.57	8.95	19.40	0.65
7	23.03.2025	74.49	38.42	8.20	18.10	0.63
8	26.03.2025	75.00	35.10	8.05	16.52	0.66
9	01.04.2025	78.32	36.72	7.91	16.85	0.85
10	02.04.2025	80.42	34.62	8.11	16.26	0.67
11	06.04.2025	75.85	35.66	7.93	16.38	0.88
12	11.04.2025	77.41	34.04	8.15	16.75	0.77
13	15.04.2025	77.33	40.02	8.18	18.70	0.88
14	18.04.2025	76.18	40.95	8.45	19.34	0.70
15	22.04.2025	77.92	37.72	9.84	19.90	0.96
16	27.04.2025	79.51	39.52	9.03	19.83	0.88
17	02.05.2025	80.41	38.49	9.28	19.68	0.82
18	04.05.2025	77.37	39.57	9.18	18.45	1.20
19	09.05.2025	84.83	40.31	9.40	18.80	0.89
20	13.05.2025	84.18	41.07	9.61	18.22	0.88
21	20.05.2025	86.87	40.67	9.64	18.45	0.75
22	23.05.2025	82.59	40.21	9.10	18.35	0.70
23	27.05.2025	79.96	39.83	9.42	18.42	0.75
24	30.05.2025	81.50	41.88	10.01	17.17	0.81
Min		74.49	34.04	7.87	16.26	0.61
Max		86.87	41.88	10.01	19.90	1.20
Avg.		79.16	37.99	8.79	18.07	0.79
98 percentile		85.93	41.51	9.93	19.87	1.09
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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Laboratory : GT-20, Sector-117, Gautam Budh Nagar - 201 301 (U.P.)

