BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA
APPLICATION NO… of 2023

IN THE MATTER OF

BABULI JENA & Ors ...Applicants

Versus

STATE OF ODISHA & Ors …Respondents

INDEX

PLACE: Bhubaneswar

DATE: 25/8/2023 **SANKAR PRASAD PANI**

ADVOCATE

Plot 2132/4814, NageswarTangi, Bubaneswar 751002 Cell-9437279278,
Email:sankarprasadpani@gmail.com

SYNOPSIS

The applicants are challenging the Illegal Mining in Rahadpur Stone Quarry and there after damaging to Paikarapur and Ranibandh MIP and the quarry being part of Nischinta Reserve Forest requires prior approval under Forest Conservation Act is operating grossly in violation of Forest Conservation Act and minimum distance and non compliance of EC conditions. It shall be ensured that quarrying is not carried out within 500m of structures, bridges, dams, weirs, ground water extraction points, water supply head works, extraction points for irrigation and any other cross drainage structures. Roads shall be graded to mitigate the dust emission, the applicants are also challenging the excess loading of vehicles from the mine by the private respondent where the permission for carrying the stones in Tippers/Trucks is 10T/20T but the private respondent is carrying more than 40T at a time.

LIST OF DATES

2/06/2022	Environmental Clearance to the Cluster-7
31/01/2018	Letter of the Assistant Executive Engineer
21/03/2020	Pre Feasibility Report Constituted for Cluster7

12/05/2020	Letter of CPCB along with Siting Criteria
30/10/2020	Newspaper clippings regarding the illegal mining
27/01/2021	SEIAA Odisha’s letter on clarification on mineral projects
19/02/2020	Letter of Deputy Director Of Mines
30/12/2020	Consent Order of CPCB
09/04/2023	Photographs of Mining
25/05/2023	Complaint to various Authorities

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

(Under Section 14, 15, 20 read with Section 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

Memorandum of Application No------- OF 2023/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Babuli Jena S/o Krsushna Chandra Jena, 27years
2. Santosh Rout/ S/o Rabindra Rout aged about 27years
3. Baladeba Rout S/O Narendra Rout aged 38years
4. Dusasan Sahoo S/o Pramod Sahoo, aged 28years
5. Chandan jena S/o Prana Krushna Jena aged about 27years

(All are residents of Rampei Po- Batijoda, PS- Jenapur, Dist-Jajpur,755023)

……APPLICANTS

VERSUS

1. **State of Odisha** represented by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, Lokaseva Bhawan, Bhubaneswar **csori@nic.in**
2. **District Collector, JAJPUR**
   At/Po/Dist-JAJPUR, Odisha, 758001, dm-jajpur@nic.in
3. Tahasildar, Dharmasala At/Po/PS- Dharmasala 756032 Email: tdrdharmasala@gmail.com
4. Principal Secretary, Water Resource Department, Government of Odisha, Lokaseba Bhawan, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751001, Email: wrsec.od@nic.in

5. **Member Secretary,** Odisha State Pollution Control Board

A/118, Unit-VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012, Odisha

Email: paribesh1@ospcboard.org

6. **Member Secretary,** State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha, 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit – IX,Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022, email: seiaaorissa@gmail.com
7. Executive Engineer, Road and building Division, Panikoili PIN-755043, Odisha, Email: eepwd.pkl@gmail.com
8. Deputy Director of Mines, At/Po Jajpur Road, Dist-japur Email: ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in Pin- 758001
9. Superintendent of Police, Jajpur At/Po/PS –Panoikoili, Email: sp-jajpur@nic.in ,pin- 755043
10. Assistant Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Sub Division, Barachana, Dist –Jajpur, Pin- 754296
11. Deputy Director General of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Climate Change, Intigrated Regional Office, Bhubaneswar, A/3, Rail Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751023, email- roez.bsr-mef@nic.in

12. SATYA MULTIPLEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Represented by its Executive director, At-Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, 751012 Email- rahadpurbsq75@gmail.com

…RESPONDENTS

I. The address of the Applicant is given above for the service of notices of this Application.

II. The addresses of the Respondents are given above for the service of notices of this Application.

III. That the present Application is being filed challenging the auction of the Illegal Mining in Rahadpur Stone Quarry, Threat to Paikarapur and Ranibandh MIP and Nischinta being Reserve Forest requires approval under Forest Conservation Act

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the Applicants No 1-5 are permanent residents of Rampei Village under Dharmasala Tahasil concerned with the illegal mining operated by the private respondent in the locality. The summary of the grievance as follows

Environment Clearance of Rahadpur Black Stone quarry (Khata No-S-235, Plot No1(p)) over an area of **6.00 acres or 2.428 hacters** in village Rahadpur under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur

District, Odisha was granted on **2/06/2022** in the name of SATYA MULTIPLEX PRIVATE LIMITED

2. The Cluster-7 consists of Rahadpur hillock quarry leaseholds comes under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur district, Odisha. Accordingly, quarry leases for Building stone/ Road metal comprising of 12 nos. of lease areas covering a total mineralised area of 104.77Acres or 42.40 Hectares located in village/Mouza Rahadpur of Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District,
3. Excess mining, Mining in three pits, Uncontrolled blasting and damages to houses, Carrying capacity of road and damages to road, Dust and fugitive pollution due to transportation of heavy vehicles, Damages to agricultural land, Depletion of ground water and pollution infiltrate to ground water, Overloading and accident prone road, Air pollution due blasting, Death of domestic animals like cow in the unguarded pits, Siltation of Dams and water holding capacity declining, Lack of irrigation to land, School going children of Rahadpur facing traffic problem, Stone crusher of Akshay Parida with in 500mtre of quarry and illegal operation of crusher, Land around crushers damaged, Operation of crusher throughout day and night, No demarcation and pillar posting of quarry area, Mining beyond lease area, Loss of state exchequer, Blasting led to damages to wild animal and domestic animal, Blasting damage to dams, No water sprinkling in quarry

area, the abandoned mining became a death trap for the domestic as well as wild animals.

4. That the applicants along with the villagers complained about the illegal quarrying activities carrying out in the Rahadpur Cluster7 stone quarry on dated 25/05/2023 to various authorities through email , copy of the complaint letter dated 25/05/2023 here unto annexed as **Annexure-1**.
5. **Threat to Minor Irrigation Project**: There are two Minor Irrigation Projects such as Ranibadha and Paikarapur MIP situated adjoining the proposed Rahadpur Stone Quarries. The Paikarapur MIP is having catchment area of 1.3sqkm and ayacut area of 41hac and Certified ayacut area of 87 Hactres. The letter dated 31/01/2018 by Asst Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division Badachana, addressed to Tahasildar, Dharmasala raises some important issue of impact of quarry on the irrigation project and same is reproduced as follows.
6. “Due to blasting of stone in Rahadpur(South of Dankari) , the basin of Paikarapur Dam Project is silted heavily with the debris of stone quarry dust for which capacity of water spread area is decreasing and ayacut area of the project is affected due to shortage of water in the reservoir area. As such the project is situated in draught prone areas and most of the ayacutdars are of SC and ST categories. The Ayacutdars of village Paikarapur and Turang are complaining at higher offices for non-

availability of water due to silting of basin area of the project". The letter dated 31/01/2018 is Annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-2**

7. This issue of siltation of dams are also widely covered in various newspapers and one such paper is Orissa Post on 30th October 2020. News Clipping is Annexed here as **ANNEXURE-3**
8. That the Environment clearance condition no-8 clearly states as follows-**It shall be ensured that quarrying is not carried out within 500m of structures, bridges, dams, weirs, ground water extraction points, water supply head works, extraction points for irrigation and any other cross drainage structures.**
9. That the CPCB has passed an order stating that there should be minimum **200 meters of distance** shall be maintained for quarry involving blast from that of the nearby "**residences, public buildings, inhabited sites, areas, protected monuments, Heritage Sites, National/State Highway, public roads, railway tracks, Ropeway or Ropeway Trestle or Station, bridges, dams, reservoirs**, rivers, lakes, canal or Tank or any other locations to be considered by states". That the regulation for danger zone (500mtre) prescribed by the Director General of Mine Safety vide letter dated 31st January 2003 also have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment. Letter of CPCB dated 12th May 2020 along with Siting Criteria is Annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-4**

10. That the Pre-Feasibility Report for cluster-7 which is constituted of Rahadpur Hillocks over an area of 42.40Ha or 104.77 acres at village Rahadpur, Jajpur district, Odisha dated 21/03/2020. The copy of the Pre-Feasibility Report dated 21/03/2020 is here unto annexed as **Annexure-5**.

11. That the cluster mining plan approval letter from Deputy Director of Mines to the Tahasildar Dharmasala has been granted on dated 19/02/2020 only to obtain Environmental clearance for Cluster 7 with various conditions among which most of the conditions are not fulfilled by the lessee. The approval letter dated 3/12//2020 is here unto annexed as **Annexure-6**.

12. That on account of the possible risk, a risk assessment has been carried out and the Disaster Management Plan formulated with an aim of taking precautionary measures to control the hazard propagation, avert disaster and also to take such action after the disaster, which limits the damage to the minimum. That the risk assessment is here unto annexed as **Annexure7**.

13. That the lessee of the stone quarry was granted Environmental clearance on dated **02/06/2022** with having a number of stipulated conditions , the EC letter dated 02/06/2022 here unto annexed as **Annexure-8**.

14. That the CTO was granted to the lessee on dated 03/12/2020, copy of the CTO letter dated 03/12/2020 is here unto annexed as **Annexure-9.**

15. That the Topo Map of the cluster 7 which shows that the cluster is in the **Nischinta Reserve Forest** and two dam's namely **Ranibandha and Paikarapur** is close to the quarry which will be affected badly due to the

mining and blasting activities in the quarry. Copy of the Topo map is here unto annexed as **Annexure-10.**

16. That on dated 27/01/2021 SEIAA Odisha wrote a letter to tahasildar Dharmasala regarding the clarifications on minor mineral proposals for grant of environmental clearance. Letter dated 27/01/2021 is here unto annexed as ANNEXURE-11.

17. The photographs which shows the mining is going on in the night and due to which the public is suffering badly and due to the unchecked abandoned quarry numbers of domestic animals fall in that and dies, and also due to the heavy loaded vehicles many accidents occurs in the locality and many peoples got injured and dies, the photographs of the mining, dath of animals and accident is here unto annexed as **Annexure-12**

18. **Noncompliance of Mine Closure Plan:** in the past excess mining has been done in Rahadpur and to that effect the assessments and remediation plan has not been made as on date. As such the pits need to be reclaimed by filling the Void and thereafter plantation on those lands which has not been done. On the contrary the mining has been done more than 60feet while it should not be allowed beyond 6mtre. AS of now no green belt has been developed on the contrary the existing trees on the area were cleared day by day.

19. **Nischinta Reserve Forest**: That the Survey of India Toposheet No 73H/13, 73L/1 showing map of Nischinta Reserve Forest indicates that

Nischinta Reserve Forest is a fairly Mixed Dense Jungle. The District Boundary passes through Nischinta Pahad and intersects the entire hill into two district administrative boundary. As on date the hill in the part of Dhenkanal District is treated as Reserve Forest however the Part in the Cuttack Division is not being treated as Forest by the Forest Department. Nischinta Reserve Forest was declared vide notification dated 22/12/1959

20. That the Rahadpur Hill which earlier known as **Nischinta Pahad** continues to be reserve forest in the Dhenkanal district. That the Rahadpur and Nischinta are one and same hill being located in inter district region cannot have two different land status

21. That the Hill is having Tree and are of fairly mixed dense jungle species having presence of wild animals to be treated as Forest as per the dictionary meaning defined and clarified by the apex court in Godavarman Case of **WP** c 202/1995.That the quarry activity having adverse impact on the wild animals and deforestation in the hill due to quarry is against the principle of sustainable development. That the quarry operation is threatening wild life and forest and endangering the life and property of adjoining villagers. That because of the on-going quarry activity is against the Precautionary Principle and Intergenerational equity warrants closure of all such activities

22. That the proposed mining is against the spirit of Article 48A and 51A(g) that mandates for protection of environment and Article 21 of Constitution of India

23. For the above reasons, I request you to withdraw the tender call notices, reject the proposal for environment clearance to the Rahadpur Cluster 7 Stone Quarry and direct the lease holders to comply the Mining plan and Environment clearance conditions by reclaiming the land to its original condition

24. The prescribed stipulated conditions that are mentioned in the Environment Clearance letter is as follows;

I) This environmental clearance shall be valid for the lease period as recommended by the lease granting authority.

II) The project proponent shall take statutory clearance /approval /permission from the concerned authorities in respect of his project as and when required.

III) Any change in mining technology/scope of working shall not be made without prior approval of the SEIAA

IV) The applicant will submit half-yearly compliance report on post environmental monitoring in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions in the Environmental Clearance to the State Environmental Assessment Authority (SEIAA) Odisha SPCB & Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Odisha on June and December of each Calendar Year

V) Any change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste shall not be made.

VI) Mining activity shall be carried out as per approved mining plan prepared for this project.

VII) No mining shall be carried out in the vicinity of natural /manmade archeological sites.

VIII) **It shall be ensured that quarrying is not carried out within <u>500m</u> of structures, bridges, dams, weirs, ground water extraction points, water supply head works, extraction points for irrigation and any other cross drainage structures**

IX) The project proponent shall ensure that no mining activity takes place beyond 6m below ground level.

X) It shall be ensured that quarrying shall not be carried out below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs intervenes within the permitted depth, then also quarrying shall be stopped.

XI) At the end of mine closure, the Proponent shall immediately remove all the sheds put up in the quarry and all the equipment in the area at the time of closure of the operation of quarry.

XII) Wet drilling method is to be adopted to Bontrol dust emissions. Delay detonators and shock tube initiation system for blasting shall be used so as to reduce vibration and dust.

XIII) Drilling and blasting (wherever required) shall be done only by licensed explosive agent by the proponent after obtaining required approvals from Competent authorities

XIV) The explosives shall be stored at site as per the conditions stipulated in the permits issued by the licensing Authority.

XV) Blasting shall be carried out in a such a manner that the splinters generated shall not fall beyond the mining lease area. Blasting shall be carried out after announcing to the public adequately through public address system to avoid any accident.

XVI) Greenbelt shall be developed along the boundary of mining lease area, with the native tree species.

XVII) Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources should be controlled regularly.

XVIII) Water spraying arrangement on haul roads, should be provided and property maintained.

XIX) Loading and unloading areas including all the transfer points should also have efficient dust control arrangements. These should be properly maintained and operated.

XX) The following measures are to be further implemented to reduce air pollution during transportation of mineral

(I)**Roads shall be graded to mitigate the dust emission**.

(II) Overloading of tippers and consequent spillage on the roads shall be avoided. The trucks shall be covered with tarpaulin

XXI) The following measures are to be implemented to reduce Noise pollution.

(I) Power and regular maintenance of vehicles and other equipment

(II) Limiting time of exposure of workers to excessive noise.

(III) The workers employed shall be provided with protection equipment

(IV) Speed of trucks entering or leaving the mine is to be limit to moderate speed of 25 kmph to prevent undue noise from empty trucks.

XXII) Measures should be taken to comply with the provisions laid under Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2010 issued by the MoEF, Government of India

XXIII) Topsoil, if any, shall be stacked properly with proper slope with adequate measures and should be used for plantation purpose.

XXIV) The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater). if any, required for the project.

XXV) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation of flora and fauna.

XXVI) Waste oils, used oils generated from the EM machines, mining operations, if any, shall be disposed as per the Hazardous Wastes

(Management, Handling, and trans-boundary movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments thereof to the recyclers authorized by SPCB, Odisha.

XXVII) The proponent shall take necessary measures to ensure no adverse impacts due to mining operations on the human habitation existing nearby.

XXVIII) A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, ZilaParisad /Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO.

XXIX) The proponent shall all other mandatory clearances from respective departments.

XXX) The proponent should re-vegetate the area through indigenous plants which were removed from the areas for the mining

XXXI) The area should be prepared in such a way as to stimulate/ensure the regrowth of vegetation.

XXXII) The SEIAA, Odisha may revoke or suspend the order, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to alter /modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition the interest of environment protection.

XXXIII) The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance must be totally complied with before the lease granting authority.

XXXIV) Concealing the factual information or failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1988,

XXXV) That the grant of this Environment Clearance is issued from the environmental angle only, and does not absolve the project proponent from the other statutory obligations prescribed under any other law or any other instrument in force. The sole and complete responsibility, to comply with the conditions laid down in all other laws for the time being in force, rests with the lease granting authority/project proponent

XXXVI) Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

GROUNDS

A. That the illegal quarries by the private respondent in collusion with Tahasildar, Dharmasala resulted in endangering life and livestock of local residents

B. That the felling of trees causing deforestation is against the principle of sustainable development and Precautionary Principle

C. That the Petitioners and other residents of locality have a right to Clean Air and Water which is guaranteed by expanding the scope of Article 21 of Constitution of India and same has been violated.

D. That the ongoing illegal quarrying destroying the local ecology is against the spirit of Article 48A and 51A(g) that mandates for protection of environment.

E. That the present illegal quarrying is against the principle of Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle and attracts the Polluters Principle.

F. Mining beyond lease area is illegal

LIMITATION

That there is a subsisting cause of action because of the ongoing illegal quarrying activity on day to day basis and inaction of state respondents pursuant to the complaint dated25/05/2023, hence the application is not barred by limitation

INTERIM PRAYER

Hon'ble Tribunal may please to direct the District Collector Jajpur to immediately stop the black stone quarrying in Rahadpur of Dharmasala Tahasil pending final disposal of the Original Application

PRAYER

The Hon'ble Tribunal may please to consider to pass the following directions.

I. Direct the SEIAA and SPCB to withdraw the environment clearance and CTO for violation of EC conditions and non-filing of quarterly environment compliance report

II. Show cause the SEIAA authority for inaction despite of complaint and fix the responsibility of the erring officer

III. Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Odisha to assess the extent/quantum of Minor Minerals including black stone excavated illegally and its market value, **cost of restitution and environmental compensation and recover from the private respondent**

IV. Fix the accountability/responsibilities of the concerned Govt. authorities and Tahasildar Dharmasala for their inaction and wilful dereliction of duties causing loss to the state exchequer and damage to the environment

V. Direct the District Collector to initiate criminal proceedings U/s 379, 420, 120B of IPC & Section 19 of Environment Protection Act 1986 against the private respondent and Tahasildar, Dharmasala.

VI. Pass such other orders/directions as may be deemed fit and proper in the bonafide interests of justice.

And for this act of kindness, the petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Bhubaneswar **By the Applicant Through**

24/08/2023 **ADVOCATE**

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO -..... OF 2023/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF:

BABULI JENA **APPLICANT**

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA AND Others ... RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT 23 AUG 2023

I, Babuli Jena S/o Krsushna Chandra Jena aged about 26years At- Rampei Po-Batijoda, PS-Jenapur, Dist- Jajpur do hereby solemnly affirm, and declare as under:

1. That I am one of the applicant in the above mentioned Original Application and authorized by other co-petitioners to swear this affidavit
2. I am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and therefore competent to swear this affidavit.
3. That I have read over the contents of the accompanying Original application and the same is true and correct and is drafted on my instruction.

Babuli Jena

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on this 23 day of August 2023 at Bhubaneswar..that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified By

Advocate

Babuli Jena

DEPONENT

NOTARY ... GOVT. OF ODISHA

The above named deponent(s) being duly identified ... Bhubaneswar ... Appears ... 23 AUG 2023 ... states ... affidavit ... her / their ... are true ... knowledge and belief.