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-03	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By	NTL Laboratory	Monitoring Period	March 2025 - May 2025
Sampling Location	Birupur	Protocol Used	CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Plan & Procedure	SOP-AAQ/08	Sampling Instrument Used	Respirable Dust Sampler (PM ₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM _{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	01.03.2025	73.42	34.83	7.53	13.07	0.77
2	04.03.2025	73.80	36.84	7.48	13.22	0.93
3	09.03.2025	73.25	33.50	6.70	13.36	0.88
4	11.03.2025	77.54	34.93	7.80	14.49	0.90
5	16.03.2025	73.37	34.51	7.42	14.10	0.81
6	18.03.2025	76.76	37.74	7.33	13.84	0.88
7	23.03.2025	75.17	34.32	6.98	13.70	0.85
8	26.03.2025	78.13	33.79	8.28	14.81	0.94
9	01.04.2025	75.03	35.26	7.15	14.55	1.07
10	02.04.2025	73.04	33.67	6.90	14.06	1.00
11	06.04.2025	78.82	36.12	7.96	13.26	0.81
12	11.04.2025	81.51	33.10	8.33	14.79	0.96
13	15.04.2025	84.35	34.62	8.01	15.22	0.99
14	18.04.2025	85.20	35.94	7.12	15.47	1.00
15	22.04.2025	84.32	34.59	8.24	16.23	0.97
16	27.04.2025	82.58	33.70	8.10	15.11	1.01
17	02.05.2025	84.79	36.21	7.16	16.31	0.98
18	04.05.2025	82.93	38.03	8.02	15.12	0.80
19	09.05.2025	82.00	37.10	7.91	16.19	0.99
20	13.05.2025	84.36	35.85	7.90	16.38	1.02
21	20.05.2025	83.58	37.10	8.23	15.10	0.98
22	23.05.2025	82.27	39.28	8.39	16.33	0.79
23	27.05.2025	84.40	37.94	7.02	16.89	0.80
24	30.05.2025	81.64	38.34	8.11	15.24	0.78
Min		73.04	33.10	6.70	13.07	0.77
Max		85.20	39.28	8.39	16.89	1.07
Avg.		79.64	35.76	7.66	14.88	0.91
98 percentile		85.01	38.85	8.36	16.66	1.05
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-04	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By : NTL Laboratory : Monitoring Period : March 2025 - May 2025
Sampling Location : Wofapur : Protocol Used : CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08 : Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	01.03.2025	77.88	36.54	7.70	13.64	0.75
2	04.03.2025	76.82	38.65	7.65	13.80	0.76
3	09.03.2025	79.15	35.15	6.84	13.95	0.78
4	11.03.2025	76.48	36.66	7.97	15.13	0.78
5	16.03.2025	77.01	36.21	7.59	14.71	0.74
6	18.03.2025	75.71	39.60	7.49	14.45	0.65
7	23.03.2025	79.77	36.01	7.13	14.30	0.71
8	26.03.2025	77.06	35.45	8.46	15.46	0.76
9	01.04.2025	75.97	37.00	7.31	15.18	0.71
10	02.04.2025	81.19	35.33	7.05	14.68	0.74
11	06.04.2025	77.73	37.90	8.14	13.84	0.75
12	11.04.2025	80.39	34.73	8.51	15.44	0.72
13	15.04.2025	83.19	36.32	8.19	15.88	0.73
14	18.04.2025	84.03	37.71	7.27	16.15	0.78
15	22.04.2025	83.16	36.30	8.41	16.94	0.75
16	27.04.2025	81.44	35.36	8.27	15.77	0.74
17	02.05.2025	83.63	38.00	7.32	17.02	0.76
18	04.05.2025	81.79	39.90	8.19	15.79	0.76
19	09.05.2025	80.88	38.93	8.08	16.90	0.71
20	13.05.2025	83.21	37.62	8.08	17.10	0.71
21	20.05.2025	82.44	38.93	8.41	15.76	0.73
22	23.05.2025	81.14	41.21	8.57	17.05	0.75
23	27.05.2025	83.24	39.80	7.17	17.63	0.76
24	30.05.2025	80.52	40.23	8.29	15.91	0.88
Min		75.71	34.73	6.84	13.64	0.65
Max		84.03	41.21	8.57	17.63	0.88
Avg.		80.14	37.52	7.83	15.53	0.75
98 percentile		83.84	40.76	8.54	17.39	0.83
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-05	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By : NTL Laboratory
Sampling Location : Basmalia
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08
Monitoring Period : March 2025 - May 2025
Protocol Used : CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	02.03.2025	72.13	28.70	6.21	13.14	0.56
2	05.03.2025	72.45	30.54	5.76	11.42	0.50
3	10.03.2025	71.13	29.07	6.14	15.08	0.64
4	12.03.2025	72.71	30.12	7.24	14.31	0.73
5	15.03.2025	75.69	29.01	6.12	13.91	0.65
6	19.03.2025	72.21	28.51	6.05	14.90	0.63
7	24.03.2025	76.90	31.27	6.56	13.96	0.50
8	25.03.2025	74.55	31.19	6.33	13.65	0.55
9	04.04.2025	71.66	33.40	5.89	12.51	0.50
10	08.04.2025	75.66	33.89	6.49	14.89	0.64
11	12.04.2025	77.32	33.22	7.21	13.89	0.39
12	14.04.2025	71.03	34.34	6.86	14.55	0.56
13	19.04.2025	75.10	31.65	6.28	13.97	0.50
14	20.04.2025	72.43	31.19	6.67	13.25	0.49
15	23.04.2025	75.40	32.72	6.79	12.93	0.48
16	25.04.2025	71.17	35.13	7.47	12.03	0.56
17	03.05.2025	74.20	34.14	6.71	13.91	0.58
18	03.05.2025	75.47	32.21	7.78	14.82	0.50
19	10.05.2025	76.64	32.86	7.33	11.96	0.65
20	11.05.2025	79.57	34.11	6.51	13.05	0.67
21	18.05.2025	78.84	34.86	7.61	13.87	0.64
22	19.05.2025	77.91	36.98	7.70	13.01	0.64
23	25.05.2025	80.88	34.87	7.40	15.23	0.65
24	26.05.2025	78.49	36.71	7.01	14.32	0.57
Min		71.03	28.51	5.76	11.42	0.39
Max		80.88	36.98	7.78	15.23	0.73
Avg.		75.06	32.54	6.76	13.66	0.57
98 percentile		80.28	36.86	7.74	15.16	0.70
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-06	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By : NTL Laboratory : Monitoring Period : March 2025 - May 2025
Sampling Location : Arma : Protocol Used : CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08 : Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	02.03.2025	73.20	31.17	6.23	11.71	0.77
2	05.03.2025	74.67	34.16	6.94	11.91	0.73
3	10.03.2025	73.69	31.88	6.33	12.51	0.71
4	12.03.2025	74.33	32.34	6.70	12.94	0.77
5	15.03.2025	75.44	31.72	7.83	12.58	0.94
6	19.03.2025	73.19	31.67	6.96	13.09	0.75
7	24.03.2025	76.13	33.70	6.97	12.03	0.93
8	25.03.2025	74.30	32.56	6.98	13.32	0.74
9	04.04.2025	76.65	31.43	6.93	12.61	0.95
10	08.04.2025	77.74	33.51	7.42	12.49	0.96
11	12.04.2025	80.12	32.53	7.63	12.91	0.94
12	14.04.2025	75.59	33.10	6.97	12.37	0.76
13	19.04.2025	80.58	31.69	7.20	13.87	0.93
14	20.04.2025	81.01	32.76	6.91	12.55	0.95
15	23.04.2025	79.20	34.14	7.13	14.12	0.96
16	25.04.2025	81.06	32.99	6.29	13.25	0.77
17	03.05.2025	79.59	32.24	7.69	13.59	0.96
18	03.05.2025	81.27	34.87	7.09	14.38	0.77
19	10.05.2025	79.53	36.70	6.37	14.57	0.96
20	11.05.2025	79.86	33.98	7.54	13.44	0.76
21	18.05.2025	81.18	37.79	7.18	14.57	0.97
22	19.05.2025	80.94	33.98	7.79	15.23	0.77
23	25.05.2025	81.45	36.68	7.91	14.85	0.96
24	26.05.2025	79.50	35.09	7.28	15.30	0.79
Min		73.19	31.17	6.23	11.71	0.71
Max		81.45	37.79	7.91	15.30	0.97
Avg.		77.88	33.52	7.09	13.35	0.85
98 percentile		81.37	37.29	7.87	15.27	0.96
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
- Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-07	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By : NTL Laboratory : Monitoring Period : March 2025 - May 2025
 Sampling Location : Gadi : Protocol Used : CPCB Guidelines
 Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08 : Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	02.03.2025	77.02	30.53	6.17	11.32	0.40
2	05.03.2025	75.88	29.90	5.91	11.55	0.41
3	10.03.2025	78.36	29.10	6.21	11.92	0.44
4	12.03.2025	78.48	30.51	6.13	11.12	0.26
5	15.03.2025	80.56	33.13	5.99	11.51	0.44
6	19.03.2025	77.07	33.11	6.93	12.17	0.37
7	24.03.2025	79.58	29.63	5.95	11.73	0.38
8	25.03.2025	76.53	32.16	7.00	12.16	0.47
9	04.04.2025	77.38	30.13	6.12	11.64	0.30
10	08.04.2025	78.36	30.67	6.56	11.56	0.38
11	12.04.2025	77.38	32.82	6.44	11.42	0.51
12	14.04.2025	79.51	31.98	6.16	12.09	0.47
13	19.04.2025	76.47	32.93	6.97	12.14	0.49
14	20.04.2025	78.51	31.05	6.70	13.18	0.41
15	23.04.2025	77.60	31.60	6.15	12.60	0.47
16	25.04.2025	76.06	31.71	6.94	13.32	0.38
17	03.05.2025	78.97	33.74	6.73	12.09	0.33
18	03.05.2025	81.23	35.67	6.03	12.88	0.40
19	10.05.2025	80.28	35.12	6.79	13.65	0.27
20	11.05.2025	82.54	33.82	7.20	12.82	0.51
21	18.05.2025	80.15	35.76	6.93	13.26	0.49
22	19.05.2025	82.99	35.54	7.19	13.79	0.41
23	25.05.2025	81.68	36.54	7.88	13.72	0.38
24	26.05.2025	82.56	35.26	7.13	12.87	0.36
Min		75.88	29.10	5.91	11.12	0.26
Max		82.99	36.54	7.88	13.79	0.51
Avg.		79.00	32.62	6.61	12.36	0.40
98 percentile		82.79	36.18	7.57	13.76	0.51
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-08	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By : NTL Laboratory : Monitoring Period : March 2025 - May 2025
Sampling Location : Dharhara : Protocol Used : CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Plan & Procedure : SOP-AAQ/08 : Sampling Instrument Used : Respirable Dust Sampler (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	02.03.2025	72.42	32.78	7.02	14.69	0.47
2	05.03.2025	72.71	34.88	6.52	12.76	0.48
3	10.03.2025	73.75	33.20	6.95	16.85	0.52
4	12.03.2025	72.89	34.40	8.19	15.99	0.31
5	15.03.2025	78.48	33.13	6.92	15.55	0.52
6	19.03.2025	74.87	32.56	6.84	16.65	0.43
7	24.03.2025	79.73	35.72	7.43	15.60	0.44
8	25.03.2025	77.30	35.63	7.17	15.25	0.56
9	04.04.2025	74.29	38.16	6.67	13.99	0.35
10	08.04.2025	78.45	38.71	7.35	16.64	0.44
11	12.04.2025	80.17	37.95	8.16	15.52	0.59
12	14.04.2025	73.64	39.23	7.76	16.26	0.56
13	19.04.2025	77.86	36.15	7.10	15.61	0.58
14	20.04.2025	75.10	35.63	7.55	14.81	0.48
15	23.04.2025	78.18	37.37	7.68	14.45	0.56
16	25.04.2025	73.79	40.12	8.46	13.44	0.44
17	03.05.2025	76.94	38.99	7.60	15.55	0.38
18	03.05.2025	78.25	36.79	8.81	16.56	0.47
19	10.05.2025	79.46	37.54	8.30	13.37	0.33
20	11.05.2025	82.51	38.96	7.37	14.58	0.59
21	18.05.2025	81.74	39.82	8.61	15.50	0.58
22	19.05.2025	80.78	42.25	8.72	14.54	0.48
23	25.05.2025	83.85	39.83	8.38	17.02	0.45
24	26.05.2025	81.39	41.93	7.93	16.00	0.42
Min		72.42	32.56	6.52	12.76	0.31
Max		83.85	42.25	8.81	17.02	0.59
Avg.		77.49	37.17	7.65	15.27	0.48
98 percentile		83.23	42.10	8.76	16.94	0.59
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Air Quality Analysis	AAQ-010325-09	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Drawn By	NTL Laboratory	Monitoring Period	March 2025 - May 2025
Sampling Location	Hasanganj	Protocol Used	CPCB Guidelines
Sampling Plan & Procedure	SOP-AAQ/08	Sampling Instrument Used	Respirable Dust Sampler (PM ₁₀), Fine Particulate (PM _{2.5}) Sampler

S. No.	Monitoring Date	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO
		IS:5182(Part-23)	IS:5182(Part-24)	IS:5182(Part-2)	IS:5182(Part-6)	IS:5182(Part-10)
1	02.03.2025	71.70	35.61	6.48	13.64	0.47
2	05.03.2025	70.65	34.88	6.20	13.91	0.48
3	10.03.2025	72.95	33.94	6.52	14.37	0.53
4	12.03.2025	73.06	35.59	6.43	13.40	0.32
5	15.03.2025	75.00	38.65	6.28	13.87	0.53
6	19.03.2025	71.75	38.62	7.28	14.66	0.43
7	24.03.2025	74.09	34.56	6.25	14.13	0.45
8	25.03.2025	71.25	37.51	7.34	14.65	0.56
9	04.04.2025	72.04	35.15	6.43	14.02	0.35
10	08.04.2025	72.95	35.78	6.88	13.92	0.45
11	12.04.2025	72.04	38.28	6.75	13.76	0.60
12	14.04.2025	74.02	37.30	6.47	14.57	0.56
13	19.04.2025	71.19	38.42	7.31	14.63	0.59
14	20.04.2025	73.09	36.21	7.03	15.88	0.48
15	23.04.2025	72.24	36.86	6.45	15.18	0.56
16	25.04.2025	70.81	36.99	7.29	16.05	0.45
17	03.05.2025	73.52	39.36	7.07	14.57	0.39
18	03.05.2025	75.62	41.61	6.32	15.51	0.47
19	10.05.2025	74.74	40.96	7.13	16.45	0.33
20	11.05.2025	76.84	39.45	7.55	15.45	0.60
21	18.05.2025	78.99	41.71	7.27	15.98	0.59
22	19.05.2025	77.26	39.09	7.55	16.62	0.48
23	25.05.2025	76.04	40.17	8.27	16.52	0.46
24	26.05.2025	76.86	41.13	7.48	15.50	0.42
Min		70.65	33.94	6.20	13.40	0.32
Max		78.99	41.71	8.27	16.62	0.60
Avg.		73.78	37.83	6.94	14.89	0.48
98 percentile		78.19	41.66	7.94	16.57	0.60
NAAQS, For 24 hourly monitoring (except CO for Eight hour)		100 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	2 mg/m ³