Deponent(s) Notary, Bhubaneswar

JANMEJAYA RAUTRAY
NOTARY, GOVT. OF ODISHA
BHUBANESWAR
Regd. No-ON-86/2012
Mob No 9337121273

ANNEXURES-1

Gmail

Babuli jena <babulijena6601@gmail.com>

Sub-a) Illegal Mining in Rahadpur Stone Quarry b) Threat to Paikarapur and Ranibandh MIP c) Nischinta being Reserve Forest requires approval under Forest Conservation Act

1 message

Babuli jena <babulijena6601@gmail.com> Sun, Jun 4, 2023 at 6:57 PM
To: seiaaorissa@gmail.com, paribesh1@ospcboard.org, dm-jajpur@nic.in, wrsec.od@nic.in, dirmines_odisha@rediffmail.com

25th May 2023Through Email.pdf
760K

25th May 2023 Through Email/Post

To

1. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha, Bhubaneswar 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022 Email: seiaaorissa@gmail.com
2. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A/118, Unit-VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012, Odisha, Email: paribesh1@ospcboard.org
3. District Collector, Jajpur At/Po/Dist- Jajpur Email dm-jajpur@nic.in
4. Deputy Director of Mines, Jajpur
5. Secretary, Water Resource Department, Government of Odisha , Bhubaneswar Email wrsec.od@nic.in

Sub-a) Illegal Mining in Rahadpur Stone Quarry

b) Threat to Paikarapur and Ranibandh MIP

c) Nischinta being Reserve Forest requires approval under Forest Conservation Act

Dear Sir,

We the villagers of Rampei, Turanga, Kainchamalia, KaduaMagura, Kurikana , Mahisara , Rahadpur and Samparu would like to bring your kind attention to the following few paragraphs for your urgent intervention and necessary action

1. Environment Clearance of Rahadpur Black Stone quarry (Khata No-S-235, Plot No1(p)) over an area of **6.00 acres or 2.428 hacters** in village Rahadpur under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha was granted on **2/06/2022** in the name of SATYA MULTIPLEX PRIVATE LIMITED

2. The Cluster-7 consists of Rahadpur hillock quarry leaseholds comes under DharmasalaTahasil of Jajpur district, Odisha. Accordingly, quarry leases for Building stone/ Road metal comprising of 12 nos. of lease areas covering a total mineralised area of 104.77Acres or 42.40 Hectares located in village/Mouza Rahadpur of Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District,

3. Excess mining, Mining in three pits, Uncontrolled blasting and damages to houses, Carrying capacity of road and damages to road, Dust and fugitive pollution due to transportation of heavy vehicles, Damages to agricultural land, Depletion of ground water and pollution infiltrate to ground water, Overloading and accident prone road, Air pollution due blasting, Death domestic animals like cow in the unguarded pits, Siltation of Dams and water holding capacity declining, Lack of irrigation to land, School going children of Rahadpur facing traffic problem, Stone crusher of Akshay Parida with in 500mtre of quarry and illegal operation of crusher, Land around

crushers damaged, Operation of crusher throughout day, No demarcation and pillar posting of quarry area, Mining beyond lease area, Loss of state exchequer, Blasting led to damages to wild animal and domestic animal, Blasting damage to dams, No water sprinkling in quarry area

4. **Threat to Minor Irrigation Project**: There are two Minor Irrigation Projects such as Ranibadha and Paikarapur MIP situated adjoining the proposed Rahadpur Stone Quarries. The Paikarapur MIP is having catchment area of 1.3sqkm and ayacut area of 41hac and Certified ayacut area of 87 Hactres. The letter dated 30/01/2018 by Asst Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Divison Badachana, addressed to Tahasildar, Dharmasala raises some important issue of impact of quarry on the irrigation project and same is reproduced as follows.

"Due to blasting of stone in Rahadpur(South of Dankari) , the basin of Paikarapur Dam Project is silted heavily with the debris of stone quarry dust for which capacity of water spread area is decreasing and ayacut area of the project is affected due to shortage of water in the reservoir area. As such the project is situated in draught prone areas and most of the ayacutdars are of SC and ST categories. The Ayacutdars of village Paikarapur and Turang are complaining at

higher offices for non-availability of water due to silting of basin area of the project". The letter dated 30/01/2018 is Annexed here unto as ANNEXURE-1

This issue of siltation of dams are also widely covered in various newspapers and one such paper is OrissaPost on 30th October 2020. News Clipping is Annexed here as ANNEXURE 1A

5. That the CPCB has passed an order stating that there should be minimum **200 meters of distance** shall be maintained for quarry involving blast from that of the nearby "**residencies, public buildings, inhabited sites, areas, protected monuments, Heritage Sites, National/State Highway, public roads, railway tracks, Ropeway or Ropeway Trestle or Station, bridges, dams, reservoirs**, rivers, lakes, canal or Tank or any other locations to be considered by states". That the regulation for danger zone (500mtre) prescribed by the Director General of Mine Safety vide letter dated 31st January 2003 also have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment. Letter of CPCB dated 12th May 2020 along with Siting Criteria is Annexed here unto as **Annexure-2**

6. **<u>Noncompliance of Mine Closure Plan</u>:** in the past excess mining has been done in Rahadpur and to that effect the assessments and remediation plan has not been made as on date. As such the pits need to be reclaimed by filling the Void and thereafter plantation on those lands which has not been done. On the contrary the mining has been done more than 60feet while it should not be allowed beyond 6mtre. AS of now no green belt has been developed on the contrary the existing trees on the area were cleared day by day.

7. **<u>Nischinta Reserve Forest</u>**: That the Survey Toposheet No 73H/13, 73L/1 showig map of Nischinta Reserve Forest indicates that Nischinta Reserve Forest is a fairly Mixed Dense Jungle. The District Boundary passes through NischintaPahad and intersects the entire hill into two district administrative boundary. As on date the hill in the part of Dhenkanal District is treated as Reserve Forest however the Part in the Cuttack Divison is not being treated as Forest by the Forest Department. Nischinta Reserve Forest was declared vide notification dated 22/12/1959

8. That the Rahadpur Hill which earlier known as Nischinta Pahad continues to be reserve forest in the Dhenkanal district. That the

Rahadpur and Nichinta are one and same hill being located in inter district region cannot have two different land status

9. That the Hill is having Tree and are of fairly mixed dense jungle species having presence of wild animals to be treated as Forest as per the dictionary meaning defined and clarified by the apex court in Godavarman Case of **WP** c 202/1995.That the quarry activity having adverse impact on the wild animals and deforestation in the hill due to quarry is against the principle of sustainable development. That the quarry operation is threatening wild life and forest and endangering the life and property of adjoining villagers. That because of the on-going quarry activity is against the Precautionary Principle and Intergenerational equity warrants closure of all such activities

10..That the proposed mining is against the spirit of Article 48A and 51A(g) that mandates for protection of environment and Article 21 of Constitution of India

For the above reasons, I request you to withdraw the tender call notices, reject the proposal for environment clearance to the Rahadpur Cluster 7 Stone Quarry and direct the lease holders to

comply the Mining plan and Environment clearance conditions by reclaiming the land to its original condition

Sincerely

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
MINOR IRRIGATION SUB- DIVISION, BARACHANA

No. 82 /. Dt 31.01.2018

To,

The Tahasildar Dharmasala.

Sub: - Quarring of Black stone in the Reservoir area of Paikarapur M.I.P.

Sir,

In inviting a kind reference to the subject cited above it is to intimate that, the Paikarapur MIP is a reservoir project in village- Paikarapur, G.P-Mahisara, having catchment area of 1.30sq km with design ayacut of 41.00Ha khariff and certified ayacut of 87.80Ha khariff.

Due to Blasting of stone in **Rahadpur Black stone Quarry** (Dankari south side) the basin of the Paikarapur dam is silted up by the debries from quarry dust for which the capacity of the water spread area is decreasing and also the ayacut area of the project is also affected due shortage of water in the reservoir.The project is situated in a drought prone area and most of the ayacutdars are **SC and ST** Catogories.The ayacutdars of village Paikarapur and Turanga are complaining in higher offices for non aviability of water due to Silting of basin area of the project.

Therefore it is requested to kindly make an enquiry under intimation to the undersigned and ensure that no quarrying is being done inside the reservoir area of Paikarapur M.I.P.

This is for favour of kind information and immediate necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

31/01/18

Assistant Executive Engineer,
M.I. Sub-Division, Barachana

Memo No:- Dated:-31.01.2018

Copy submitted to E.E. M.I.Division, Jajpur Vide his instruction on 29.01.2018 on the body of the letter no-686 & 688 dt.18.01.2018 of Chief Engineer M I Odisha, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action and requested the matter may be intimated to the colloctor in this regard for immediate necessary action.

Assistant Executive Engineer,
M.I. Sub-Division, Badachana


Paikarapur MIP
Legend
Feature 1
Patiguda Stone Quarry
Untitled Polygon
Paikarapur MIP
Google Earth
Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies
200 m
N


Ranibandha MIP
Legend
Feature 1
Patiguda Stone Quarry
Untitled Polygon
Ranibandh MIP
Rahadpur
Google Earth
Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies
N
200 m

MIPs face threat to existence from stone mining in Jajpur

POST NEWS NETWORK

Jajpur, Oct 29: Regular extraction of black stones from six stone quarries on Rahadpur hill under Dharmasala tehsil in the district has posed a serious threat to the existence of two minor irrigation projects in the area.

The Ranibandh and Paikarapur minor irrigation projects lying close to the hill were set up to provide irrigation facilities to farmers in the district.

The state government is constructing large, medium, minor irrigation projects, dug wells and bore wells to increase the irrigation cover. However, the district administration is allegedly frustrating the objective by catering only for the groups with vested interests.

Quarrying of black stones on Rahadapur hill under Dharmasala tehsil, close to Ranibandh and Paikarapur MIPs is a case in this point. A case against mining of black stones on Rahadapur hill is sub-judice in Orissa High Court. However, the district administration has given six stone quarries on lease ignoring the interest of farmers and the HC case.

It was alleged that the Ranibandh MIP might get extinct due to regular mining of large quantities of black stones.

The existential threat to the two MIPs came to the fore after a social activist, Sarbeshwar Behura, filed a public interest litigation (case no-3065/2018) in High Court, February, 2018. He alleged that over 12 stone quarries are operating in the area without having environmental permission.

He further alleged that the establishment of modern crusher units near the irrigation project and construction of a road in the area has posed serious threat to the existence of the irrigation projects.

Moreover, violation of environment and forest Act and minor mineral concession rules has aggravated air and water pollution in the area.

Earlier, residents had submitted a memorandum to the Collector demanding a joint probe into the irregularities. They alleged they often face drought like conditions despite presence of two MIPs. Later, the district administration clamped prohibitory order Section-44 in the area.

Behura also submitted the copies of the memorandum submitted to the Collector while filing the PIL. State revenue secretary, forest and environment secretary, member secretary, state pollution control board chief engineer and executive engineer of MIPs were made party to the case.

A bench of the High Court heard the matter and directed the Collector to decide on the matter within six weeks and submit a report to it, August 6, 2019. However, the administration started leasing out the stone quarries to interested bidders instead of implementing the HC order. Interestingly, the administration has leased out six quarries while the remaining six quarries are operating illegally.

The complainant again went to HC and a contempt case was filed. The HC hearing the matter has issued a notice to the parties, October 20, 2020. Collector Chakraborty Singh Rathore held discussions with Behura and sought reply from the MIP authorities in this regard.

Reportedly the state government has sanctioned Rs 8 lakh from critical fund in 2017-18 fiscal over Rs 4 lakh in two phases for concretization of the canal from non-plan budget in 2015-16 fiscal, around Rs 9 lakh in 2017-18 fiscal and Rs 19 lakh in 2019-20 fiscal.

ANNEXURE-2

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
MINOR IRRIGATION SUB- DIVISION, BARACHANA
No.82./. Dt 31.01.2018

To,

The Tahasildar Dharmasala.

Sub: - Quarring of Black stone in the Reservoir area of Paikarapur M.I.P.

Sir,

In inviting a kind reference to the subject cited above it is to intimate that, the Paikarapur MIP is a reservoir project in village- Paikarapur, G.P-Mahisara having catchment area of 1.30sq km with design ayacut of 41.00Ha khariff and certified ayacut of 87.80Ha khariff.

Due to Blasting of stone in **Rahadpur Black stone Quarry** (Dankari south side) the basin of the Paikarapur dam is silted up by the debries from quarry dust for which the capacity of the water spread area is decreasing and also the ayacut area of the project is also affected due shortage of water in the reservoir.The project is situated in a drought prone area and most of the ayacutdars are **SC and ST** Catogories.The ayacutdars of village Paikarapur and Turanga are complaining in higher offices for non aviability of water due to Silting of basin area of the project.

Therefore it is requested to kindly make an enquiry under intimation to the undersigned and ensure that no quarrying is being done inside the reservoir area of Paikarapur M.I.P.

This is for favour of kind information and immediate necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

31/01/18

Assistant Executive Engineer,
M.I. Sub-Division, Barachana

Memo No:- Dated:-31.01.2018

Copy submitted to E.E. M.I.Division, Jajpur Vide his instruction on 29.01.2018 on the body of the letter no-686 & 688 dt.18.01.2018 of Chief Engineer M I Odisha, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action and requested the matter may be intimated to the colloctor in this regard for immediate necessary action.

Assistant Executive Engineer,
M.I. Sub-Division, Badachana

ANNEXURE-3

MIPs face threat to existence from stone mining in Jajpur

POST NEWS NETWORK

Jajpur, Oct 29: Regular extraction of black stones from six stone quarries on Rahadpur hill under Dharmasala tehsil in the district has posed a serious threat to the existence of two minor irrigation projects in the area.

The Ranibandh and Paikarapur minor irrigation projects lying close to the hill were set up to provide irrigation facilities to farmers in the district.

The state government is constructing large, medium, minor irrigation projects, dug wells and bore wells to increase the irrigation cover. However, the district administration is allegedly frustrating the objective by catering only for the groups with vested interests.

Quarrying of black stones on Rahadapur hill under Dharmasala tehsil, close to Ranibandh and Paikarapur MIPs is a case in this point. A case against mining of black stones on Rahadapur hill is sub-judice in Orissa High Court. However, the district administration has given six stone quarries on lease ignoring the interest of farmers and the HC case.

It was alleged that the Ranibandh MIP might get extinct due to regular mining of large quantities of black stones.

The existential threat to the two MIPs came to the fore after a social activist, Sarbeshwar Behura, filed a public interest litigation (case no-3065/2018) in High Court, February, 2018. He alleged that over 12 stone quarries are operating in the area without having environmental permission.

He further alleged that the establishment of modern crusher units near the irrigation project and construction of a road in the area has posed serious threat to the existence of the irrigation projects.

Moreover, violation of environment and forest Act and minor mineral concession rules has aggravated air and water pollution in the area.

Earlier, residents had submitted a memorandum to the Collector demanding a joint probe into the irregularities. They alleged they often face drought like conditions despite presence of two MIPs. Later, the district administration clamped prohibitory order Section-44 in the area.

Behura also submitted the copies of the memorandum submitted to the Collector while filing the PIL. State revenue secretary, forest and environment secretary, member secretary, state pollution control board chief engineer and executive engineer of MIPs were made party to the case.

A bench of the High Court heard the matter and directed the Collector to decide on the matter within six weeks and submit a report to it, August 6, 2019. However, the administration started leasing out the stone quarries to interested bidders instead of implementing the HC order. Interestingly, the administration has leased out six quarries while the remaining six quarries are operating illegally.

The complainant again went to HC and a contempt case was filed. The HC hearing the matter has issued a notice to the parties, October 20, 2020. Collector Chakraborty Singh Rathore held discussions with Behura and sought reply from the MIP authorities in this regard.

Reportedly the state government has sanctioned Rs 8 lakh from critical fund in 2017-18 fiscal over Rs 4 lakh in two phases for concretization of the canal from non-plan budget in 2015-16 fiscal, around Rs 9 lakh in 2017-18 fiscal and Rs 19 lakh in 2019-20 fiscal.

OFFICE C
RURAL
Email: rd_bgh@yahoo.co
e-Procuremer

No.O-482:- 1. Name of the Work : C of Bargarh. 2. EMD : 1 (One) % of E

Procurement Officer	Bid identification No.
1	2
Executive Engineer, Rural Works Division, Bargarh	ONLINE-BGH-05 of 2020-21

Further details can be seen from th

ANNEXURE-4

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

E-Mail

No. CPCB/IPC-II/NGT-OA 304 of 2019/2020/

May 12, 2020

To,

The Member Secretary,
State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees,
(As per list enclosed)

Sub.: In reference to Hon'ble NGT OA No. 304/2019 order dated-28.02.2020-reg.

Sir/Ma'am,

Hon'ble NGT in its order dated-09.10.2019 in OA No. 304/2019 observed that the Kerala SPCB has permitted stone quarrying beyond 50 m from residence and public roads, and directed the SPCB to revisit the existing criterion based on an appropriate study. Further, in its order dated-28.02.2020 the NGT noted that "a report has been filed by the Kerala State PCB on 17.12.2019 reitreating the distance criteria of 50 mtrs. and mentioning that no study is available with the CPCB", and the NGT expressed that "We are of the view, as earlier observed that the distance of 50 mtrs. for stone quarry, particularly when blasts are involved, is highly inadequate and can have deleterious effect on noise and air pollution, environment and public health.", and directed CPCB to examine and lay down more stringent conditions and appropriately longer distance within one month and convey the same to the State Boards.

Accordingly, in compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dt.-28.02.2020 in OA No. 304/2019, CPCB has examined the matter and prepared a report on **Distance Criteria for Permitting Stone Quarrying**, which is enclosed for consideration and adoption by SPCB in consent mechanism.

Yours faithfully,

12/5/20

(Nazimuddin)
Additional Director &
Divisional Head – IPC - II

Encl.: As above

DISTANCE CRITERIA FOR PERMITTING STONE QUARRYING

1.0 Preamble:

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated-28.02.2020 in the matter of M. Haridasan & Ors. Vs. State of Kerala in OA No. 304/2019 observed that a distance of 50 metres for stone quarry, particularly when blasts are involved, is highly inadequate and can have deleterious effect on noise and air pollution, environment and public health and accordingly, directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to examine and lay down more stringent conditions and appropriately longer distance.

2.0 Stone Quarrying:

Stone is classified as minor minerals under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957. As per provisions of MMDR Act, the administrative and legal control over minor minerals vests with State Governments and empowered to make rules to govern minor minerals.

Stone Quarrying / Mining is an activity where extraction of stone is done from hillocks or mountain or ground surface having geological mineral deposits. The stone extracted from stone quarry are used either as construction materials or in stone crushers to produce rori/bajri and dust.

Systematic Mining (formation of benches) is done by blasting and drilling, to loosen up the rock materials followed by fragmentation of large size into smaller size. The reduced size material is then loaded and transferred to stone crushers for further processing in order to obtain necessary sizes required for final use. The blasting and drilling during mining operation have environmental impacts and requires mitigation measures to minimise the impacts on environment and nearby habitations.

3.0 Minor Mineral Concession Rules

As per sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act 67 of 1957), State Government has to make Rules for regulating the grant of quarry lease, mining lease/permit, mineral concessions and purposes connected in respect of minor minerals.

Accordingly, State Governments have framed rules and defined the criteria of minimum distance of minor mineral mining from different locations based on the type of mining used. **(Annexure I)**.

Minimum distance prescribed by various states is vary with respect to mining operation of minor mineral involved. In general, minimum distance prescribed by states such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Manipur are:

- In the range of **45 - 200 m** from any reservoir, canal, public works such as public roads and **buildings**
- In the range of **45 - 100 m** from any railway line / area
- In the range of **60 - 100 m** from National Highway, State Highway and other roads and **10 m** from village roads

Various states have further prescribed minimum distance based on the use of blasting in mining operation of minor mineral, as follow:

Kerala:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a range of **50 – 100 m** from the boundary line of any railway line, bridges, reservoirs, tanks, **residential buildings**, Government protected monuments, canals, rivers, public roads having vehicular traffic, any other public works or the boundary walls of places of worship whereas, when no blasting is involved, range of **50-75 m** is prescribed as minimum distance.