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Water	W-130525-015	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Sample Drawn By : NTL Representative
Sample Received on : 12/05/2025
Sample Quantity : 3.0 Lt.
Analysis Duration : 13/05/2025 to 19/05/2025
Sample Description : Ground Water

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	GW1 Mokameh Khas	GW2 Chhabisia	GW3 Girdhar pur	GW4 Wofapur	GW5 Abhaipur	GW6 Hasanganj	Limit (as per IS:10500)- 2012/REV:2023	
									Desirable	Permissible
1	Colour	Hazen	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	5	15
2	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
3	Taste	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
4	Turbidity	NTU	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1	5
5	pH	-	7.24	7.36	7.54	7.32	7.48	7.66	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation
6	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/l	280.0	272.0	260.0	186	205	215	200	600
7	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	0.125	0.138	0.114	0.189	0.154	0.161	1.0	No Relaxation
8	Chlorides (as Cl)	mg/l	54.8	48.4	51.5	45.40	32.50	70.1	250	1000
9	Fluoride (as F)	mg/l	0.51	0.62	0.40	0.48	0.86	0.42	1	1.5
10	TDS	mg/l	622.0	680.0	580.0	498.0	452.0	525.0	500	2000
11	Calcium(as Ca ²⁺)	mg/l	48.59	51.02	46.50	48.6	46.3	50.8	75	200
12	Magnesium (as Mg ²⁺)	mg/l	14.20	16.40	10.60	12.8	15.4	16.2	30	100
13	Copper (as Cu)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	1.5
14	Manganese(as Mn)	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.1	0.3
15	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	mg/l	30.12	26.40	34.6	45.8	40.6	48.2	200	400

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16	Nitrate(as NO ₃)	mg/l	6.80	5.08	4.98	5.49	6.34	7.04	45	No Relaxation
18	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/l	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	No Relaxation
19	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/l	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	No Relaxation
20	Selenium (as Se)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	No Relaxation
21	Arsenic (as As)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	No Relaxation
22	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	No Relaxation
23	Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	No Relaxation
24	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/l	0.124	0.115	0.140	0.134	0.128	0.145	5	15
25	Anionic Detergent (as MBAS)	mg/l	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	0.2	1
26	Chromium (as Cr6+)	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	No Relaxation
27	Mineral oil	mg/l	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	0.5	No Relaxation
28	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	275.0	254.0	211.0	256	289	240	200	600
29	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.2
30	Boron (as B)	mg/l	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	0.5	2.4
31	Total Coliform	MPN /100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent/100ml	
32	E. coli	E.coli /100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent/100ml	

BDL- Below Detection Limit

Notes: -

1. The results given above are related to the tested sample, as received & mentioned parameters. The customer asked for the above tests only.
2. Responsibility of the Laboratory is limited to the invoiced amount only.
3. This test report will not be generated again, either wholly or in part, without prior written permission of the laboratory.
4. The test samples will be disposed off after two weeks from the date of issue of test report, unless until specified by the customer.

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Ambient Noise	AN-120525-018	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP
Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33
(OldNH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Sample Drawn By : NTL Representative
Sample description : Ambient Noise
Sampling Time : 24 hrs
Sampling Instrument Used : Digital Noise Meter
Monitoring Period : March 2025 to May 2025
Weather Condition : Normal

S. No.	Locations	Date of Monitoring	Results		Units
			Day	Night	
1.	Mokameh Khas	02.03.2025	58.5	41.5	dB(A)
2.	Nauranga Jalalpur	18.03.2025	52.1	40.8	dB(A)
3.	Birupur	26.03.2025	53.2	42.5	dB(A)
4.	Wofapur	08.04.2025	52.6	43.1	dB(A)
5.	Basmalia	15.04.2025	51.8	40.2	dB(A)
6.	Arma	02.05.2025	52.4	41.6	dB(A)
7.	Gadi	14.05.2025	53.5	42.5	dB(A)
8.	Dharhara	18.05.2025	51.0	44.0	dB(A)
9.	Hasanganj	21.05.2025	54.0	41.2	dB(A)
Requirement (as per CPCB Guidelines Limits in dB (A) Leq					
Category of Area/ Zone		Day Time	Night Time		
Industrial Area		75	70		
Residential Area		55	45		
Commercial Area		65	55		
Silence Zone		50	40		

Notes: -

- The results given above are related to the tested sample, as received & mentioned parameters. The customer asked for the above tests only.
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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Surface Water	SW-130525-018	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP

Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH -33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

SAMPLING & ANALYSIS DATA

Sample Received On : 12/05/2025
Sample Description : Surface Water
Sample Collected By : NTL Representative
Sample Quantity : 2.0 Litre + 1 Lit.
Analysis Duration : 13/05/2025 to 19/05/2025

S. No	Parameter	Test Method	Units	SW1 Mohani Nadi	SW2 Harohar Nadi	SW3 Kiul River	SW4 Ganga River
1.	pH (at 25°C)	IS:3025(Part-11)	---	7.37	7.41	7.25	7.52
2.	Temperature	IS:3025(Part-9)	°C	24.0	20.0	21.0	20.0
3.	Turbidity	IS:3025(Part-10)	NTU	4.4	4.2	2.5	4.6
4.	Electric Conductivity @25°C	IS:3025(Part-14)	µS/cm	460	389	328	505
5.	Sulphate (SO ₄)	IS:3025(Part-24)	mg/l	26.4	26.0	15.0	3.85
6.	Nitrate (NO ₃)	IS:3025(Part-34)	mg/l	4.5	2.80	3.2	2.96
7.	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	IS:3025(Part-21)	mg/l	178	165.0	165	167.0
8.	Chloride (as Cl)	IS:3025(Part-32)	mg/l	54.8	45.6	41.2	40.0
9.	Fluoride (as F)	APHA 4500F	mg/l	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.30
10.	COD (as O ₂)	APHA-5220 B	mg/l	38.0	25.0	23.0	18.0
11.	Iron (as Fe)	IS:3025(Part-53)	mg/l	0.26	0.16	0.21	0.14
12.	Dissolve Oxygen	IS-3025(Part-38)	mg/l	6.8	7.5	7.2	5.5
13.	Total Dissolved Solid	IS:3025(Part-16)	mg/l	212	302	198	375
14.	BOD (3 days at 27°C)	IS:3025 (P-44)	mg/l	7.8	5.6	4.5	2.2
15.	Calcium (as Ca)	IS:3025(Part-40)	mg/l	72.8	51.0	65.4	37.50
16.	Magnesium (as Mg)	IS:3025(Part-46)	mg/l	15.4	10.0	12.8	9.52