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a distance of **200 m** from the boundary line of any railway line reservoir, tank bund, canal, or other public works and **public structures** or any public road or building whereas, when no blasting is involved, minimum distance of **50 m** is defined.

Jammu & Kashmir:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a distance of **500 m** from the outer periphery of the defined limits of a National Highway, Railway line, State Highway, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Road (ODRs) whereas, when no blasting is involved, minimum distance of **150 m** is defined.

Assam:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a distance of **250 m** from the outer periphery of the defined limits of any **village habitation**, National Highway, State Highway and other roads whereas, when no blasting is involved, minimum distance of **50 m** is defined.

Note: Distance criteria defined by various states, has been defined from the outer edge of the cutting or outer edge of the bank, as the case may be and in the case of a building horizontally from the plinth thereof.

4.0 Criteria of Danger Zone: Directorate General of Mines Safety

As per Directorate General of Mines Safety circular no. - DGMS (SOMA)/ (Tech) Cir No. 2 of 2003 Dt. 31/01/2003 **(Annexure II)**, on subject of **Dangers due to blasting projectiles**, all places within the radius of **500 m** from the place of firing to be treated as danger zone and accordingly, all person in danger zone to take protection in substantially built shelter at the time of blasting.

Further, mine manager to control the throw and to prevent ejection of flying fragments within a safe distance with the use of refined blasting practices as well as developed explosives and accessories such as controlled blasting Technique with milli-second delay detonators / electric shock tubes/ cord relays or use of sequential blasting machines or by adequately muffling of holes etc.

5.0 Criteria of no blasting distance around blast sites: Indiana Department of Natural Resource, USA

(Source: Citizen Guide to Coal Mine Blasting in Indiana)

Indiana Department of Natural Resource, USA has stated that the blasting not to be conducted within **300 feet** (~ **91 m**) of an **occupied dwelling** or school, church or hospital, public building, community or institutional building.

6.0 Conclusion:

In view of available information, following minimum distance criteria may be considered for permitting stone quarrying by SPCBs:

Mining Type		Minimum Distance	Locations
A.	**When Blasting is not involved**	**100 m**	Residential/Public buildings, Inhabited sites, Protected monuments, Heritage sites, National / State Highway, District roads, Public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridges, Dams, Reservoirs, River, Canals, ~~or~~ Lakes or Tanks, or any other locations to be considered by States.
B.	**When Blasting is involved**	**200 m ****	

****Note**: *The regulations for danger zone (500 m) prescribed by Directorate General of Mines Safety also have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment.*

However, if any states is already having stringent criteria than the above for minor mineral mining (i.e. more prescribed distances than the above), the same shall be applicable.

******

Annexure I

State	Type of Mining	Distance	Location	Remarks
Kerala	Quarry	100 m	Minimum distance from boundary of quarry operation area to residential buildings, places of worship, public buildings, public road, river or lake, railway line and bridges.	Quarry distance as per SPCB circular no. PCB/TAC/WP/236/ 2006 dated13-6-2007.
	Laterite Quarry	50 m	Minimum distance to residences and other establishments (m)	Laterite Quarry distance as per SPCB circular no. PCB/T4/115/97 dated 20-7-2011
	Quarrying where explosives are used	100 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, bridges, reservoirs, tanks, residential buildings, Government protected monuments, canals, rivers, public roads having vehicular traffic, any other public works or the boundary walls of places of worship	Kerala Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1967
		50 m	Minimum distance from any burial grounds or burning ghats or forest lands	
	Quarrying where explosives are not used	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line and any bridge on National Highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, tanks, canals, rivers, bridges, public roads, other public works, residential buildings, the boundary walls of places of worship, burial grounds, burning ghats or any Government protected monuments or forest lands	
Karnataka	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary line of any railway line reservoir, tank bund, canal, or other public works and public structures or any public road or building.	Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1994
	No blasting is involved	50 m		
Maharashtra	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary of any railway line, any reservoir, canal, road, river, nallah, irrigation works or public works or building.	Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction (Development and Regulation) Rules 2013
	No blasting is involved	50 m		
Goa and Daman & Diu	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary of any railway line, any reservoir, canal, road or public works or buildings	The Goa, Daman and Diu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1985
	No blasting is involved	50 m		
Gujarat	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from any road, notified reservoirs, canal, national highway, state highway, boundary of any railway line, public works, cities, towns, villages and other approved continuous habitations.	Gujarat Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2017
	No blasting is involved	50 m	Minimum distance from any road (excluding a village road or other district road), notified reservoirs, canal, national highway, state highway, boundary of any railway line, public works, cities, towns, villages and other approved continuous habitations.	

Rajasthan	Minor Mineral Mining	45 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, under or beneath any ropeway or ropeway trestle or station or from any public roads (excluding mines approach road or village roads), reservoir, canal or other public place or buildings, pillars of railway and road bridge or inhabited site.	Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2017
Madhya Pradesh	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site	Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules 1996
Punjab	Minor Mineral Mining	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or bridges	Punjab Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1964
		60 m	Minimum distance from national highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir tank canal roads or other public works or buildings or inhabited sites	
Tamil Nadu	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or under or beneath any ropeway or any ropeway trestle or station or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings	Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959
Orissa	Minor Mineral Mining	100 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, National Highway, late Highway or any reservoir	Orissa Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2004
		50 m	Minimum distance from any tank, canal, road (other than a National or State Highway or other public works of buildings or inhabited sites), public roads, public buildings, temples, reservoirs, dams, burial ground, railway track monuments, heritage sites, etc.	
Chhattisgarh	Minor Mineral Mining	300 m	Minimum distance from sensitive area like radio station, doordarshan kendra, defence establishment etc. of the Central and State Government	Chhattisgarh Minor Mineral Rules 1996
		100 m	Minimum distance from abadi, school, hospital and other public places, buildings and habited sites	
		75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, bridge or highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from tank, river banks, reservoir, canal	
		10 m	Minimum distance from grameen kachcha road	
Bihar	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or from any reservoir, public road, canal or other public work or buildings or inhabited site	Bihar Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1972
		10 m	Minimum distance from any village roads	
Uttar Pradesh	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or from any reservoir, canal or other public works, such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site	Uttar Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Rules 1963
		10 m	Minimum distance from any village roads	
Himachal Pradesh	Minor Mineral Mining	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or bridges	Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Revised Rules 1971
		60 m	Minimum distance from National Highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, tank, canal, roads or other public works or buildings or inhabited sites	
		50 m	Minimum distance for all type of mining from any river banks (except in cases of ordinary sand)	

Jammu & Kashmir	Mining where excavation require use of explosives	500 m	Minimum distance from outer periphery of the defined limits of a National Highway, Railway line, State Highway, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Road (ODRs)	Jammu & Kashmir Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1962
	Mining where excavation does not require use of explosives	150 m	Minimum distance from outer periphery of the defined limits of a National Highway, Railway line, State Highway, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Road (ODRs)	
	Minor Mineral Mining	100 m	Minimum distance from any other public roads	
		50 m	Minimum distance from upstream as well as downstream of water works, head works or hydraulic works as defined under the J&K Water Resources (Regulation and Management) Act, 2010.	
		25 m	Minimum distance from any 'embankment' or 'flood embankment' as defined under the J&K Water Resources (Regulation and Management) Act, 2010.	
West Bengal	Minor Mineral Mining	5000 m	Minimum distance from a barrage axis or dam or a river	West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules 2002
		200 m	Minimum distance from any hydraulic structure, reservoir, bridge, canal, road and other public works or buildings	
		200 m	Minimum distance from both sides of any river bridge or culvert over any waterway or from any embankment and structural works of the Irrigation and Waterways Department	
		100 m	Minimum distance from any Railway land	
Sikkim	Minor Mineral Mining	60 m	Minimum distance from bridges oh highways	Sikkim Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2016
		50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or any reservoirs, canals or other public works, or buildings	
Assam	Mining where excavation require use of explosives	250 m	Minimum distance from the outer periphery of the defined limits of any village habitation, National Highway, State Highway and other roads	Assam Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2013
	Mining where excavation does not require use of explosives	50 m	Minimum distance from outer periphery of the defined limits of any village habitation, National Highway, State Highway and other roads	
	Minor Mineral Mining	500 m	Minimum distance from major structures like R.C.C. bridges, Guide bund etc.	
		75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or bridges	
Meghalaya	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or under or beneath any rope way or any ropeway trestle or station, or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site	Meghalaya Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2016
		10 m	Minimum distance from any village roads	
Manipur	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, canal or other public works, or buildings.	Manipur Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2012

Annexure II

No.DGMS (SOMA)/(Tech)Cir.No.2 of 2003 Dhanbad, Dated the 31st January 2003.

To All Owners, Agents & Managers of mines.

Subject: Dangers due to blasting projectiles.

Accidents due to projectiles ejecting from blasting had been a major source of accident in both below ground and opencast workings. Under the existing provisions of Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, before a shot is charged, stemmed or fired the shotfirer/blaster is required, amongst other things to ensure that all persons within a radius of 300m from the place of firing (referred to hereinafter as danger Zone) have taken proper shelter, apart from giving sufficient warning by efficient signals or other means approved by the manager over the entire zone. There had been, however, a number of instances where flying fragments due to blasting had ejected not only within but also beyond the danger Zone, resulting into serious and even fatal accidents.

This Directorate from time to time had drawn the attention of all concerned about the dangers from flying projectiles through issue of DGMS Circulars Viz. Circular Tech. 15/1977 and 8/1982. Recently, however, another fatal accident occurred due to same reason.

Enquiry into the accident revealed that in an open cast coal mine, overburden had been kept dumped against the free face of OB bench. 12 No. first row of holes were left uncharged because of spontaneous heating in the seam below, 17 holes of 150mm 6.5m Depth drilled in 7m x 5m Pattern (spacing & burden) charged with 75 kg/hole and 42 holes of 6.5m depth 250mm dia drilled in 6m x 6m pattern charged with 130 kg/hole were blasted. The projectiles ejected due to blasting travelled for a distance of about 412m in the reverse direction away from the free face and hit a mechanical supervisor. The enquiry further revealed that the deceased had taken proper shelter in a blasting shelter but had come out of the shelter immediately on hearing to the sound of blast and was subsequently hit by the projectiles.

Over years there had been refinement of blasting practices as well as development in explosives and accessories, whereby it is possible to control the throw and prevent ejection of flying fragments within a safe distance, with relative ease. There is, therefore, no reason why such type of accident should continue to occur.

The matter is brought to your attention so that following corrective measures are taken in case similar conditions exists in any mine under your control.

(1) In the interest of safety to treat all the places within a radius of 500m of the place of firing as the danger zone, all persons who are required to remain within the danger zone at the time of blasting should take protection in substantially built shelter.

(2) Formulate a code of practice for controlled blasting Technique with milli-second delay detonators/ electric shock tubes/ cord relays or use of sequential blasting machines or by adequately muffling of holes including precautions to be taken during blasting operation until all clear signal given by blaster.

(3) Training of persons and their helpers engaged in such blasting operation.

(Dashrath Singh)
Director-General of Mines Safety.

Item No. 09 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 304/2019

(With report dated 09.07.2020)

M. Haridasan & Ors. Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Kerala Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 21.07.2020

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S. P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

Respondent(s): Ms. Soni Singh, Advocate for CPCB
Mr. Jogy Scaria, Advocate for KSPCB

ORDER

1. The Issue for consideration is the safeguards in operation of stone quarries close to residences and public roads. At present, the Kerala State PCB has permitted the stone quarry beyond 50 mtrs. from residences and public roads.

2. The Tribunal considered the matter on 28.02.2020. Finding the distance to be inadequate, CPCB was required to consider the matter and report. It was observed:

> *"2. Accordingly, a report has been filed by the Kerala State PCB on 17.12.2019 retreating the distance criteria of 50 mtrs. and mentioning that no study is available with the CPCB.*

3. *We are of the view, as earlier observed that the* ***distance of 50 mtrs. for stone quarry, particularly when blasts are involved, is highly inadequate and can have deleterious effect on noise and air pollution, environment and public health.***

4. *In view of above, we direct the* ***CPCB to examine and lay down more stringent conditions and appropriately longer distance within one month and convey the same to the State Boards.*** *The State Board may take further action accordingly. Compliance reports be filed before the next date by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in."*

3. Accordingly, the CPCB has filed its report on 09.07.2020 concluding as follows:

"6.0 Conclusion:

In view of available information, following minimum distance criteria may be considered for permitting stone quarrying by SPCBs:

Mining Type		***Minimum Distance***	***Locations***
A.	***When Blasting is not involved***	***100 m***	*Residential/Public buildings, Inhabitedsites, locations to be considered by States.*
B.	***When Blasting is involved***	***200 m*** **	

****Note:* *The regulations for danger zone (500 m) prescribed by Directorate General of Mines Safety also have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment.*

However, if any states is already having stringent criteria than the above for minor mineral mining (i.e. more prescribed distances than the above), the same shall be applicable."

4. In view of the above, the said criteria be followed throughout India. The CPCB may monitor compliance.

A copy of this order be sent to the CPCB and all the State PCBs/PCCs by email for compliance.

The application is disposed of.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S. P. Wangdi, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

July 21, 2020
Original Application No. 304/2019
AK

ANNEXURE-5

PRE – FEASIBILITY REPORT FOR

CLUSTER-7 MINE WHICH IS CONSTITUTED OF RAHADPUR HILLOCKS OVER AN AREA OF 104.77ACRES OR 42.40 HECTARES

AT VILL: RAHADPUR

TAHASIL: DHARMASALA,

DISTRICT: JAJPUR, ODISHA

NAME OF THE APPLICANT

TAHASILDAR, DHARMASALA

DIST: JAJPUR, ODISHA

ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT

M/S KALYANI LABORATORIES PVT LTD

PLOT NO.78/944, PAHALA

BHUBANESWAR-752101

Document No. : KLPL-EIA/MM/(B1)2020-15		**Document Name: Pre Feasibility Report for Mining of Cluster-7 mine which is constituted of Rahadpur hillocks over an area of 42.40 hectares at vill: Rahadpur, Jajpur, Odisha.**	
Rev. No.: 01	**Date-21.03.2020**	**Copy No.:** 01	**Signature of EIA Co-ordinator**

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cluster-7 mine which is constituted of Rahadpur hillocks comes under ownership of Tahasildar of Dharmasala. Accordingly quarry leases for building stone, road metal comprising 12nos. hillocks i.e. Rahadpur hillocks of lease areas covering a total mineralized area of 104.77 acres or 42.40 hectares located in village Rahadpur under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur district, Odisha. The total area is non-forest Govt. land as envisaged from the Land Schedule. As per Notification of MoEF & CC vide S.O. No. 3977(E), Appendix- XI, dated the 14th August, 2018; Cluster-7 (Rahadpur hillocks) over total mineralized area of 104.77 acres or 42.40 Hectares is categorized as 'B1' & required Environmental Clearance. The mining plan for Cluster-7 constituted of Rahadpur building stone quarry has been approved by the Deputy Director Mines Jajpur Road Circle, Jajpur Road Odisha vide letter no.316 on dated 19.02.2020.

The lease area in favour of Applicant Tahasildar of Dharmasala, District Jajpur, Odisha, for excavation of building stone quarry over an area of 104.77 acres or 42.40 hectares is 73L/1 and is bounded by the latitudes 20°46'15.87" N to 20°45'47.37" N and longitudes 86°01'25.93" E to 86°02'09.17" E as per survey. The nearest highway is NH 200 located at a distance of 5.5Km from the lease area. The nearest airport is Bhubaneswar Airport located at a distance of about 63km from the lease area.

The Mine proposed to produce total 11000000 m^3 of building stone/road metal during the plan period (Ten Years).

A total of 712 workers (Skilled-100nos., Semi-skilled-200nos. and Un-skilled-400nos & Mines Manager/Mine Permit Manager-12nos) will be employed during mining operation.

Tube well is the source of water for drinking purpose for the workers. Total water requirement for both domestic and non domestic will be 25KLD. No electricity connection within ML area. However solar lights will be employed for day to day living purposes.

A total of 574464m^3 of top-soil mixed with boulders and pebbles are envisaged to be generated during the plan period in course of mining. It is proposed to store this top-soil in the earmarked site and will be utilized for nearby avenue plantation purpose after separated out from the mixed rock boulders and pebbles. Total cost of the project will be 400Lakhs.

CHAPTER-2

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT / BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.Identification of the project and project proponent:

The Cluster-7 consists of Rahadpur hillock quarry leaseholds comes under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur district, Odisha. Accordingly, quarry leases for Building stone/ Road metal comprising of 12 nos. of lease areas covering a total mineralised area of 104.77Acres or 42.40 Hectares located in village/Mouza Rahadpur of Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha has been/proposed to be leased out to different intenders through auction. The auction process is in progress which includes the approval of Mining Plan and obtaining environmental clearance from concerned authorities over each patch of lease area of the cluster.

As per Notification of MoEF & CC vide S.O. 1533 dated 14th September 2006 and subsequent amendments; Cluster-7 (Lunibar hillocks) over total mineralized area of 104.77 Acres or 42.40 Hectares is categorized as 'B1' & required Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Odisha. The mining plan for Cluster-7 Lunibar building stone quarry has been approved by the Deputy Director Mines Jajpur Road Circle, Jajpur Road Odisha vide letter no.316 on dated 19.02.2020. (Copy attached **Annexure-1)**

2. Brief Description and Nature of the Project

Table no.2.1 List of quarry leases of Cluster-7 (Rahadpur Hillock)

Name of Cluster	Sl. No	Name of Quarry lease	Village/Mouza	Area in Ac	Area in Ha
Cluster-7 (Rahadpur)	1	Rahadpur Block Stone Quarry No.4	Rahadpur	2.02	5
	2	Rahadpur Block Stone Quarry No.5	Rahadpur	2.02	5
	3	Rahadpur Block Stone Quarry No.7	Rahadpur	2.02	5
	4	Rahadpur Black stone quarry	Rahadpur	4.05	10
	5	Rahadpur Black stone quarry	Rahadpur	2.43	6
	6	Rahadpur Black stone quarry	Rahadpur	10.12	25

	7	Rahadpur Block Stone Quarry No.6	Rahadpur	2.83	7
	8	Rahadpur Block Stone Quarry No.10	Rahadpur	2.83	7
	9	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No.1	Rahadpur	3.04	7.5
	10	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No.3/4	Rahadpur	3.04	7.5
	11	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No.8	Rahadpur	2.83	7
	12	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No.9/5	Rahadpur	3.03	7.5
	Total			**42.26**	**99.5**

The individual quarry lease areas of the hillock under reference have either been auctioned or to be auctioned for long term quarry lease of 10 years for building stone/ Road metal by the Tahasildar, Dharmasala of Jajpur District, Odisha. Based on the auction and the surface plan provided by the auctioneer, the respective auction holders of individual quarry lease areas would obtain statutory clearances like approved mining plan and environmental clearance etc. from the concerned authorities before execution of the QL areas

However, the quarry lease areas of Cluster-7(Rahadpur hilllocks) are located within a distance of 500m. Therefore, as per Notification of MOEFCC vide S.O. 1533 dated 14th September 2006 and subsequent amendments environmental clearance for the cluster is required to be obtained for individual auctioned quarry lease areas. for operation of mining. As per the above Notification, Cluster-7 (Rahadpur hillocks) over total mineralized area of 104 Acres or 42.40 Hectares is categorized as 'B2' (>/= 25ha & </= 100ha) category for consideration of environmental clearance. The present document is prepared, as mining plan is a pre-requisite to apply for/obtain environmental clearance.