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17.	Arsenic (as As)	IS:3025(Part-37)	mg/l	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
18.	Lead (as Pb)	IS:3025(Part-47)	mg/l	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
19.	Copper (as Cu)	IS:3025(Part-42)	mg/l	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
20.	Zinc (as Zn)	IS:3025(Part-49)	mg/l	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
21.	Manganese (as Mn)	IS:3025(Part-59)	mg/l	BDL (<0.10)	BDL (<0.10)	BDL (<0.10)	BDL (<0.10)
22.	Total Chromium (as Cr)	IS:3025(Part-52)	mg/l	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
23.	Sodium (as Na)	IS:3025(Part-45)	mg/l	32.0	23.4	25.0	26.0
24.	Potassium (as K)	IS:3025(Part-45)	mg/l	1.98	1.89	1.46	1.86
25.	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	IS:3025(Part-23)	mg/l	187	148	182	153
26.	Phosphate (as P)	IS:3025(Part-31)	mg/l	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.27
27.	Nitrite (as NO ₂)	IS:3025(Part-34)	mg/l	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.09
28.	Total Suspended Solid	IS:3025(Part-17)	mg/l	8.5	8.5	7.6	9.8
29.	Faecal Coliform	IS-1622	MPN/100 ml	2.2×10 ³	1.6×10 ³	1.4×10 ³	1.1×10 ³
30.	Total Coliform	IS-1622	MPN/100 ml	4.1×10 ³	3.2×10 ³	2.5×10 ³	1.8×10 ³

BDL- Below Detection Limit

Notes: -

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TEST CERTIFICATE

Test Report of	Report Code	Date of Issue
Soil Quality	SQ-130525-016	06/06/2025

Issued to: M/s P and M Solution Noida UP
Project Name: Development of 4 lane inter corridor of Green Field Alignment of NH
-33 (Old
NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar. (Total Length -82.100 Km).

Sampling & Analysis Data

Sample Received On : 12/05/2025
Sample Description : Soil Sample
Sample Quantity : 2.0 Kg
Sample Drawn By : NTL Representative
Analysis Duration : 13/05/2025 to 19/05/2025

Sl. No.	Parameters	Unit	Mokameh Khas (SQ-1)	Chhabisia (SQ-2)	Girdharpur (SQ-3)	Wofapur (SQ-4)	Abhaipur (SQ-5)	Hasanganj (SQ-6)	Test Method
Physical Characteristics									
1.	Texture	USDA	Sandy	Silty	Sandy	Sandy	Sandy	Sandy	STP/SOIL
2.	Particle Size Distribution								
i).	Sand	%	56.0	64.0	66.0	68.0	66.0	66.0	STP/SOIL
ii).	Silt	%	18.0	14.0	16.0	13.0	9.0	10.0	STP/SOIL
iii).	Clay	%	26.0	22.0	18.0	19.0	25.0	24.0	STP/SOIL
3.	Bulk Density	gm/cc	1.44	1.38	1.36	1.49	1.41	1.52	STP/SOIL
4.	Porosity	%	45.7	48.0	48.70	43.80	46.80	42.60	STP/SOIL
5.	Water Holding Capacity	%	29.05	28.94	34.69	35.94	32.00	40.00	STP/SOIL
6.	Permeability	cm/hr	1.60	1.88	1.72	1.83	1.82	1.86	STP/SOIL

Laboratory : GT-20, Sector-117, Gautam Budh Nagar - 201 301 (U.P.)

Branch Office :

HARIDWAR | DEHRADUN | JAIPUR

E-mail : noida.laboratory@gmail.com | **Website :** www.noidalabs.com



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(A Government of India Approved Testing Laboratory)

(An ISO : 9001 : 2015, ISO 45001 : 2018 (OH&S) Certified & NABL Accredited Laboratory)

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

+91-9313611642, 8510081921, 7503031145, 8527870572, 7503031146, 9999794369

TEST CERTIFICATE

Chemical Characteristics									
7.	pH	-	7.60	7.55	7.64	7.42	7.89	7.80	IS:2720 (Part-26)
8.	EC at 25° C (1: 5 Suspension)	µmhos/cm	480.0	416.0	379.0	351.0	518.0	362.0	IS:2720 (Part-21)
9.	CEC	meq/100gm	2.12	2.34	2.64	2.73	2.12	2.26	STP/SOIL
10.	Calcium	mg/kg	441.0	445.0	156.0	168.21	454.00	460.02	STP/SOIL
11.	Magnesium	mg/kg	173.09	153.56	72.85	49.57	168.10	136.02	STP/SOIL
12.	Sodium	mg/kg	56.15	76.20	73.24	90.21	64.70	65.00	STP/SOIL
13.	Organic Carbon	%	0.41	0.35	0.51	0.51	0.43	0.50	STP/SOIL
14.	Available Nutrients								
i).	Nitrogen, TKN	%	0.023	0.030	0.021	0.028	0.026	0.036	STP/SOIL
ii).	Phosphorus as P	kg/ha	12.50	12.76	12.59	11.87	10.80	12.20	STP/SOIL
iii).	Potassium as K	kg/ha	249.23	250.16	267.51	283.26	298.00	286.20	STP/SOIL
15.	SAR	-	1.49	1.55	1.39	1.42	0.95	0.98	STP/SOIL

Source: Noida Testing Laboratory (NABL & MOEFCC Accredited)

Notes: -

1. The results given above are related to the tested sample, as received & mentioned parameters. The customer asked for the above tests only.
2. Responsibility of the Laboratory is limited to the invoiced amount only.
3. This test report will not be generated again, either wholly or in part, without prior written permission of the laboratory.
4. The test samples will be disposed off after two weeks from the date of issue of test report, unless until specified by the customer.

Nidhi
CHECKED BY

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY



Laboratory : GT-20, Sector-117, Gautam Budh Nagar - 201 301 (U.P.)

Branch Office :

HARIDWAR | DEHRADUN | JAIPUR

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ANNEXURE-15

Construction of Animal Underpass



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण
(सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
National Highways Authority of India
(Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Govt. of India)
परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पकाई) - भागलपुर
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) - Bhagalpur

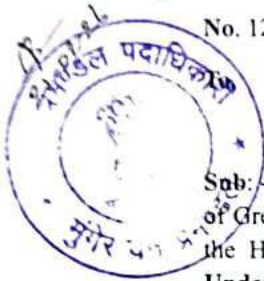


शिव भवन कॉलोनी, गुम्टी चं-3, निकट कचहरी चौक, आर.पी.एस.स. सहाय रोड, भागलपुर - 812001 (बिहार)
Shiv Bhawan Colony, Gumti No-3, Near Kachahari Chowk, RBSS Sahay Road, Bhagalpur - 812001 (Bihar)

☎ 0641-2420083/84 ☎ Mob. No.: 8130006228 ✉ piubhagalpur@nhai.org, bhagalpurpiu@gmail.com 🌐 www.nhai.gov.in

No. 12015/NHAI/PIU-Bhagalpur/Mokama-Munger/Forest/269

Date: 21.02.2026



District Forest Officer,
Munger.

Sub: -Consultancy Service for preparation of Detailed Project Report of Construction of 4-laning of Green Field Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on the Hybrid annuity Mode (Total Length-82.400 Km)- **Regarding Construction of Animal Underpass Km 49+300 and 64+000 in Wildlife Sanctuary Area.**

Ref.: -(i) DPR Consultant letter no. Bloom -AVALOZ/EIA/HO/Mokama-Munger/2024-25/299 dated- 21.02.2026

(ii) Contract Agreement dated-24.03.2021

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, it is to intimate that the project "Construction of 4-Laning of Greenfield Alignment of NH-33 (Old NH-80) (Mokama to Munger) in the State of Bihar on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Total Length -82.400 Km)," the project alignment passes in proximity to a notified wildlife sanctuary.

In order to ensure safe movement of wildlife and to minimize habitat fragmentation, DPR consultant vide letter dated 21.02.2026 has submitted for the provision of an Animal Underpass at the identified chainage within the sanctuary stretch. The proposed structure has been planned considering site conditions, animal movement patterns, and applicable guidelines of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as well as relevant provisions under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

The proposed Animal Underpass will facilitate safe passage of wild animals across the highway corridor and help in maintaining ecological connectivity in the sanctuary area. The preliminary drawings and technical details of the proposed structure are enclosed for kind perusal.

In view of the above, it requested to kindly accord approval for construction of the proposed Animal Underpass at the earliest.