The pre-requisite mining plan of the cluster-7(Rahadpur hillocks) has been prepared for the ensuing ten years (Plan Period) and has been approved vide the Deputy Director Mines Jajpur Road Circle, Jajpur Road Odisha vide letter no.316 on dated 19.02.2020.

i. Need of the Project and Importance to Country & Region

The stones mostly used in the building & road metal, and it also used in walls, foundation etc. The mining project will also provide employment to the local people. The applicant will allocate funds for the socio economic development of the area like medical facilities, domestic water

supply & other social work.

ii. Domestic/ Export markets:

For construction purpose the total 11,000,00 Cum/annum building stone/road metal of the cluster-7 area will be dispatched to domestic end users.

No material will be exported at present. However, based on demand in the international market part of the material may be exported.

iii. Employment Generation (Direct/ Indirect) due to project:

Table no.2.2 Management & Supervisory Personnel

Sl. No	Designation	Qualification	Numbers
1.	Mines Manager/Mine Permit Manager	Second class Manager's Certificate of Competency (DGMS)/ Permit Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency (DGMS)	12
2.	Skilled	--	**100**
3.	Semi-skilled	--	**200**
4.	Unskilled	--	**400**
Total			**712**

CHAPTER-3

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

i. Type of Project :

The Cluster-7 consists of 12nos of mines in, Rahadpur hillocks located within a lateral distance of 500m from each other. This cluster comes under ownership of Tahasildar, Dharmasala and accordingly, quarry leases for Building stone/ Road metal comprising 12 nos. of lease areas covering a total mineralized area of 104.77Acres or 42.40 Hectares located in village/Mouza Rahadpur of Tahasil Dharmasala & District Jajpur, Odisha has been/ proposed to be leased out to different intenders through auction. The auction process is in progress which includes the approval of Mining Plan and obtaining requisite statutory clearance from concerned authorities over each patch of lease area of the cluster.

It is evident that demonstrated The mineable reserve has been estimated in similar manner as geological reserve leaving 7.5m safety zone barrier all along the hillock area boundary and maintaining the safety distance of 200 meters from existing revenue habitations, if any and the mineral blocked under benches to maintain safe quarry slope. Thus, the mineable reserve (Probable) for building stone/road metal is worked out to be 114,65,933 cum .

In the cluster-7 area mining of rock mass will be worked out by opencast semi mechanized mining method. Handling of rock mass will be done both manually and by excavators. Handpicks, spade, chisel, hammer will be used by manual labors for sorting and sizing. Loosening of rock mass will be done by drilling and blasting. The excavated rock mass will be loaded in to 10T/20T capacity tippers/trucks by excavators. As the loading, drilling and transportation will be partly achieved through use of machineries, the mines come under semi-mechanized category.

ii. Project Location:

Cluster-7 (Rahadpur hillock) is featured in the Survey of India Toposheet No. 73 L/1 and bounded between the latitudes 20°46'15.87" N to 20°45'47.37" N and longitudes 86°01'25.93" E to 86°02'09.17" E and is located at a distance of 42 Km from District head quarters of Jajpur, and is at a distance of 80 Km from the state capital Bhubaneswar.

The area has been surveyed through hand held GPS for obtaining the co-ordinates and RL's of the required points. However, the hillock/patch wise co-ordinates of the corner points featuring the targeted cluster-7 area are listed in the Surface Plan (Ref. Plate - III) and also furnished as follows.

Table no.3.1 Coordination points of Cluster-7 (Rahadpur)

Id	Longitude	Latitude
1	86°02'01.17"	20°45'47.44"
2	86°02'01.34"	20°45'48.62"
3	86°01'56.20"	20°45'49.74"
4	86°01'51.54"	20°45'50.52"
5	86°01'50.87"	20°45'50.05"
6	86°01'44.56"	20°45'50.23"
7	86°01'44.49"	20°45'48.64"
8	86°01'37.77"	20°45'47.76"
9	86°01'32.00"	20°45'47.81"
10	86°01'25.93"	20°45'47.62"
11	86°01'26.33"	20°45'53.09"
12	86°01'32.47"	20°45'52.62"
13	86°01'38.47"	20°45'53.26"
14	86°01'44.71"	20°45'53.90"
15	86°01'44.72"	20°45'55.84"
16	86°01'50.74"	20°45'55.19"
17	86°01'53.12"	20°45'55.73"
18	86°01'47.08"	20°45'57.64"
19	86°01'45.51"	20°45'57.95"
20	86°01'40.88"	20°45'58.98"
21	86°01'40.17"	20°45'59.42"
22	86°01'35.51"	20°46'00.84"
23	86°01'36.90"	20°46'07.53"
24	86°01'39.42"	20°46'07.05"
25	86°01'40.34"	20°46'11.80"
26	86°01'40.18"	20°46'12.09"
27	86°01'44.32"	20°46'15.87"
28	86°01'49.10"	20°46'13.14"
29	86°01'45.24"	20°46'10.56"
30	86°01'44.54"	20°46'06.08"
31	86°01'46.64"	20°46'04.84"
32	86°01'48.60"	20°46'04.15"
33	86°01'49.64"	20°46'03.74"
34	86°01'52.43"	20°46'02.61"
35	86°01'52.90"	20°46'02.36"
36	86°01'53.02"	20°46'02.26"
37	86°01'53.18"	20°46'01.90"

38	86°01'53.29"	20°46'01.81"
39	86°01'53.25"	20°46'01.54"
40	86°01'54.16"	20°46'01.22"
41	86°01'54.47"	20°46'01.26"
42	86°01'56.76"	20°46'00.23"
43	86°01'56.93"	20°46'00.25"
44	86°01'57.72"	20°45'59.94"
45	86°01'57.94"	20°45'59.75"
46	86°01'58.47"	20°45'59.53"
47	86°01'59.07"	20°45'59.11"
48	86°01'59.71"	20°45'58.44"
49	86°02'00.71"	20°45'58.72"
50	86°02'01.24"	20°45'58.71"
51	86°02'01.44"	20°45'58.64"
52	86°02'01.78"	20°45'58.12"
53	86°02'01.82"	20°45'57.62"
54	86°02'02.14"	20°45'57.21"
55	86°02'02.52"	20°45'56.96"
56	86°02'02.87"	20°45'56.83"
57	86°02'04.38"	20°45'56.55"
58	86°02'04.98"	20°45'55.75"
59	86°02'05.39"	20°45'55.32"
60	86°02'05.80"	20°45'54.79"
61	86°02'06.34"	20°45'54.86"
62	86°02'06.96"	20°45'54.57"
63	86°02'07.31"	20°45'54.72"
64	86°02'07.95"	20°45'54.39"
65	86°02'08.07"	20°45'54.48"
66	86°02'08.17"	20°45'54.29"
67	86°02'09.17"	20°45'54.23"
68	86°02'08.99"	20°45'53.03"
69	86°02'08.95"	20°45'51.58"
70	86°02'08.58"	20°45'51.18"
71	86°02'07.12"	20°45'49.46"
72	86°02'06.35"	20°45'48.19"
73	86°02'06.05"	20°45'47.56"
74	86°02'03.74"	20°45'47.39"
75	86°02'03.46"	20°45'47.38"
76	86°02'03.30"	20°45'47.38"
77	86°02'02.52"	20°45'47.37"
78	86°01'42.3"	20°46'22.00"
79	86°01'45.00"	20°46'21.6"
80	86°01'40.8"	20°46'15.3"
81	86°01'37.8"	20°46'17.6"

iii. Details of alternate sites considered and the basis of selecting the proposed site, particularly the environmental considerations gone into should be highlighted.

As it is a mining project no alternate site has been considered for the project.

Size or Magnitude of Operation:

Reserve Estimation

The reserve is estimated based on local parameters. Predominantly, the reserve is estimated on the basis of field geological mapping and observations of existing quarries over the cluster-7 area. As discussed, Cluster-7 consists of nos. of individual quarry leases of Rahadpur hillock. Rahadpur hillock area boundary has been depicted following the mineralized area of the hillock. Accordingly, geological as well as mineable reserves in different categories have been estimated along one section line over the Cluster-7 (Rahadpur Hillock).

Geological Reserve/Resource

The reserve is estimated based on local parameters. Predominantly, the reserve is estimated on the basis of field geological mapping and observations of existing quarries over the cluster-7 area. As discussed, Cluster-7 consists of one hillock i.e., Rahadpur.

However, the reserve of the cluster-7 has been estimated by considering the following parameters.

i) Based on the above consideration, site specificity & chosen local parameter, the reserve has been estimated in cum for building stone/ road metal by cross sectional area method, i.e., multiplying cross sectional area with length of influence and recovery factor to obtain the total volume of rock mass.

ii) The reserve has been calculated under probable & possible categories for Building stone/Road metal.

iii) Excavated quarries exist up to various depths over the cluster-7 area under reference. From the field study and observations of existing quarries, it is revealed that the area is partly covered with soil mixed rock boulders/pebbles of about 1.5m of thickness followed by in-situ granite gneiss/charnockite/migmatite rock mass. Existing quarries over the area are worked out up to various depths and the rock mass is exposed up to a lowest extent of 35mRL.

iv) Based on the above field observations, geological reserve is estimated considering 15 m below the lowest extent of exposed rock mass in existing quarries as probable limit over the

Cluster-7 area. Hence, geological reserve under probable category having higher confidence level has been estimated up to of 20mRL

v) Possible category having less confidence level has been estimated up to 17 mRL in Cluster-7 below the probable reserve over the area.

vi) In the Cluster-7 area, one cross section G1 –G1' has been drawn tentatively across the trend of the rock mass covering three existing quarries.

vii) The length of influence for geological and mineable reserve calculation has been given in reserve calculation tables.

viii) Excepting the top soil with rock pebbles/boulders cover, the total rock mass can be excavated. The rock mass over the area is partly weathered, fractured and soft. Therefore, as observed from the existing quarries the recovery factor of rock mass suitable for building stone/road metal has been taken as 70%. Rest 30% has been considered as waste material over the area.

Based on the above parameters, the geological reserve (Probable & Possible) for building stone/road metal has been estimated as 222,86,572 cum.

Table no.3.2 Geological Reserve o f Building Stone: Cluster-7

SECTION CONSIDERED	LENGTH OF INFLUENCE(m)	X-AREA OF ROCK MASS (m^2)	VOL. OF ROCK MASS (m^3)	SALEABLE ROCK IN (m3)	WASTE ROCK IN (m3)	X-AREA OF SOIL (m^2)	VOL. OF SOIL (m^3)	CATEGORY
A	B	C	D=BXC	E=D X .70	F=D X .30	E	F=E XB	G
G1-G1'	770	39765	30619050	21433335	9185715	752	579040	PROBABLE
	770	1583	1218910	853237	365673	0	0	POSSIBLE
TOTAL		**41348**	**31837960**	**22286572**	**9551388**	**9551388**	**579040**	

Mineable Reserve:

The mineable reserve (Probable) for building stone/road metal is worked out to be 114,65,933 cum over the cluster-7.

Table no.3.3 Mineable Reserve o f Building Stone: Cluster-7

SECTION CONSIDERED	LENGTH OF INFLUENCE(m)	X-AREA OF ROCK MASS (m^2)	VOL. OF ROCK MASS (m^3)	SALEABLE	WASTE	X-AREA OF SOIL (m^2)	VOL. OF SOIL (m^3)	CATEGORY
A	B	C	D=BXC	E=D X .70	F=D X .30	G	H=GXB	I
G1-G1'	768	21328	16379904	11465933	3439780	748	574464	PROBABLE
TOTAL		**21328**	**16379904**	**11465933**	**3439780**	**748**	**574464**	

Safety zone:

Barrier of 7.5 m has been taken into account all along the mineralized area boundary of separate hillock patches of the cluster-7. So the mineable reserve has been estimated excluding the reserve coming within the safety zone and the mineral blocked under benches to maintain safe quarry slope of the respective hillock/patch. However, except the peripheral quarry lease areas of the respective hillock/patch, other safety zones of inner individual quarry lease areas are proposed to be excavated after obtaining permission from DGMS.

iv. Project descriptions with process details (A schematic diagram / Flow chart Showing the project layout, components of the project etc, should be given)

Mining method

The mining activities will be carried out in the Cluster-7 area by semi- mechanized means with deploying Excavator/Loader of small capacity. The number and capacity of machines will vary as per the approved mining plan of the respective lease area of the cluster-7 area. However, considering the maximum production per annum over the cluster area the tentative number and capacity of machines to be used are as follows:

Table no.3.4 Details of tentative number and capacity of machines

Name	Capacity	Number
Excavator/ Loader	0.9/2.1 m^3	20
Wagon drill	-	8

Jack hammer & compressor	-	15
Tippers /Trucks	10T/20T	50/70

Proposed pit face lay out

As discussed, no particular pit lay out is feasible to be proposed over the Cluster-7 area as it comprises of small individual quarries. The development for the ensuing plan period would be proposed in the respective approved mining plan of the particular quarry in the Cluster-7 area. However, the quarries in Cluster-7 will have benches having height varying from 3m to 6m with bench width equal or more than the height to facilitate smooth running of vehicles and machineries.

Quarry Floor Level (RL) at the end of plan period of the concession:

As no particular pit lay out is feasible to be followed over the Cluster-7 area, different quarry floor levels will be maintained as per the respective approved mining plan of that particular quarry lease. The development for the ensuing plan period has been proposed in the respective approved mining plan of the particular quarry in the Cluster-7 area. However, after 10 years (lease period) of mining the tentative bottom RLs of Cluster-7 will be 32.8 mRL and after 5 years of mining the tentative bottom RLs will be 20 mRL. at the northern part of the lease area and 101.8 mRL. at the southern part of the lease area. Similarly, at the end of conceptual (life of mine) the bottom RL of Cluster -7 will be 20 mRL. The quarries are proposed on the hill slope of the particular cluster. During monsoon the run-off water will flow from the quarry bottom along the natural slope. Hence, there will be no water accumulation inside the quarry at quarry bottom.

Quantity of mineral to be won (Annual Level of Production)

Based on the demand of building stone/road metal as revealed by the respective lessees, a maximum of 11,000, 00 cum of building stone/road metal will be extracted per annum from the Cluster-7area. As no particular pit lay out will be followed over the Cluster-7area, the detail calculation of year wise annual level production during the ensuing plan period is not possible. However, year wise proposed tentative maximum production of building stone/road metal during the plan period of ten years over the Cluster-7 area is given as follows

Table 3.5: Proposed Tentative Maximum Production of Building Stone/Road Metal during Plan Period (Ten Years)

Sl. No.	Year	Cluster-7 in cum
1.	First	11,00,000
2.	Second	11,00,000
3.	Third	11,00,000
4.	Fourth	11,00,000
5.	Fifth	11,00,000
6.	Sixth	11,00,000
7.	Seventh	11,00,000
8.	Eighth	11,00,000
9.	Ninth	11,00,000
10.	Tenth	11,00,000
Sub -Total		**110,00,000**

Bench Geometry

Conventional method of mining will be adopted in the Cluster-7 area. In the present plan period it is proposed to shape the quarry with bench heights of 3 m to 6m (max). The width of the benches will be kept either equal or more than the height. The slope of the individual bench will be maintained at around 80^0 to 85^0 with ultimate pit slope of less than 45^0. Mine road will be maintained between benches for easy movement of workers and vehicles. Suitable gradient of haul road will be maintained in between 1 in 16 to 1 in 20.

Blasting:

Deep hole blasting as well as jack hammer drilling and blasting will be practised in the Cluster-7 area. For the purpose, licensed contractors will be utilised by the respective auction holders/lessee. The nearest habitation is around 1.0 km away from the area.

Safety precautions to be adopted:

Controlled blasting technique will be adopted to minimize the ground vibration and to avoid flying of rocks. Blasting will be undertaken when there will be least movement of people. Guards will be deployed at main access to the area at the time of blasting. Over charge of explosives would be avoided.

Brief description on the method of Procurement and storage of explosives:

The explosives to be used for blasting purpose will be procured by hired licensed blasting contractors by individual lessees from authorised dealers and blasting will be performed by the contractor also. Daily requisition of explosives will be as per the same day requirement. At the end of the blasting surplus explosives will be refunded to the dealer. A daily register will be maintained for total use and refund of explosives.

Timing:

Mining will be done on single shift basis. Timing will be 8 hours from 7AM to Noon and 2PM to 5 PM. Lunch time will be provided between 12 Noon and 2 PM. Timing may be variable from season to season depending upon the sunrise and sunset. Weekly one day will be declared as holiday. The major stages involved in decorative stone mining are as follows.

Loading:

Loading will be done by use of machineries.

Transportation:

The stone excavated from the mines will be transported to the nearby crushers at a distance of about 10-15 Km from the lease area by trucks.

v. Raw material required along with estimated quantity, likely source, marketing area of final products, Mode of transport of raw Material and Finished product.

No raw material required as this is a mining project.

vi. Resource optimization/recycling and reuse envisaged in the project if any, should be briefly outlined.

Not applicable

vii. Availability of water its source, Energy/power requirement and source should be given.

25 KLD of potable water will be required from which 20 KLD of water will be required for drinking & domestic purpose. 3 KLD of water is suggested to be utilized for dust suppression and 2 KLD for plantation purpose. Water will be sourced from bore well. No electricity connection within ML area. However solar lights will be employed for day to day living purposes. Diesel requirement will be 6000 liters/month.

viii. Quantity of wastes to be generated (liquid and solid) and scheme for their Management/disposal.

As the Cluster-7 area is for building stone, suitability of the rock is not dependant on chemical parameters. The Cluster-7 area is partly covered with soil mixed rock boulders/pebbles followed by granite gneiss/charnockite/migmatite deposit. The soil to be generated will be stacked in the earmarked temporary soil stack of the individual QL holders and will be utilised for the plantation purpose to be undertaken around the hillock/patch and adjacent to haul roads of the same in Cluster-7. Moreover, as envisaged, waste to the tune of about 30% of excavation will be generated during mining part of which will be utilised by the respective Lessee for making of mine road and allied infrastructures. These are the portions of total excavation which are not suitable for construction purpose due to weathering and softness. It will not be possible to separate the total waste from the suitable building stone/road metal at the quarry head. It is assumed that around 2/3rd of the generated waste will be transported to the crusher site along with valuable building stone/road metal where these will be sorted out. The remaining 1/3rd of the total waste will be separated at the quarry head and will be stacked in the temporary waste dump of respective quarry lease and will be utilised by the lessee for making of mine road and allied infrastructures. If required, the portion of soil unsuitable for plantation and the wastes will be sold out to intending users for construction purpose after obtaining permission from concerned authority and payment of advance Royalty.

.

CHAPTER-4
SITE ANALYSIS

i. Connectivity

The nearest highway is located at a distance of NH-200 at a distance of 5.5Km from the lease cluster. The mine is approached by internal road which connect the lease to the highway Nearest airport is Bhubaneswar Airport located at a distance of about 63 km.

ii. Land Form, Land use and Land ownership.

Land Schedule of the Precise M.L. area in favour of Tahasil, Dharmasala over an area of 104.77 Acres or 42.40 Hectares in village Rahadpur Tahasil of Dharmasala Jajpur District, Odisha. The total area is non-forest Govt. land. The land details with plot no. and kissam are attached as **Annexure-II.**

iii. Existing land use pattern { agriculture, non-agriculture, forest, water bodies (including area under CRZ)}, shortest distances from the periphery of the project to periphery of the forest, national park, wild life sanctuary, eco sensitive areas, water bodies (distance from the HFL of the river), CRZ. In case of notified industrial area, a copy of the Gazette notification should be given.

The land use pattern of the area comes under hilly waste land category.

iv. Soil classification

Jajpur district is covered by soil mixed with rock boulders/pebbles of about 1.5m to 2m thickness followed by in-situ granite gneiss/charnockite/migmatite rock mass.

v. Climatic data from secondary sources.