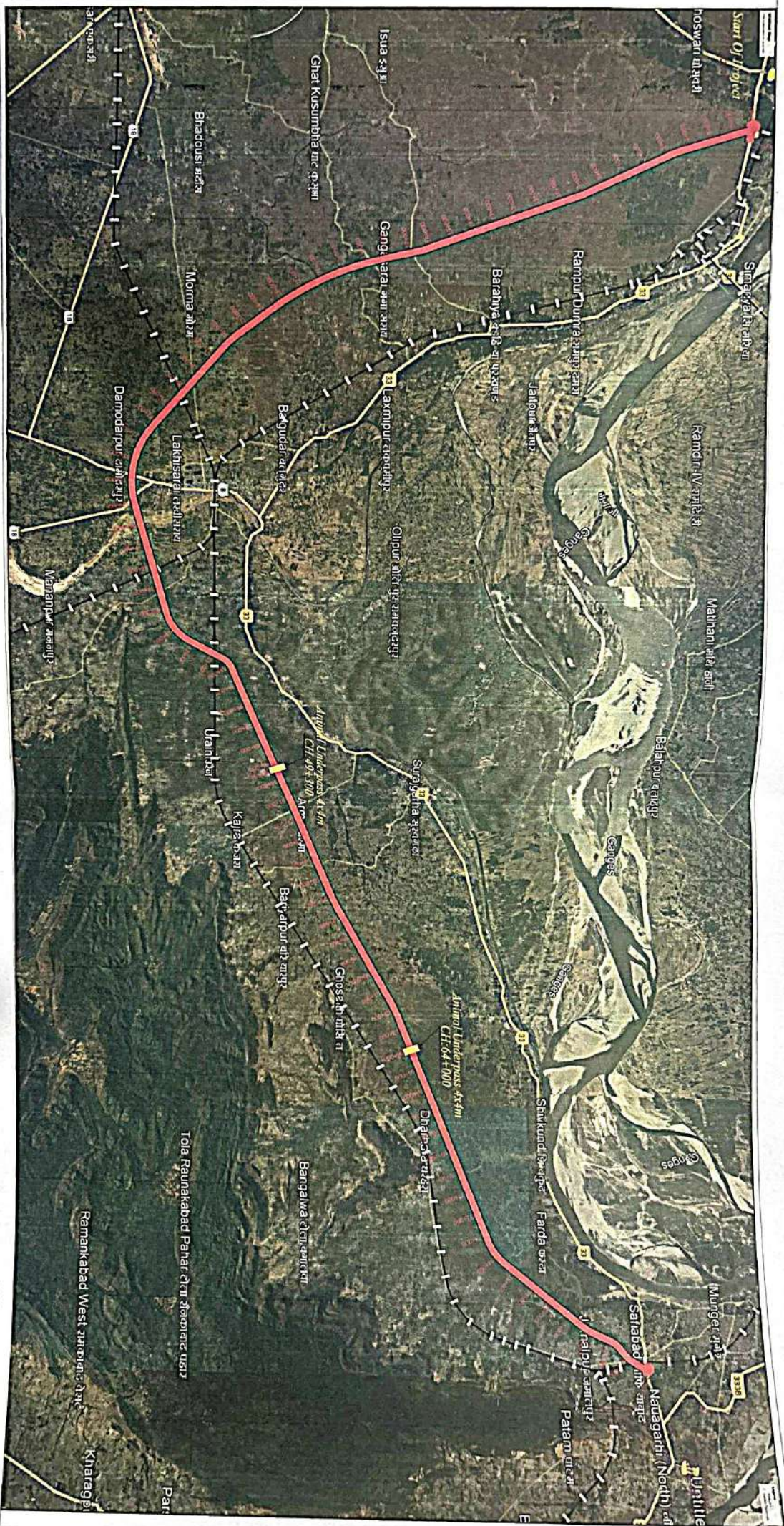
Encl. As Above

Yours Sincerely,

(Ankur Mahi Tripathi)
Manager (Tech)
For Project Director

Copy to:

1. CGM (Tech) cum RO (Bihar), NHAI, Patna- for kind information please.
2. GM (T) NHAI, HQ New Delhi- for kind information please.
3. M/s Bloom Companies LLC- for kind information and necessary action please



CLIENT:-
Manager Bhagalpur
Mokama Bhagalpur Authority of India
C-606, Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi

SCALE:-
NTS

DESIGN CONSULTANTS:-
BOOM
In Association With
Avulaz Consultants India Pvt. Ltd

PROJECT:-
Consultancy Services for Preparation of Detailed Project
Report for the work of 4 Lathing of Mokama - Munger
Section of NH-80 (Total Length - 82+400 Km).

TITLE: GOOGLE EARTH PLAN
DETAIL: Alignment Plan
Mokama - Munger Section

DRAWING NO.:-
DATE - Feb. - 2025