. The climate of Jajpur District is normal as per Indian standards. All the seasons arrive in the District at their usual time. The District's average height from the sea level is 331 m and its average rain fall is 1014.5 mm. The average maximum and minimum temperatures are 40 degree C and 10 degree C respectively. Overall, the climate of the District is neither hotter nor cooler. The summer season is from March to June when the climate is hot and humid. Thunderstorms are common at the height of the summer. The monsoon months are from July to October when

the city receives most of its rainfall from the South West Monsoon. The annual rainfall is around 1014.5 mm. The winter season from November to February is characterized by mild temperatures and occasional showers.

CHAPTER-5

LAND DEGRADATION

i. Planning Concept (type of industries, facilities, transportation etc) Town and Country Planning / Development authority Classification.

ii. Population Projection:

The worker in the mines will be from the nearby villages so there will be no permanent increase in population.

iii. Land use planning

The detail of land use planning is given below the table.

Table no.5.1: Land use at present, at the end of plan period and at the end of conceptual (life of mine) period Cluster-6 (Lunibar)

Description	At present (Ha)	At the end of plan period of 10 yrs (Ha)	At the end of conceptual (life of mine) period (Ha)
Quarry	3.92	39.77	39.77
Road	Temporary feature		Nil
Waste Dump Yard	Temporary feature		Nil
Soil stack yard	Temporary feature		Nil
Saleable stone stack-yard	Temporary feature		Nil
Safety zone	Nil	2.63	2.63
Total	**3.92**	**42.40**	**42.40**

Land Degradation

The aerial extent of the Cluster-7 (Rahadpur hillock) area is 42.40 hectares. As discussed, hillock boundary is delineated the mineralized area boundaries of the hillock/patch. Safety zone of 7.5m all along the peripheral hillock/ patch boundary has been proposed/ considered for the respective hillock/patch of the Cluster-7 area. Except the peripheral quarry lease areas of the respective hillock/patch, other safety zones of inner individual quarry lease areas are proposed to be excavated after obtaining permission from DGMS. Moreover, as no particular pit lay out will be followed for all the quarries in the hillock/patch of the Cluster-7 area, land use at the end of the proposed plan period will be an irregular one for overall Cluster-7 area. However, as discussed,

based upon the existing quarries as well as surface exposures total resource of the cluster has been estimated as the probable resource over the mineralized area of the hillock will be mined out during conceptual period.

iv. Assessment of Infrastructure Demand (Physical & Social).

Site services such as site office-cum-first-aid center and rest shed will be constructed in the M.L. area. Water will be provided through tankers, tube well will be put in the M.L area to avail the drinking water which is carried to quarry site, stored in an earthen pot and kept under a shed to preserve coolness.

v. Amenities / Facilities.

The mine workers will be provided with safety equipments, rest shelter, drinking water facility and first aid facility.

CHAPTER-6

PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

i. Industrial Area (Processing Area)

Nil

ii. Residential Area (Non Processing Area)

Temporary rest shed has been provided for the labour.

iii. Green Belt

Plantation will be undertaken by the respective lessee within the safety zone around the cluster-7 area. It is proposed to bring the conceptual quarried out area under plantation at the end of conceptual (life of the mine) period. It is proposed to undertake and complete the plantation programme over the peripheral safety zone of each hillock/patch of Cluster-6 area during the ensuing five years of plan period (10 years). However, hillock/patch wise proposed plantation Programme during the ensuing five years of plan period in the peripheral safety zone and the ultimate quarry bottom at the end of conceptual period in Cluster-7 area is as given below the table:

Table no.6.1 Greenbelt development Plan

Period	Location	Area in Ha	No of saplings	Remarks
1st year of Plan Period	Peripheral Safety Zone of Cluster-7	0.526	631	Plantation will be undertaken by individual lessees of the cluster in the supervision of District administration
2nd year of Plan Period	Peripheral Safety Zone of Cluster-7	0.526	631	
3rd year of Plan Period	Peripheral Safety Zone of Cluster-7	0.526	631	
4th year of Plan Period	Peripheral Safety Zone of Cluster-7	0.526	631	
5th year of Plan Period	Peripheral Safety Zone of Cluster-7	0.526	631	
Total		**2.63**	**3156**	**---**
At the end of Conceptual (Life of mine) period	Quarried out area of Cluster- 7	**39.77**	**47724**	Subject to exhaustion of ore at the end of life of the mine.

iv. Social Infrastructure

There will be enhancement of income level among the local people and there will be positive impact on the infrastructural facility of the local area.

v. Connectivity (Traffic and Transportation Road / Rail /Metro / Water ways etc)

The nearest highway is located at a distance of NH-200 at a distance of 5.5 Km from the lease cluster. The mine is approached by internal road which connect the lease to the highway Nearest airport is Bhubaneswar Airport located at a distance of about 63 km.

vi. Drinking Water Management (Source & Supply of water):

25 KLD of potable water will be required from which 20 KLD of water will be required for drinking & domestic purpose. 3 KLD of water is suggested to be utilized for dust suppression and 2 KLD for plantation purpose. Water will be sourced through water tankers to the lease area.

vii. Solid Waste Management.

The mine waste generated during the working of the mine will be stacked separately & will be used for reclamation after working of the pit. A total of 574464m^3 of top-soil mixed with boulders and pebbles are envisaged to be generated during the plan period in course of mining. It is proposed to store this top-soil in the earmarked site and will be utilized for nearby avenue plantation purpose after separated out from the mixed rock boulders and pebbles.

Power Requirement & Supply / Source

viii. No electricity connection within ML area. However solar lights will be employed for day to day living purposes. Diesel requirement of 6000 liters/month for operation of mining equipment and DG sets.

CHAPTER-7

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (R & R) PLAN

i. Policy to be adopted (Central / State) in respect of the project affected persons including home oustees, land oustees and landless laborers (a brief outline to be given).

There is no settlement with in the ML area. So no rehabilitation and resettlement plan is being proposed.

CHAPTER-8

PROJECT SHEDULE & COST ESTIMATES

(i) Likely date of start of construction and likely date of completion (Time schedule for the project to be given).

The mining operation will initiate after obtaining environment clearance and other statutory clearances required for operation of mines.

(ii) Estimated project cost along with analysis in terms of economic viability of the project.

The approximate cost of the project is comes around 400lakhs.

CHAPTER-9

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSAL (FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS)

(i) Financial and social benefits with special emphasis on the benefit to the local people including tribal population, if any, in the area.

a) The state Govt. will earn royalty.

b) The Local people will get employment opportunity.

c) There will be positive impact on the infrastructural facilities of the locality.

***

ANNEXURE-6

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR MINES, JAJPUR ROAD CIRCLE
JAJPUR ROAD

No. 316 / Mines Date: 19/2/2020

From: The Deputy Director Mines,
Jajpur Road.

To The Tahasildar,
Dharmasala, Dist-Jajpur

Sub: Approval of Cluster mining plan submitted under rule 28(1) of O.M.M.C. Rules, 2016 in respect of Cluster-7 (Constituated of Rahadpur Hilllocks) of Tahasildar, Dharmasala over an area of 104.77 Acs. or 42.40 Hects. under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District.

Sir,

In exercise of the power conferred by Rule 28(5) of O.M.M.C. Rules, 2016, and Notification No. IV(MM)SM-17/2017-2016/SM, Dt: 10.03.2017 of Steel & Mines Department, Govt. of Odisha & office order No.MXIV(9)2/14/1498, Dt.18.02.2020 of Directorate of Mines, Odisha, Bhubaneswar, the cluster mining plan of Tahasildar, Dharmasala, prepared and submitted by Sri. Chandrabhanu Das, Regd. No. RQP/OD/001/2015 relating to Cluster-7 (Constituated of Rahadpur Hilllocks) over an area of 104.77 Acs. or 42.40 Hects. in village-Rahadpur under Dharmasala Tahasil in Jajpur district of State Odisha is hereby approved for the plan period of 10 (Ten) years subject to the following conditions,

(I) This Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any other law applicable to the quarry area from time to time whether made by the Central Government, State Government or any other authority.

(II) It is also clarified that the approval of your aforesaid Mining plan does not in any way imply the approval of the Government in terms of any other provision of OMMC Rules 2016, GCDR-1999, MMDR Act-1957 or MCR-2016, Explosive Rule-2008 and any other laws including Forest Conservation Act-1980, Environmental Protection Act-1986 or rules made there under.

(III) It is also clarified that the approval of your aforesaid Mining Plan is subject to the provision of Mines Act-1952, Rules & Regulations made there under including submission of notice of opening, appointment of Manager & other statutory officials as required thereunder.

(IV) This approval for quarry operation & associated activities is restricted to the Quarry area only as proposed & shown on statutory plans by Applicant/Auction holder & this Mining Circle office, Jajpur Road has not undertaken verification of quarry boundary on ground.

(V) If anything is found to be concealed as required under the statutory provisions in the contents of the Mining Plan & proposal for rectification has not been made, the approval shall be deemed to have been withdrawn with immediate effect.

(VI) At any stage, if it is found that the information furnished in the document are incorrect or misrepresent the facts, the approval shall be revoked with immediate effect.

(VII) This Mining circle office does not undertake any responsibility regarding correctness of the boundaries of the Quarry shown on ground with reference to lease map & other plans furnished by applicant / auction holder.

(VIII) A copy of the Environmental Clearance letter issued by SEIAA should be submitted to this Mining Circle office, Jajpur Road immediately after approval for record & information.

(IX) The mining plan is approved without prejudice to any order or direction from the Court of Competent Jurisdiction.

(X) Forest growth, if any available in the area shall not be cut or cleared during quarrying operation without prior approval of Forest Authority.

(XI) This approval is given for the received proposal for 10 years as proposed in the Mining Plan by the Tahasildar, Dharmasala only to obtain Environmental Clearance for the cluster from the appropriate authority.

(XII) The financial assurance in shape of Bank Guarantee has to be deposited by the Quarry Permit Holder in the sum so fixed by the concerned Competent Authority.

(XIII) The undersigned shall not be the Executing and Monitoring Authority of the Quarry.

(XIV) The Quarry Permit Holder shall undertake the quarry operation within the applied area as per the plan authenticated by Revenue Authority.

(XV) The indivisual leasewise Mining Plan for 5 years to be approved from the authorized officer.

(XVI) The cluster mining plan has been approved only to obtain Environmental clearance from the appropriate authority.

Encl.: Two copies of Mining Plan

Yours Faithfully

19/12/XX

Deputy Director Mines (I/C)
Jajpur Road Circle, Jajpur Road

Memo No. 317 Mines Date: 19/12/2020

Copy to Sri. Chandrabhanu Das, RQP, R/o. Flat No.A/101, Okilbag, Enclave, Cuttack Road, Bhubaneswar-751006, Dist-Khorda for information.

19/12/XX

Deputy Director Mines (I/C)
Jajpur Road Circle, Jajpur Road

ANNEXURE-7

RISK ASSESSMENT

CLUSTER-7 MINE CONSTITUTED OF RAHADPUR HILLOCK OVER AN AREA OF 42.40 HECTARES

AT VILLAGE: RAHADPUR, TAHASIL: DHARMASALA, DISTRICT: JAJPUR, ODISHA

Risk is the probability of the harm or likelihood of harmful occurrence being released and its severity. Environmental risk is a measure of the potential threats to the environment, life and property and which is more likely to happen in the mining activities. All the type of developmental activities like mining, industries, developmental projects may face certain type of hazards which can disrupt the normal activities abruptly and lead to disaster like fires, inundation, failure of machinery, explosion etc. On account of the possible risk, a risk assessment has been carried out and the Disaster Management Plan formulated with an aim of taking precautionary measures to control the hazard propagation, avert disaster and also to take such action after the disaster, which limits the damage to the minimum.

Objectives

The objectives of environmental risk assessment are governed by the following, which excludes natural calamities:

- To identify the potential hazardous areas so that necessary design safety measures can be adopted to minimise the probability of accidental events.
- To identify the potential areas of environmental disaster which can be prevented by proper designing of the installations and its controlled operation.
- To manage the emergency situation or a disastrous event, if any.

The major risk associated with the project activities are as follows:

Open Cast Bench Slope Failure

Conventional method of mining will be adopted in the mining leases within cluster 7 area (Rahadpur Hillock). In the present plan period it is proposed to shape the quarry with bench heights of 3 m to 6m (max). The width of the benches will be kept either equal or more than the height. The slope of the individual bench will be maintained at around 80° to 85° with ultimate pit slope of less than 45°. Mine road will be maintained between benches for easy movement of workers and vehicles. Suitable gradient of haul road will be

maintained in between 1 in 16 to 1 in 20. Well-developed drainage systems over the lease hold area are to ensure & check the water flows out of the lease area.

Disaster due to Failure of Waste Dump

The over all waste dump slope, considering the angle of repose, has been fixed to be not more than 35º-37º. The waste dump will be stabilized by planting grasses and other arrangements as detailed below:-

- Individual dump slope angle will be 35º to the horizontal.
- A series of stone toe wall will be made all around the waste dump to prevent waste dump material being carried out to the general drainage system of the area.
- A garland drain will be constructed all around the waste dump area for smooth flow of water.
- The waste generated from the mines will utilized for internal road construction and there will be no waste dump within the mines during conceptual period.

Disaster due to Surface Fire

Sufficient fire extinguishers will be installed at selected location like Electrical Sub-stations, Garage, Diesel Depot, Stores etc. Besides, sufficient number of water hydrants with sufficient hosepipes will be made available. Adequate fire trenches shall be dug around the fuel depot so as to preclude chances of fires from adjacent forest areas.

Possible Dangers due to Storage of Explosives

The explosives to be used for blasting purpose will be procured by hired licensed blasting contractors by individual lessees from authorised dealers and blasting will be performed by the contractor also. Daily requisition of explosives will be as per the same day requirement. At the end of the blasting surplus explosives will be refunded to the dealer. A daily register will be maintained for total use and refund of explosives.

A zone around the mine periphery for safe blasting is proposed and the area shall be suitably fenced. Further, for the protection of the mine infrastructure facilities, controlled blasting has been suggested when mining operations approach to the vicinity of such structures.

In case of any fire, whosoever notices the fire will sound the alarm and inform the shift-in-charge. The shift-in-charge will inform security personnel & arrange to evacuate all personnel, except those who are required for fire fighting, from the area. The fire brigade

shall be summoned to deal with the emergency. Concerned district official will be informed. Nearby hospitals will be informed to standby to handle casualties.

Accidents due to Machinery (Transport as well as non-transport machinery)

Machineries engaged in both transport and non-transport activities can be a cause of accident if awareness is not created among the employees. Following are some likely causes and preventive measure;

- Unauthorized driving of vehicles, mostly by helpers should be prohibited.
- Overloading a vehicle can be a cause of mishaps.
- Driving vehicles in an intoxicated stage should be prohibited.
- Use of sub standardequipments or machinery parts can result in accidents or break down. Standard machinery with authorized spare parts must be used.
- Managerial, supervisory and competent persons of the mine would be engaged for supervising machinery, maintenance & housekeeping of the mine areas, as per needs.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Mining operation shall be carried out under the control and direction of a vastly experienced and well qualified mine manager holding a First Class Manager's certificate of competency. The DGMS have been issuing a number of standing orders, model standing orders and circulars to be complied by the mine management in case of disaster, if any.

The following precautionary measures shall be taken to prevent any kind of disaster in the mining operations:

- Blasting and removal of stone shall be done from top to downwards. No overhand will be allowed.
- Special attention and requisite precautions shall be taken while working in areas of geological weakness like existence of slip, fault etc.
- Provision of safety belt or rope while persons are at work at the hill sides from where there are chances of falling down for more than 1.8m.
- Providing the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles etc. to the employees and ensuring their use by them by conducting surprise checking
- Spoil banks not to be retained by artificial means at an angle of repose in excess of its natural angle.

- Drafting and implementation of preventive maintenance schedule for various kinds of machinery deployed in blasting, crushing and transportation.
- Suppression of dust on the haulage roads; provision of maintenance of properly laid haul roads with guards and road signs at strategic points.
- Precautions against danger while traversing dumpers, excavators etc. by installing audio-visual alarms and appointment of spotters.
- Transportation of ore within mine workings by vehicles under the direction, supervision and control of Mine Management only.
- Proper maintenance of vehicles i.e. weekly examination by an engineer and daily examination by a competent person.
- Training and retraining (at specified interval) of the machinery operators.
- Use of controlled blasting techniques; danger zone in 500m radius to be followed strictly.
- Provision of blasting shelters – properly constructed and maintained.
- Adequate maintenance of electrical equipments.
- Prohibiting entry of unauthorized persons in the mine lease area.
- Fire fighting& first-aid provisions in the mines office and mining & crushing area
- Working of mine, as per approved plans and regularly updating the mine plans;
- Regular maintenance and testing of all mining equipment as per manufacturer's guidelines;

SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION

An internal fool proof communication system for the department head and to their line of command should be maintained. A list of the important and relevant telephone no. and addresses of responsible person, adjoining mines, rescue station, police station, Fire service station, local hospital electricity supply agency and standing consultative committee members shall be made conspicuous at all venerable places or locations.

First Aid & Medical Facilities

The mine management shall provide for adequate first aid/medical center for use in emergency situation. All casualties would be registered and injured will be given first aid. The center will have facilities for first aid & minor treatment, resuscitation, ambulance and

transport. It will have proper telephone/wireless set for quick communication with hospitals where the complicated cases are to be referred.

Stores and Equipment

A detailed list of equipment available, its type & capacity and items reserved for emergency shall be prepared and reserve maintained accordingly.

Transport Services

A well-defined transport control system will be provided to deal with the situation. Provision of one ambulance shall be earmarked for the purpose.

EMERGENCY PLAN

- On realizing anything serious happened anywhere in the mine, the foreman or his deputy will immediately inform the nearest mining official & the manager of mines.
- On being informed about the emergency the mines manager will verify for the correctness of information and telephone in particular to the mining officials of other part of the mine and managers of adjoining mine so that persons may be withdrawn.
- On receiving information of emergency intimation will be sent to the emergency coordinating committee. Shift in-charge will ensure that all the materials and transport system to deal with emergency situation is kept in fine fettle.
- First aid facilities shall be made readily available.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive, and Virtuous Environmental Single-Window Hub)

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority(SEIAA), Orissa)

To,

The Lessee
SATYA MULTIPLEX PRIVATE LIMITED
At-Nayapalli, BBSR. -751012

Subject: Grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Project Activity under the provision of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC) in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/OR/MIN/264901/2022 dated 30 Mar 2022. The particulars of the environmental clearance granted to the project are as below.

1.	**EC Identification No.**	**EC22B001OR121413**
2.	**File No.**	264901/645-MINB1/03-2022
3.	**Project Type**	New
4.	**Category**	B2
5.	**Project/Activity including Schedule No.**	1(a) Mining of minerals
6.	**Name of Project**	For the grant of EC of Rahadpur Black Stone quarry (Khata No-S-235, Plot No-1(p)) over an area of 6.00 acres or 2.428 hacters in village Rahadpur under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha.
7.	**Name of Company/Organization**	SATYA MULTIPLEX PRIVATE LIMITED
8.	**Location of Project**	Orissa
9.	**TOR Date**	N/A

The project details along with terms and conditions are appended herewith from page no 2 onwards.

Date: 02/06/2022

(e-signed)
Sri Susanta Nanda
Member Secretary
SEIAA - (Orissa)

Note: A valid environmental clearance shall be one that has EC identification number & E-Sign generated from PARIVESH.Please quote identification number in all future correspondence.

This is a computer generated cover page.

STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR

(Constituted under the EP Act, 1986 and EIA Notification, 2006 by the MoEF & CC, Govt. of India)
5RF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, E-mail-seiaaorissa@gmail.com

SEIAA File No: 264901/645-MINB1/03-2022

Project: Proposal of M/s Satyamultiplex Pvt.Ltd; Sri.Jagdish Shankar Sahoo,Executive Director for mining of road metal from Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (cluster Sl.no-7/5) over an area of 6.00 acres or 2.428Ha(Total Cluster-7 Area-104.77 Acres or 42.40Ha,consisting of 12nos.of Quarries) at village- Rahadpur, Tahasil- Dharmasala, District- Jajpur- Environmental Clearance reg.

Ref: Your online application dated 30.03.2022 for issue of EC vide File No: SIA/OR/MIN/264901/2022

Sir,

This has reference to your online application seeking environmental clearance of the mining project for mining of road metal from Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (cluster Sl.no-7/5) over an area of 6.00 acres or 2.428Ha(Total Cluster-7 Area-104.77 Acres or 42.40Ha) at village- Rahadpur, Tahasil- Dharmasala, District- Jajpur. The proposal falls in the category 1(a)- 'Mining of minerals' in the schedule of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. The proposal has been appraised on the basis of the documents enclosed with the application, such as Form-2, form-1, supported by other necessary documents, namely the PFR, DSR, EMP, Approved Mining Plan, cluster EIA/EMP and Checklist.

2. **The proposed activities in a nut shell are as follows: -**

a. This is a proposal for mining of road metal from Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (cluster Sl.no-7/5) over an area of 6.00 acres or 2.428Ha(Total Cluster-7 Area-104.77 Acres or 42.40Ha,consisting of 12nos.of Quarries) at village- Rahadpur, Tahasil- Dharmasala, District- Jajpur.

b. The mine area is a part of the Survey of India Toposheet No. 73L/1,73L/2, 73H/13 & 73H/14 bounded by Latitude: 20°45'49.82"N to 20°45'55.20"N and Longitude: 86°01'50.84"E to 86°01'57.69" E .

c. The mining lease is an identified sairat source in the DSR. The Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (cluster Sl.no-7/5) sairat source will be leased out under the OMMC Rules,2016 by Tahasildar, Dharmasala to the successful bidder (lessee) on the basis of public auction for a lease period of 5 years.

d. The mining plan of the mining project prepared has been approved by Deputy Director Geology, Directorate of Geology, Bhubaneswar on 08.03.2022.

e. As per the approved mining plan submitted, it is observed that the mineable reserve in the lease area is 407852 cum of building stone/road metal.

f. The project proponent has not furnished the alignment of the extraction path for road metal transportation. As reported by the Tahasildar/PP in the checklist, the major district road is at a distance of 3.90Km away from the mining lease area.

g. The cluster certificate has been furnished by Tahasildar Dharmasala certifying that this sairat source is a part of a cluster. There are 12 nos. of mines(including this lease) located within 500m radius of lease area confirming to cluster situation and EIA/EMP study has already been carried out for the entire cluster. The SEAC have approved the cluster EIA/EMP prepared for the entire cluster in its meeting held on 03.08.2021.

h. The Tahasildar vide letter dated 26.03.2022 has submitted that the proposed quarry is situated on non-forest land, even after verification of the DLC report.

i. As per the approved mining plan submitted, it is observed that road metal from the quarry will be extracted by semi-mechanized method with annual extraction of road metal not exceeding 57772cum, maximum production capacity during the valid lease period.

3. This proposal conforms to the item no. 1(a) in the schedule of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended time to time, and the minor mineral extraction project in cluster falls under Category B1 as the mining lease area under cluster is more than 5 ha.

4. The proposal in cluster was duly appraised by the SEAC in its meeting held on 03.08.2021.The SEAC has approved the EIA/EMP report in cluster approach and recommended that the SEIAA may consider to grant Environmental Clearance to individual lease in cluster after the lessee in cluster submit individual applications. The lessee has already submitted the individual EC application in the Parivesh portal.

DH

5. The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) after considering the proposal and recommendations of SEAC, Odisha hereby accords Environmental Clearance in favour of the project valid upto the lease period under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006 and subsequent amendments thereto subject to strict compliance of all stipulated conditions as mentioned below.

6. The Environmental Clearance (EC) is accordingly granted to the proposed activity of road metal mining subject to the following conditions and stipulations. The EC shall take effect from the date of registration of duly executed lease deed in this regard by the Tahasildar and shall be coterminous with the expiry of lease period.

7. The Tahasildar, Dharmasala who is the lease granting authority in this case is responsible for monitoring strict compliance of the following conditions of grant of environment clearance, by the project proponent(lessee).

8. Stipulated Conditions:

8.1 This Environmental Clearance is given with a specific condition for compliance that "the PP / Tahasildar is requested to furnish report / certificate from the concerned DFO about the status of this land whether forest land or non forest land. As google map shows large scale quarrying activity over and around the proposed lease area, the concerned Tahasildar shall clarify if any of this quarrying is unauthorised / illegal; and in such case, the quantum of material illegally removed may be estimated and reported. What steps if any have been taken to stop illegal quarrying for this hill block may be reported to this office within three months. This EC is liable to be revoked, if the desired report/clarification/information is not submitted to this office.

8.2 The lessee shall implement the pollution control measures and safeguards as proposed in the approved EIA/EMP in the cluster approach.

8.3 All the individual quarry lessee holders coming under the tahasil, Dharmasala jurisdiction shall create a common forum in coordination with the Tahsildar and contribute funds to it for grading, compaction and maintenance of common haulage road, provision of piped water with semi-circle Sprinkler system for suppression of dust on the common haulage road, and provision of thick, multilayer and a continuous green belt around the lease area excluding the entry and exit gate for prevention of environmental pollution and noise during mining activity. All the individual lease holders shall implement the cluster EMP as proposed. All mining activity shall be done in scientific manner to safeguard degradation of environment. The Tahasildar shall ensure the compliance of this condition along with all lease holders of his tahasil.

DH

8.4 Demarcation of the quarry lease area by posting durable concrete pillars of 1m height above ground is a must prior to starting the quarry operation. Photographs of proof showing the demarcation of the quarry lease shall be submitted along with compliance report.

8.5 No mining activities shall be allowed in forest area, if any, for which the Forest Clearance is not available.

8.6 Under no circumstances, the lessee shall use wagon drilling blasting during mining activity.

8.7 Quarry excavation shall not proceed below a level on the hill slope, and shall not touch the base of the hill in any case. The Rule 37(1)(a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016 stipulates that the depth of the quarry below the surface shall not exceed 6 meters. The exploitation of stone material from the hill shall be carried out in a systematic manner, spreading the quarrying activity to cover all the economic veins of mineral and proceeding uniformly to more and more depths from all sides simultaneously. Maximum depth from the top surface, at any point on the hill, upto which quarrying may be permitted shall be 6 meters. The total expected quantity of stone material to be exploited by operating in the above manner shall be calculated, which is the maximum quantity that is allowed to be extracted.

8.8 Maximum quantity of quarry material that can be permitted by the lessor to be removed from the quarry area is **57772Cum** in a full year (January to December) during the valid lease period. During the plan period of 5years, the total production from the quarry shall be **288828Cum** as per the approved mining plan. Any flouting of this quantitative restriction shall make this EC liable to cancellation.

8.9 Any change in the calendar plan, change in production quantity or method of mining shall not be made without prior approval of the SEIAA. Mining activity shall adhere to the working parameters of approved mining plan prepared for this project. The detailed production of road metal from the lease area of each year shall be submitted in tabular form during submission of compliance report.

8.10 It shall be ensured that quarrying is not carried out within 500 m of structures, bridges, embankment, dams, weirs, ground water extraction points, water supply head works, extraction points for irrigation and any other cross drainage structures. Pursuant to Hon'b'e NGT in its Order dated 21.07.2020 in OA No-304/2019 in the matter of M.Haridasan & Ors. Vrs State of Kerala and to comply with the direction made therein "No stone quarry involving blasting will be operated within 200m (minimum distance criteria) from Residential/public buildings, inhabited sites, other location, etc."

8.11 The lessee shall obtain NOC from CGWA and permission from WR department, Govt. of Odisha for use of ground water/surface water if any, required for the project.

8.12 Protection of vegetation in the surrounding areas, and proper storage of solid waste, subgrade ore and their use has to be given priority during mining operation.

8.13 The illumination and sound at night at the lease area disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light/night hours.

8.14 No mining shall be carried out in the vicinity of natural /manmade archeological sites.

8.15 It shall be ensured that quarrying shall not be carried out below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs /intervenes within the permitted depth, then also quarrying shall be stopped.

8.16 Topsoil, if any, shall be stacked properly with proper slope with adequate measures and should be used for plantation purpose.

8.17 No transportation of the minerals shall be allowed on any road passing through villages/habitations without prior explicit permission. Transportation of minerals through existing rural roads can be allowed only by the concerned Govt. Department/ Gram Panchayat/BDO and only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of road is increased to handle the mineral carrying truck traffic. The project proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public roads in case the same is proposed to be used for the project. No movement on any road is allowed on existing village road network without appropriately increasing the carrying capacity of such roads. Project proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and traffic density.

8.18 Transport of minerals shall be done either by dedicated road or it should be ensured that the trucks/dumpers carrying the mineral should not be allowed to pass through the villages. The lessee shall obtain NOC of Panchayat for usage of haulage road/Panchayat road.

8.19 All the lease holders in a cluster should join hand for grading of the main haulage road to maintain the gradient facilitating smooth movement of vehicles.

8.20 Vehicles hired for transportation of minor mineral from the site should be in good condition and should have pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours. Speed of vehicle be regulated and in no case >30 Kms / hr be allowed.

8.21 The vehicles shall not be overloaded and shall be covered with Tarpaulin. The competent lease granting authority may collect an appropriate road maintenance levy from the lessee as part of the lease conditions on the basis of quantum of mineral transported, and utilize the proceeds of the levy for proper maintenance of

DH

the extraction paths and roads to prevent their degradation on account of plying of mineral carrying trucks.

8.22 Wet drilling method is to be adopted to control dust emissions. Delay detonators and shock tube initiation system for blasting shall be used so as to reduce vibration and dust.

8.23 The lessee shall not store and use blasting materials/explosives inside the lease area without obtaining license/permission/authorization from competent Authority as per Indian Explosives Rules, 1983.

8.24 Drilling and blasting (wherever required) shall be done only by licensed explosive agent by the proponent after obtaining required approvals from competent authorities.

8.25 Blasting will be carried out after making adequate announcement to the local inhabitants through public address system. Warning siren half an hour prior to blasting activity will be sounded adequately for alerting everybody around before the blast is detonated to avoid any accident. The nearby inhabitants shall be informed one day before the actual time of blasting. Blasting is permissible at fixed hour in day time only, after blowing the siren intermittently for 10 minutes before the actual start, for safety of the inhabitants. Blasting shall be carried out in such a manner that the splinters/debris generated shall not fall beyond the mining lease area.

8.26 Water spray should be made on the village road to control particulate matter (dust particles) pollution in surrounding air during transportation from the quarry. Garland drain shall be constructed on the hill slope to arrest downward flow of particulate matter with rainwater.

8.27 Issues raised and recorded in proceedings of public hearing w.r.t. environment / pollution / CSR shall be complied with. All the lease holders in a cluster to join hand through a registered MOU on cluster to cluster basis for implementation of the same as per the provision of OM dated 30.09.2020 of MoEF&CC, Govt. of India. All the commitments made during the Public Hearing/Public Consultation meeting shall be satisfactorily implemented within the first three years and for this adequate budget provision shall be collectively made by all holders in the cluster.

8.28 The lessee shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted; all the old age people of the surrounding villages may be provided medical facilities.

8.29 Pursuant to MoEF & CC, O.M No 22-34/2018-1A.1I1dated 16.01.2020 to comply with the direction made by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 8.01.2020 in W.P. (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease

holder shall after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.

8.30 The lessee shall ensure safety of human life and livestock from accidents in case village / any habitation is very nearby the mining lease area.

8.31 The lessee shall ensure the safeguard and well being of villagers and school, regular health monitoring of all residents in the area and the compliance Report shall be submitted to the Regional office of the MoEF & CC, Govt. of India and SEIAA, Odisha.

8.32 All the lease holders in a cluster should join hand for development of green belt all around the cluster area. Plantation of 5000 saplings shall be carried out in the 1st year of quarry operation in the peripheries of the quarry area by making planting pits of 1 meter depth at suitable spots along the approach road and in village common lands, within 1km belt of the quarry. The PPs shall submit real time photographs on latitude longitude grid at six monthly intervals to monitor the status of the plantation. Total Plantation shall be carried out within 2-3 years of mining activity and maintenance shall be continued in remaining years. Trees present in mining area shall be uprooted & transplanted in safety zone.

8.33 Dumping of quarry material is in no case permissible on any forest land; and all dump yard shall be on duly permitted non forest land.

8.34 Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.

8.35 The soil to be generated during mining activity shall be stacked in the earmarked temporary soil stack and shall be utilized for the plantation purpose to be undertaken around the respective hill/patch and adjacent to haul roads of the same in lease area.

8.36 The abandoned mine pit shall be converted to rain water storage tank and the rain water stored in pit shall be utilized for plantation as well as dust suppression.

8.37 Stone Crusher unit shall not be set up within 1km of the quarry site, and any crusher to be set up (beyond 1km)has to be with prior permission and after obtaining of license and consent as per law.

8.38 Staggered contour trenches shall be dug out to cover all sloping area and the hill surface in general, within a 1km belt of the quarry lease.

8.39 The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and complete this work before abandonment of mine; and has to submit a detailed plan of action in this regard within six months, indicating definite timelines and physical outcomes. Photographs showing the reclamation & restoration of the mined out area shall be submitted along with compliance report at the end of lease period.

DY

8.40 Waste oils, used oils generated from the EM machines, mining operations, if any, shall be disposed as per the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling, and trans-boundary movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments thereof to the recyclers authorized by SPCB, Odisha.

8.41 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be implemented by PP to ensure compliance with the environmental conditions specified above. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and shall be spent according to the plan proposed. Year wise progress of implementation of EMP shall be reported to the SEIAA, Odisha and OSPCB along with the compliance report.

8.42 The proponent shall take necessary measures to ensure that there is no adverse impact of the mining operations on the human habitation if any, existing nearby.

8.43 It shall be mandatory for the project management to submit quarterly compliance reports on the status of implementation of the above stipulated environmental safeguards to the SEIAA, Odisha / SPCB, Odisha/ Regional Office of the MoEF& CC, Bhubaneswar, in hard and soft copies on 1st day of January, April, July, October of each calendar year, failing which EC is liable to be revoked. The proponent shall upload the compliance report including results of monitored data, as applicable in the website of the Ministry for monitoring of EC Conditions. The concerned Tahasildar shall ensure the uploading of EC compliance report in the parivesh portal by the project proponent.

8.44 At the end of mine closure, the proponent shall immediately remove all the sheds put up in the quarry and all the equipment in the area before closure of the quarry.

8.45 The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance will be closely monitored on the ground by the lease granting authority, i.e. the Tahasildar, who shall ensure compliance of the stipulated conditions and take corrective measures promptly in case of any non- compliance and also ensure that the project proponent submits quarterly compliance reports.

8.46 The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC/ SPCB, Odisha shall periodically monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions as applicable for this project. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF & CC officer(s)/SPCB officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.

8.47 A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Gram Panchayat /Panchayat Samiti /ZilaParisad /Municipal Corporation / Urban Local Body as the case may be.

8.48 A copy of this Environmental Clearance letter shall be displayed on the website of the Odisha State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries centre and Collector's Office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.

8.49 The project proponent shall advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing

that the project has been accorded Environmental Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry. The advertisement shall be made within seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar.

8.50 Project proponent shall obtain Consent to Operate from the OSPCB and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. The mining activity shall not commence prior to obtaining Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board.

8.51 The SEIAA, Odisha may revoke or suspend the EC, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to alter /modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.

8.52 The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall inform the SEIAA of any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case, there is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred, then mining operation can be carried out only after transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time.

8.53 Concealing any factual information or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this environmental clearance besides attracting penal provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

8.54 The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act,1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

8.55 This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.

8.56 Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Yours Faithfully,

Member Secretary

Copy to

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Forests & Environment Dept., Government of Odisha for information.
2. Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-8, Bhubaneswar for information.
3. Member Secretary, SEAC, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-VIII, Bhubaneswar for information.
4. Deputy D.G.Forest., Regional Office (EZ), Ministry of Environment & Forests, A-31, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar for information.
5. Principal Secretary, Revenue and DM Department, Govt. of Odisha Bhubaneswar for information.
6. Collector & DM, Jajpur/Sub Collector, Jajpur/Tahasildar, Dharmasala for Information and necessary action.
7. Guard file for record/Website/Parivesh Portal.

Member Secretary

ANNEXURE-9

Tel : 06726-221153
E mail : rospcb.kalinganagar@ospcboard.org
Website : www.ospcboard.org

CTO

REGIONAL OFFICE KALINGANAGAR
STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA
[DEPARTMENT OF FOREST & ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA]

AT- DHABALAGIRI, NEAR OMC OFFICE, J.K Road, PO: Ferro Chrome Plant, Jajpur
DIST- JAJPUR-755019, ODISHA, INDIA

No 2227 / KNG/BSQ/10 Date 03/12/2020 /

CONSENT ORDER

CONSENT ORDER NO. 205 /RO-SPCB/KALINGA NAGAR (APC &WPC)

Sub: Consent to operate under section 25/26 of Water (PCP) Act, 1974 and under section 21 of the Air (PCP) Act, 1981.

Ref : Your online application No. 3083020 & this office consent to operate vide letter no.249/KNG/BSQ/10 Dtd 01.02.2019

Consent to operate is hereby granted under section 25 / 26 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & under section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules framed there under to

Name of the Mine	**M/s. RAHADPUR BLACK STONE QUARRY NO 7**
Name of the Occupier & Designation	**Sri Narendra Singh Malhotra, Lease Holder**
Address	**At- Village Rahadpur (Plot No- 01(P) of Khata No. 235 (AAA) over an area of 5.00 Ac.), Tehsil : Dharmasala Dist- Jajpur,Odisha**

This consent order is valid for the period up to **09.02.2021.**
(This consent to operate is granted based on environmental clearance issued vide letter no SEIAA/514 dtd 30.01.2016 and subjected to validity of mining lease)

This consent order is valid for the product quantity, specified outlets, discharge quantity and quality, specified chimney / stack, emission quantity and quality of emissions as specified below. This consent is granted subject to the general and special conditions stipulated therein.

A. Details of Products Manufactured.

Sl. No.	Product.	Quantity (in cu meters).
1	***Excavation of Granite Stone for the year 2020-21(up to 09.02.2021)***	***7125***

P.T.O

CONSENT ORDER

B. Discharge permitted through the following outlet subject to the standard.

Outlet No.	Description of outlet.	Point of discharge.	Quantity of discharge KLD or KL/hr	Prescribed standard.				
				pH	SS mg/l	O&G mg/l		
1	Domestic waste water	Soak pit via septic tank.	-	5.5 – 9.0	100	10	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Emission permitted through the following stack subject to the prescribed standard.

Chimney Stack No.	Description of stack.	Stack height (m)	Quantity of emission	Prescribed standard. mg/Nm^3				
				PM	SO2	NOx		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Unit shall maintain within its premises the prescribed Ambient Noise Level for Residential Area.								

D. Disposal of solid waste permitted in the following manner.

Sl. No.	Type of solid waste	Quantity generated (TPD)	Quantity to be reused on site (TPD)	Quantity to be reused off site (TPD)	Quantity disposed off (TPD)	Description of disposal site.
1	Overburden/Top soil	-	-	-	-	Shall be stored as per approved mining plan
2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd...

CONSENT ORDER

D. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL UNITS

1. The consent is given by the Board in consideration of the particulars given in the application. Any change or alternation or deviation made in actual practice from the particulars furnished in the application will also be the ground liable for review/variation/revocation of the consent order under section 27 of the Act of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Acts.
2. The industry would immediately submit revised application for consent to operate to this Board in the event of any change in the quantity and quality of raw material / and products / manufacturing process or quantity /quality of the effluent rate of emission / air pollution control equipment / system etc.
3. The applicant shall not change or alter either the quality or quantity or the rate of discharge or temperature or the route of discharge without the previous written permission of the Board.
4. The application shall comply with and carry out the directives/orders issued by the Board in this consent order and at all subsequent times without any negligence on his part. . In case of non-compliance of any order/directives issued at any time and/or violation of the terms and conditions of this consent order, the applicant shall be liable for legal action as per the provisions of the Law/Act.
5. The applicant shall make an application for grant of fresh consent at least 90 days before the date of expiry of this consent order.
6. The issuance of this consent does not convey any property right in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Central, State laws or regulation.
7. This consent does not authorize or approve the construction of any physical structure or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any natural water course.
8. The applicant shall display this consent granted to him in a prominent place for perusal of the public and inspecting officers of this Board.
9. An inspection book shall be opened and made available to Board's Officers during the visit to the factory.
10. The applicant shall furnish to the visiting officer of the Board any information regarding the construction, installation or operation of the plant or of effluent treatment system / air pollution control system / stack monitoring system any other particulars as may be pertinent to preventing and controlling pollution of Water / Air.
11. Meters must be affixed at the entrance of the water supply connection so that such meters are easily accessible for inspection and maintenance and for other purposes of the Act provided that the place where it is affixed shall in no case be at a point before which water has been taped by the consumer for utilization for any purposes whatsoever.
12. Separate meters with necessary pipe-line for assessing the quantity of water used for each of the purposes mentioned below:
    a) Industrial cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed,
    b) Domestic purpose
    c) Process
13. The applicant shall display suitable caution board at the lace where the effluent is entering into any water-body or any other place to be indicated by the Board, indicating therein that the area into which the effluents are being discharged is not fit for the domestic use/bathing.
14. Storm water shall not be allowed to mix with the trade and/or domestic effluent on the upstream of the terminal manholes where the flow measuring devices will be installed.
15. The applicant shall maintain good house-keeping both within the factory and the premises. All pipes, valves, sewers and drains shall be leak-proof. Floor washing shall be admitted into the effluent collection system only and shall not be allowed to find their way in storm drains or open areas.
16. The applicant shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems install or used by him to achieve with the term(s) and conditions of the consent.
17. Care should be taken to keep the anaerobic lagoons, if any, biologically active and not utilized as mere stagnation ponds. The anaerobic lagoons should be fed with the required nutrients for effective digestion. Lagoons should be constructed with sides and bottom made impervious.
18. The utilization of treated effluent on factory's own land, if any, should be completed and there should be no possibility of the effluent gaining access into any drainage channel or other water courses either directly or by overflow.
19. The effluent disposal on land, if any, should be done without creating any nuisance to the surroundings or inundation of the lands at any time.
20. If at any time the disposal of treated effluent on land becomes incomplete or unsatisfactory or create any problem or becomes a matter of dispute, the industry must adopt alternate satisfactory treatment and disposal measures.
21. The sludge from treatment units shall be dried in sludge drying beds and the drained liquid shall be taken to equalization tank.
22. The effluent treatment units and disposal measures shall become operative at the time of commencement of production
23. The applicant shall provide port holes for sampling the emissions and access platform for carrying out stack sampling and provide electrical outlet points and other arrangements for chimneys/stacks and other sources of emissions so as to collect samples of emission by the Board or the applicant at any time in accordance with the provision of the Act or Rules made therein.

24. The applicant shall provide all facilities and render required assistance to the Board staff for collection of samples / stack monitoring / inspection.

25. The applicant shall not change or alter either the quality or quantity or rate of emission or install, replace or alter the air pollution control equipment or change the raw material or manufacturing process resulting in any change in quality and/or quantity of emissions, without the previous written permission of the Board.

26. No control equipments or chimney shall be altered or replaced or as the case may be erected or re-erected except with the previous approval of the Board.

27. The liquid effluent arising out of the operation of the air pollution control equipment shall be treated in the manner and to ion of standards prescribed by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended).

28. The stack monitoring system employed by the applicant shall be opened for inspection to this Board at any time.

29. There shall not be any fugitive or episodal discharge from the premises.

30. In case of such episodal discharge/emissions the industry shall take immediate action to bring down the emission within the limits prescribed by the Board in conditions/stop the operation of the plant. Report of such accidental discharge /emission shall be brought to the notice of the Board within 24 hours of occurrence.

31. The applicant shall keep the premises of the industrial plant and air pollution control equipments clean and make all hoods, pipes, valves, stacks/chimneys leak proof. The air pollution control equipments, location, inspection chambers, sampling port holes shall be made easily accessible at all times.

32. Any upset condition in any of the plant/plants of the factory which is likely to result in increased effluent discharge/emission of air pollutants and / or result in violation of the standards mentioned above shall be reported to the Headquarters and Regional Office of the Board by fax / speed post within 24 hours of its occurence.

33. The industry has to ensure that minimum three varieties of trees are planted at the density of not less than 1000 trees per acre. The trees may be planted along boundaries of the industries or industrial premises. This plantation is stipulated over and above the bulk plantation of trees in that area.

34. The solid waste such as sweeping, wastage packages, empty containers residues, sludge including that from air pollution control equipments collected within the premises of the industrial plants shall be disposed off scientifically to the satisfaction of the Board, so as no to cause fugitive emission, dust problems through leaching etc., of any kind.

35. All solid wastes arising in the premises shall be properly classified and disposed off to the satisfaction of the Board by :

    i) Land fill in case of inert material, care being taken to ensure that the material does not give rise to leachate which may percolate into ground water or carried away with storm run-off.
    ii) Controlled incineration, wherever possible in case of combustible organic material.
    iii) Composting, in case of bio-degradable material.

36. Any toxic material shall be detoxicated if possible, otherwise be sealed in steel drums and buried in protected areas after obtaining approval of this Board in writing. The detoxication or sealing and burying shall be carried out in the presence of Board's authorized persons only. Letter of authorization shall be obtained for handling and disposal of hazardous wastes.

37. If due to any technological improvement or otherwise this Board is of opinion that all or any of the conditions referred to above requires variation (including the change of any control equipment either in whole or in part) this Board shall after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, vary all or any of such condition and thereupon the applicant shall be bound to comply with the conditions so varied.

38. The applicant, his/heirs/legal representatives or assignees shall have no claim whatsoever to the condition or renewal of this consent after the expiry period of this consent.

39. The Board reserves the right to review, impose additional conditions or condition, revoke change or alter the terms and conditions of this consent.

40 Notwithstanding anything contained in this conditional letter of consent, the Board hereby reserves to it the right and power under section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to review any and/or all the conditions imposed herein above and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Act by the Board.

41. The conditions imposed as above shall continue to be in force until revoked under section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

42. In case the consent fee is revised upward during this period, the industry shall pay the differential fees to the Board (for the remaining years) to keep the consent order in force. If they fail to pay the amount within the period stipulated by the Board the consent order will be revoked without prior notice.

43. The Board reserves the right to revoke/refuse consent to operate at any time during period for which consent is granted in case any violation is observed and to modify/ stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate.

CONSENT ORDER

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR UNITS WITH INVESTMENT OF MORE THAN Rs 50 CRORES, AND 17 CATEGORIES OF HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES (RED A).

1. The applicant shall analyse the emissions every month for the parameters indicated in TABLE .B & C as mentioned in this order and shall furnish the report thereof to the Board by the 10th of the succeeding month.

2. The applicant shall provide and maintain at his own cost three ambient air quality monitoring stations for monitoring Suspended Particulate Matter, Sulphor Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Hydro-Carbon, Carbon-Monixide and monitor the same once in a day/week/fortnight/month. The data collected shall be maintained in a register and a monthly extract be furnished to the Board.

3. The applicant shall provide and maintain at his own cost a meteorological station to collect the data on wind velocity, direction, temperature, humidity, rainfall, etc. and the daily reading shall be recorded and the extract sent to the Board once in a month.

4. The applicant shall forward the following information to the Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Bhubaneswar regularly.
   a. Report of analysis of stack monitoring, ambient air quality monitoring meteorological data as required every month.
   b. Progress on planting of trees quarterly.

5. The applicant shall install mechanical composite sampling equipment and continuous flow measuring / recording devices on the effluent drains of trade as well as domestic effluent. A record of daily discharge shall be maintained.

6. The following information shall be forwarded to the Member Secretary on or before 10th of every month.
   a. Performance / progress of the treatment plant.
   b. Monthly statement of daily discharge of domestic and/or trade effluent.

7. **Non-compliance with effluent limitations**

   a) If for any reason the applicant does not comply with or is unable to comply with any effluent limitations specified in this consent, the applicant shall immediately notify the consent issuing authority by telephone and provide the consent issuing authority with the following information in writing within 5 days of such notification.
      i) Causes of non-compliance
      i) A description of the non-compliance discharge including its impact on the receiving waters.
      ii) Anticipated time of continuance of non-compliance if expected to continue or if such condition has been corrected the duration or period of non-compliance.
      iii) Steps taken by the applicant to reduce and eliminate the non-complying discharge and
      iv) Steps to be taken by the applicant too prevent the condition of non-compliance.

   b) The applicant shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to natural waters resulting from non-compliance with any effluent limitation specified in this consent including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge.

   c) Nothing in this consent shall be construed to relieve the applicant from civil or criminal penalties for non-compliance whether or not such non-compliance is due to factors beyond his control, such as break-down, electric failure, accident or natural disaster.

8. The applicant shall at his own cost get the effluent samples collected both before and after treatment and get them analysed at an approval laboratory every month for the parameters indicated in Part-D and shall submit in duplicate the report thereof to the Board.

9. The addition of various treatment chemicals should be done only with mechanical dosers and proper equipment for regulation of correct dosages determined daily and for proper uniform feeding. Crude practices such as dumping of chemicals in drains or sumps or trickling of acids or alkalies arbitrarily and utilizing poles for stirring etc. should not be resorted to.

10. In the disposal of treated effluent on land for irrigation, the industry shall keep in view of the need for;
    Rotation of crops
    Change of point of application of effluent on land
    A portion of land kept fallow.

11. The adoption of these would avoid soil becoming sick or slate, the industry may ensure this in consultation with the Agriculture Department.

12. It is the sole responsibility of the industry to ensure that there are no complaints at any time from the royats in the surrounding areas as a result of discharge of sewage or trade effluent if any.

13. Proper housekeeping shall be maintained by a dedicated team.

14. The industry must constitute a team of responsible and technically qualified personnel who will ensure continuous operation of all pollution control devices round the clock (including night hours) and should be in a position to explain the status of operation of the pollution control measures to the inspecting officers of the Board at any point of time. The name of these persons with their contact telephone numbers shall be intimated to the concerned Regional Officer and Head Office of the Board and in case of any change in the team it shall be intimated to the Board immediately.

E. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Mining activity shall be carried out as per approved mining plan prepared for this project. Mining shall be done over the lease hold area of 5.00 Ac in Rahadpur mouza under Tehsil Dharmasala of Jajpur District.
2. The unit has to comply all the conditions stipulated in Environmental clearance granted vide letter no SEIAA/514 dtd 30.01.2016
3. It shall be ensured that quarrying shall not be carried out below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs/intervenes within the permitted depth, then also quarrying shall be stopped..
4. Wet drilling method is to be adopted to control dust emissions. Delay detonators and shock tube initiation system for blasting shall be used so as to reduce vibration and dust.
5. Drilling and blasting (wherever required) shall be done only by licensed explosive agent by the proponent after obtaining required approvals from Competent Authorities.
6. Blasting shall be carried out in a such a manner that the splinters generated shall not fall beyond the mining lease area. Blasting shall be carried out after announcing to the public adequately through public address system to avoid any accident.
7. Greenbelt shall be developed along the boundary of mining lease area, with the native tree species.
8. Water spraying arrangement on haul roads, should be provided and properly maintained.
9. The following measures are to be further implemented to reduce air pollution during transportation of mineral:-
   - Roads shall be graded to mitigate the dust emission.
   - Overloading of tippers and consequent spillage on the roads shall be avoided .The trucks shall be covered with tarpaulin.
10. Ambient air quality inside the mine premises shall be maintained so as to confirm the national ambient air quality standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
11. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), if any, required for the project
12. The following measures are to be implemented to reduce Noise pollution:-
    (i) Proper and regular maintenance of vehicles and other equipment
    (ii) Limiting time of exposure of workers to excessive noise.
    (iii) The workers employed shall be provided with protection equipment and earmuffs etc.
    (iv) Speed of trucks entering or leaving the mine is to be limited to moderate speed of 25 kmph to prevent undue noise from empty trucks.
13. Waste oils, used oils generated from the EM machines, mining operations, if any, shall be disposed as per the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling, and trans-boundary movement) Rules, 2016 and its amendments thereof to the recyclers authorized by SPCB, Odisha.
14. The unit shall submit the annual return to this office by 31st May every year incorporating the quantities of material handled during the preceding financial year (1st April to 31st March).
15. This unit has to abide by the provisions of E (P) Act, 1986 and rules framed there under.
16. The Board may impose further condition or modify the conditions as stipulated in this order during installation / or at the time of obtaining consent to operate and may revoke this order in case the stipulated conditions are not implemented and / or information is found to have been suppressed / wrongly furnished in the application form.

The occupier must comply with the conditions stipulated in section A, B, C, D, E and F to keep this consent order valid.

03.12.20

REGIONAL OFFICER

Regional Officer
State Pollution Control Board, Odisha
Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur

To,

SRI NARENDRA SINGH MALHOTRA, LESSEE
M/s Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry no 7
At: Rahadpur, PO-Dharmasala
Dist-Jajpur, Odisha

Memo No. 2228(57) / Dt. 03/12/2020

Copy forwarded to

1. The Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.
2. The District Collector **Jajpur**
3. Divisional Forest Officer, Cuttack
4. The Deputy Director of Mines, **Jajpur**
5. Guard File.

03.12.20

REGIONAL OFFICER

Regional Officer
State Pollution Control Board, Odisha
Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Sl. No.	Pollutants	Time Weighed Average	Concentrate of Ambient Air		
			Industrial Residential, Rural and other Area	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Government)	Methods of Measurement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), $\mu g/m^3$	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved west and Gaeke - Ultraviolet fluorescence
2.	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), $\mu g/m^3$	Annual * 24 Hours **	40 80	30 80	- Modified Jacob &Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) - Chemiluminescence
3.	Particulate Matter (size less than 10μm) or $PM_{10}\mu g/m^3$	Annual * 24 Hours **	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric - TOEM - Beta Attenuation
4.	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5μm) or $PM_{2.5}\mu g/m^3$	Annual * 24 Hours **	40 60	40 60	-Gravimetric - TOEM - Beta Attenuation
5.	Ozone (O_3) $\mu g/m^3$	8 Hours ** 1 Hours **	100 180	100 180	- UV Photometric - Chemiluminescence - Chemical Method
6.	Lead (Pb) $\mu g/m^3$	Annual * 24 Hours **	0.50 1.0	0.50 1.0	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EMP 2000 or equivalent filter paper. - ED-XRF using Teflon filter
7.	Carbon Monoxide (CO) mg/m^3	8 Hours ** 1 Hours **	02 04	02 04	- Non Dispersive Infra Red (NDIR) Spectroscopy
8.	Ammonia (NH_3) $\mu g/m^3$	Annual* 24 Hours**	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence - Indophenol Blue Method
9.	Benzene (C_6H_6) $\mu g/m^3$	Annul *	05	05	-Gas Chromatography based continuous analyzer - Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
10.	Benzo (a) Pyrene (BaP)-Particulate phase only, ng/m^3	Annual*	01	01	-Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11.	Arsenic (As), ng/m^3	Annual*	06	06	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12.	Nickel (Ni),ng/m^3	Annual*	20	20	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

** Annual arithmetic mean of minimum I04 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 0I hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year, 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

ODISHA

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICER,
STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD. ODISHA
KALINGA NAGAR, JAJPUR

No. 2223 /BSQ-10 Dt. 09/12/2020

FORM – V
NOTICE OF INSPECTION
(See Rule – 23)
of
Orissa Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983

Regional Officer,
Kalinga Nagar

To

Rahadpur Block Sreemanto
Rahadpur, Dharmasala
Jajpur

TAKE NOTICE that for the purpose of enquire under Section 25/26 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 the following Officers of the Board namely :–

i) Sri ... Er. M.M Sahoo, DEE ...
ii) Sri ...
iii) Sri ...
iv) Sri ...

and the persons authorised by the Board to assist them shall inspect the

a) Water Works
b) Sewage Works
c) Waste treatment plant
d) Factory
e) Disposal system
f) Any other parts thereof or pertaining there to under your management/control of date (s) 03.12.2020 between ..... hours when all facilities requested by them for such inspection should be made available for them on the site. Take Notice that refusal or denial to above stated demand made for performing the functions of the Board shall amounts to obstruction punishable under Section 42 of the Act

BY ORDER OF ~~THE~~ BOARD

REGIONAL OFFICER

Copy to :

1) .....
2) .....

Received the Notice

Pankaj Lochan Sahu
Signature & full name with date
3/12/20

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICER

ODISHA

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA

KALINGA NAGAR, JAJPUR

No. 2223 /BSQ-10 Date 09/12/2020

FORM - II

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

(See Rule – 5 (2))

of

ODISHA AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES, 1983

Regional Officer,
Kalinga Nagar

To

Rahad M/s Black Stone Quary.O
Rahadpur, Dharmasala
Jajpur

TAKE NOTICE that for the purpose of enquire under section 21 of Air (Prevention & control of Pollution) Act, 1981 the following Officers of the Board namely :-

(i) Er MM Sahoo, MBS

(ii) /

(iii) .....

and the persons authorised by the Board to assist them shall inspect.

Any streams of your industrial plant.

Any other parts thereof or pertaining there to under your management / control of date (s) 03.12.2020 between..... hours when all facilities requested by them for such inspection should be made available to them on the site. Take Notice that refusal or dential to above stated demand made under the functions of the Board shall amount to obstruction punishable under section 37 (1) of the Act.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

REGIONAL OFFICER

Copy to

(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

Received the notice

Pankaj Lochan Saha
Signature and full name with date
9/12/20

CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

Express highway: with toll; with bridge; with distance stone
Roads, metalled: according to importance
Roads, double carriageway: according to importance
Unmetalled road. Cart-track. Pack-track with pass. Foot-path
Streams: with track in bed; undefined. Canal
Dams: masonry or rock-filled; earthwork. Weir
River: dry with water channel; with island & rocks. Tidal river
Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds
Wells: lined; unlined. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks: perennial; dry
Embankments: road or rail; tank. Broken ground
Railways, broad gauge: double; single with station; under constrn
Railways,other gauges: double; single with distance stone; do.
Mineral line or tramway. Kiln. Cutting with tunnel
Contours with sub-features. Rocky slopes. Cliffs
Sand features: (1) flat. (2) sand-hills (permanent). (3) dunes (shifting)
Towns or Villages: inhabited; deserted. Fort
Huts: permanent; temporary. Tower. Antiquities
Temple. Chhatri. Church. Mosque. Idgāh. Tomb. Graves
Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoys: lighted; unlighted. Anchorage
Mine. Vine on trellis. Grass. Scrub
Palms: palmyra; other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees
Areas: cultivated; wooded. Surveyed tree
Boundary, International
" state: demarcated; undemarcated
" district; subdivision, tahsil or tāluk; forest
Boundary pillars: surveyed; unlocated.
Heights, triangulated: station, point. approximate. △ 200 . 200 .200
Bench-mark: geodetic; tertiary; canal BM 63·3 .BM 63·3
Post office. Telegraph office. Overhead tank.
Rest house or inspection bungalow. Circuit house. Police station
Camping ground. Forest: reserved; protected RF PF
Spaced names: administrative; locality or tribal KIKRI NĀGA
Hospital. Dispensary. Veterinary: Hospital / Dispensary.
Aerodrome. Heliped. Tourist site
Power line: with pylons surveyed; with poles unsurveyed

F45N16 (73G/16)	F45O4 (73K/4)	F45O8 (73K/8)
F45T13 (73H/13)	F45U1 (73L/1)	F45U5 (73L/5)
F45T14 (73H/14)	F45U2 (73L/2)	F45U6 (73L/6)

INDEX

QUARRY LEASE AREA OVER 42.40 Ha.

PLAN SHOWING CLUSTER - 7 (RAHAD QUARRY LEASE AREAS OVER 42.40 H IN JAJPUR DISTRICT, ODISHA

KEY PLAN

(Showing all features within 5 km rad
Ref. Toposheet No. 73 L/1

SCALE-: 1Cm = 500m.

APPLICANT-: TAHASILDAR , DHARM

IT IS HERE BY CERTIFIED TH PLATE IS CORRECT AND UP T

CHANDRABHANU DAS
RQP/OD/001/2015

ANNEXURE-10

99

ANNEXURE-11

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, (SEIAA), Odisha

Qr. No. 5RF-2/1, Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar – 751022, Tel: 0674-2540669

No. 201/SEIAA Dt. 27.01.2021

To

The Tahasildar,
Dharmasala Tahasil,
Dist – Jajpur

Sub: Clarification on Minor Mineral proposals for grant of Environmental Clearance – Regarding.

Ref: SEIAA meeting held on 12.01.2021 and complaint petition copy received on 31.08.2020 (copy enclosed).

Sir,

In inviting a reference to the above cited subject, I am directed to say that the matter was placed in the meeting of SEIAA held on dated 12.01.2021 for consideration of EC. The Authority deliberated on the proposals (as enclosed in Annexure-I) and decided that the Tahasildar / PP may be asked to clarify on all the points raised in the public hearing.

Therefore, you are requested to submit the desired clarification / documents (hard copy) by post to this office with copy to e-mail ID **seiaaorissa@gmail.com** for further processing of Environmental Clearance applications.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

D Nayak
Environmental Engineer

Memo No. 202/SEIAA /Dt. 27.01.2021.

Copy to

1. The Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur, Dist-Jajpur for information and necessary action.
2. The Deputy Secretary, of MM&S Branch of Revenue and DM Department, Govt. of Odisha Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

D Nayak
Environmental Engineer

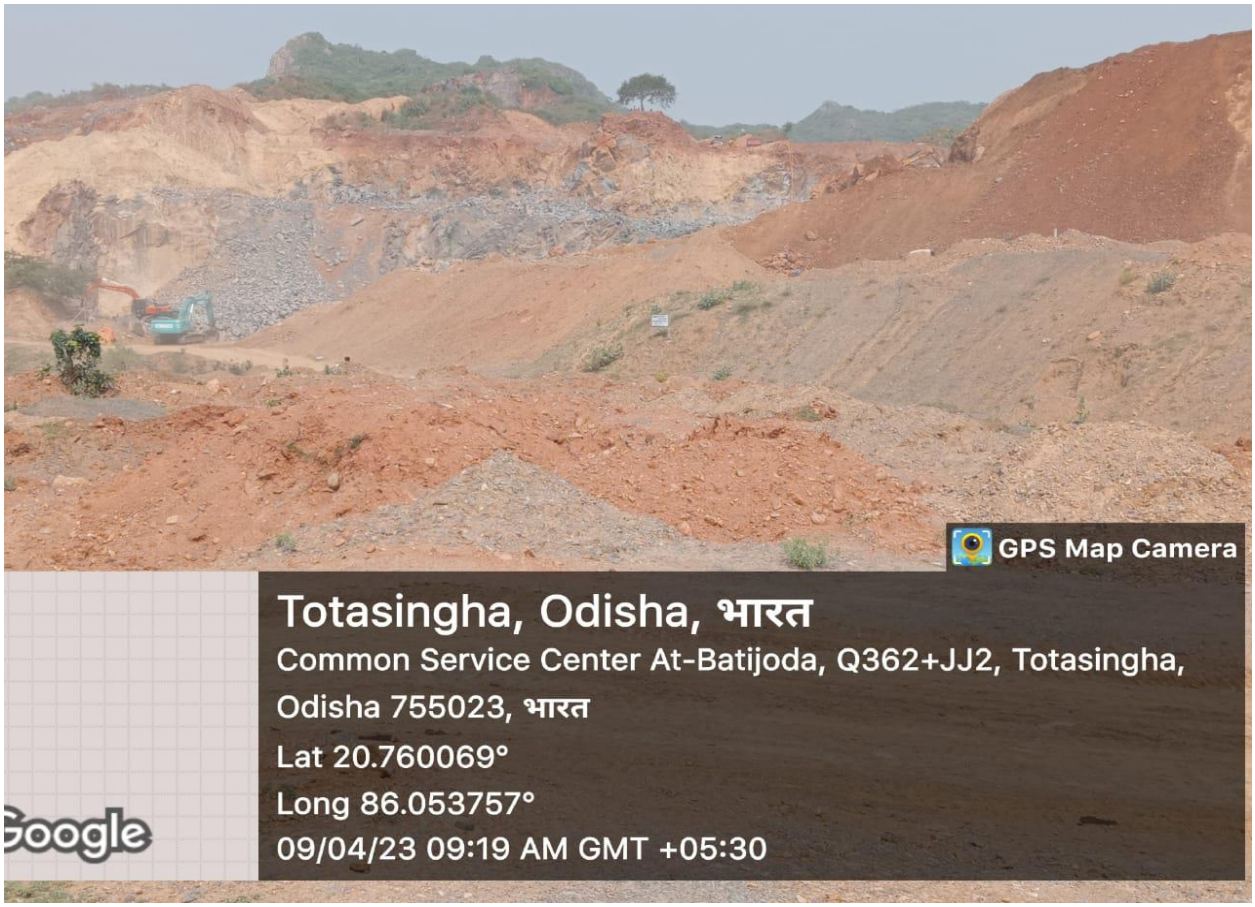
Annexure-I

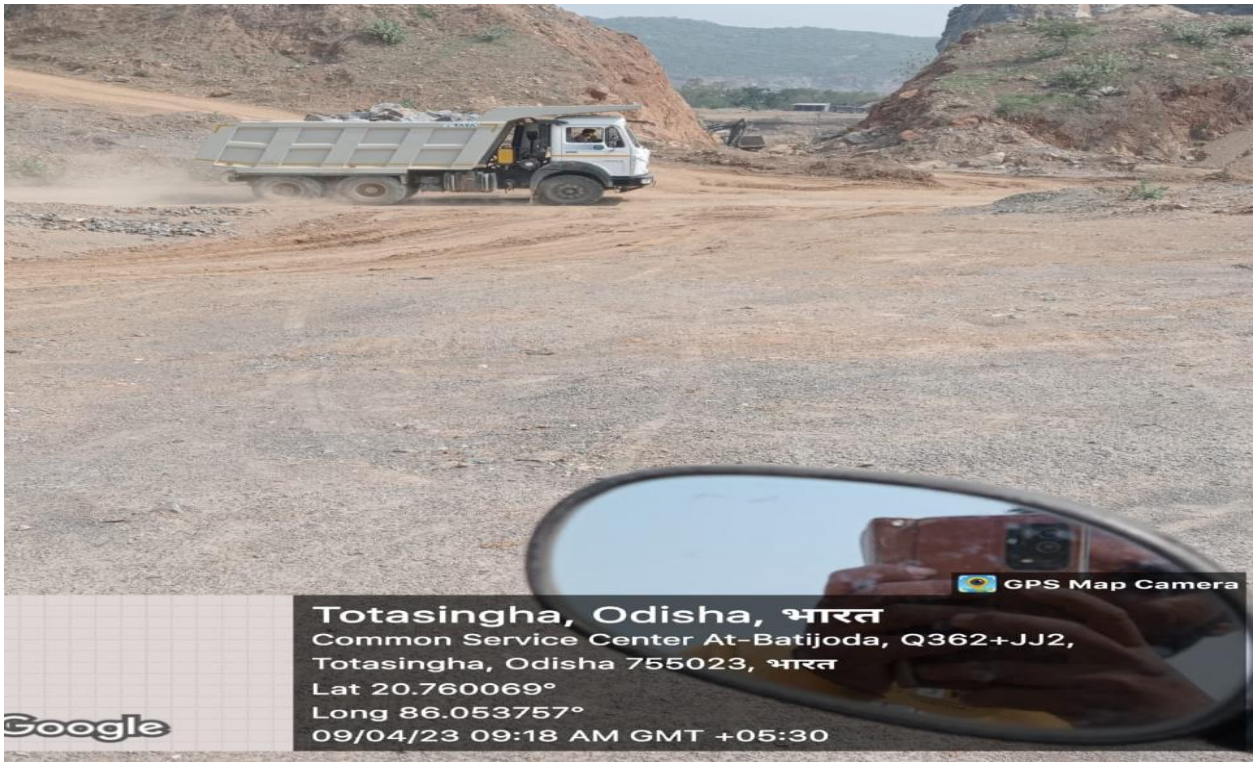
Clarification / documents sought by the SEIAA on minor mineral projects with lease area less than 5 ha. in its meeting held on 12.01.2021.

Sl. No.	Date of online receipt of the proposal	Proposal File No. (auto generated in MoEF & CC website)	Bank Draft Particulars (Scrutiny fees)	File no. assigned by SEIAA	Category of the proposal	Project / Activity applied for	Name of the proposal	Name of the project proponent along with contact details	District / Tahasil	Observations / Minutes of SEIAA meeting (To be uploaded to relevant website of MoEF & CC, and communicated to concerned quarters by post)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
1.	24.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58351/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Cluster-1 mine constituted of Anjira & Makundpur hillocks over an area of 137.86 Acres or 55.79 Hectares located in villages Anjira & Makundpur of Tahasil Dharmasala & District Jajpur, Odisha including 15 nos of mining lease area.	Tahsildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.
2.	24.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58363/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Cluster-2 mine constituted of Aruha hillocks over an area of 148.00 Acres or 59.89 Hectares located in villages Aruha of Tahasil Dharmasala & District Jajpur, Odisha including 5 nos of mining lease area.	Tahsildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.
3.	24.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58364/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Cluster-3 mine constituted of Bajabati hillocks over an area of 35.66 Acres or 14.43 Hectares located in villages Bajabati of Tahasil Dharmasala & District Jajpur, Odisha including 6 no. of mining lease area.	Tahsildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.
4.	24.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58535/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Bichhakhandi hillocks Stone Quarry over lease area of 36.65 Hectares/ 90.562 Acres At-Bichhakhandi, Tahasil-Dharmasala, District Jajpur, Odisha (Cluster-4 including 16 nos. of quarries)	Tahasildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.

5.	25.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58376/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Dankari, Barada & Baraman hillocks Stone Quarry over an area of 243.19 Acres /98.42 Ha (Cluster-5) at- Dankari, Barada & Baraman, Tahasil- Dharmasala, Jajapur	Tahasildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.
6.	26.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58378/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Lunibar hillocks Stone Quarry over an lease area 55.00 Acres/22.26 Ha, At- Lunibar, Tahasil - Dharmasala, District -Jajpur, (Cluster-6, five no. of qurries)	Tahasildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.
7.	27.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58381/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Sahanidiha hillocks Stone Quarry over lease area of 49.62 Acres/20.08 Ha At- Sahanidiha, Tahasil -Dharmasala, District - Jajpur, (Cluster-8 including 2 nos of mining lease)	Tahasildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.
8.	27.11.2020	SIA/OR/MIN/58380/2020	Tahasildar Applicant. Scrutiny fees is not required.	SEIAA File no. yet to be assigned	Non Coal Mining	1(a) B-1	Rahadpur Hillocks Stone Quarry over an lease area of 104.77 Acres/ 42.40 Ha, At Rahadpur, Tahasil -Dharmasala, District - Jajpur, Odisha (Cluster-7 including 12nos of mining lease)	Tahasildar, Dharmasala, Jajapur	Jajapur / Dharmasala	Seek clarification from the applicant on all the points raised in the public hearing.

Photographs of mining dated 09/04/2023



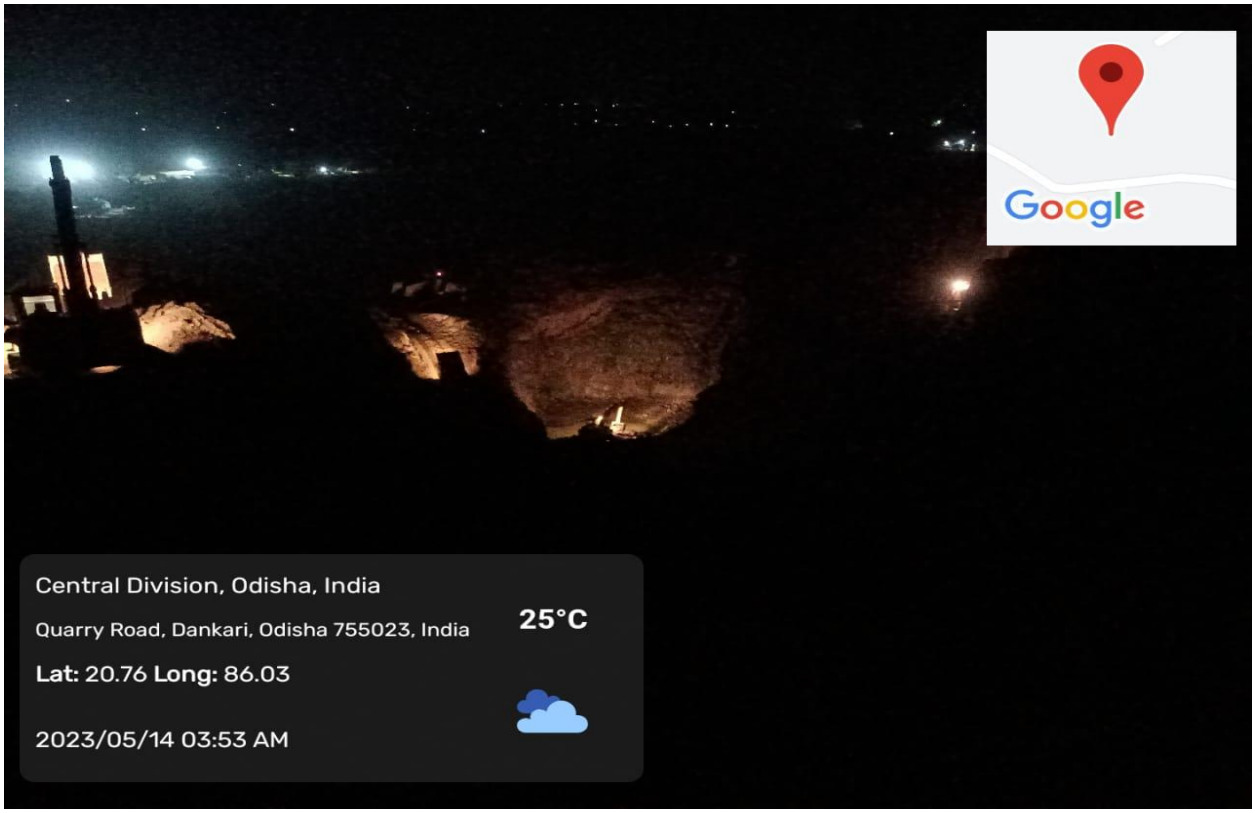


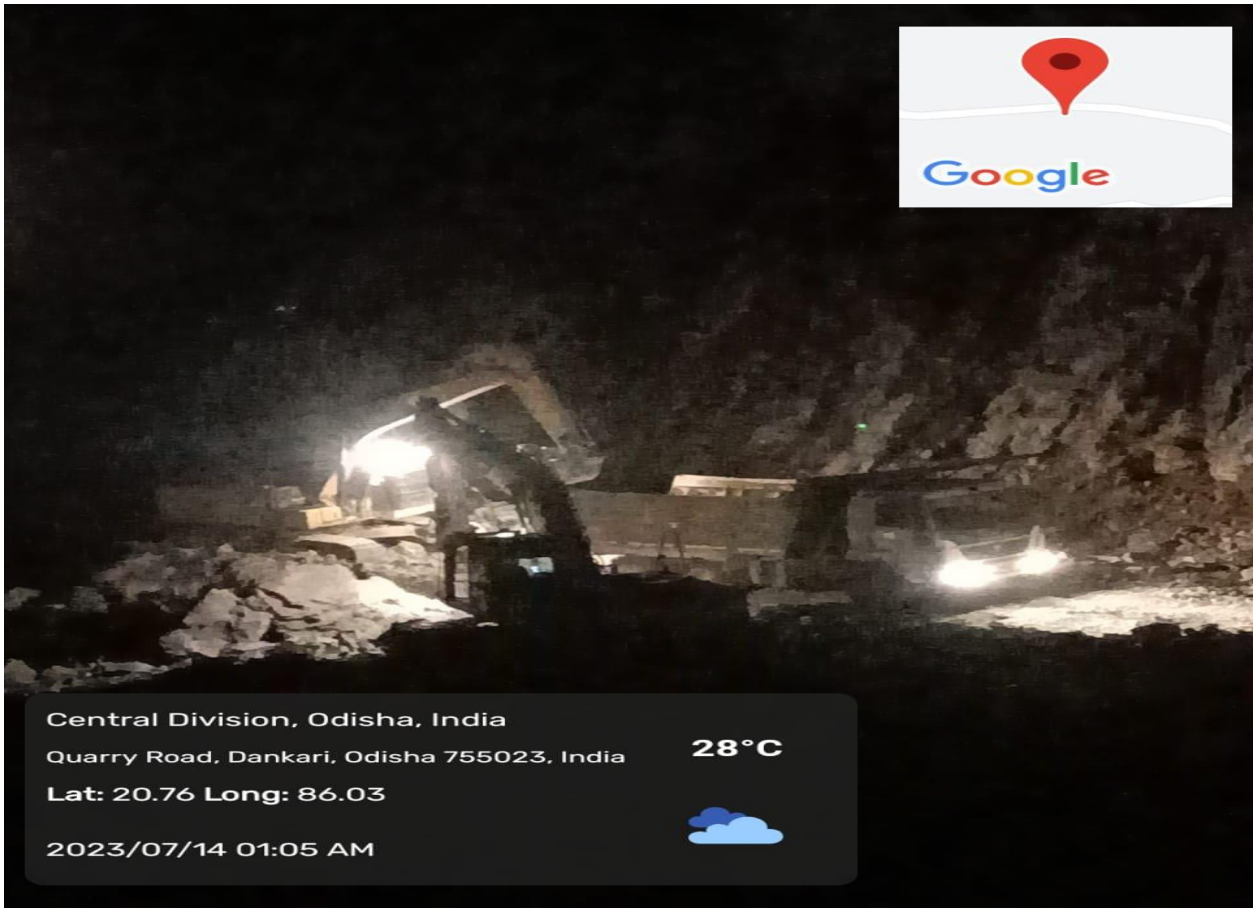

GPS Map Camera
Totasingha, Odisha, भारत
Common Service Center At-Batijoda, Q362+JJ2, Totasingha, Odisha 755023, भारत
Lat 20.760069°
Long 86.053757°
09/04/23 09:16 AM GMT +05:30
Google

Cracks in the wall due to blastingactivities.

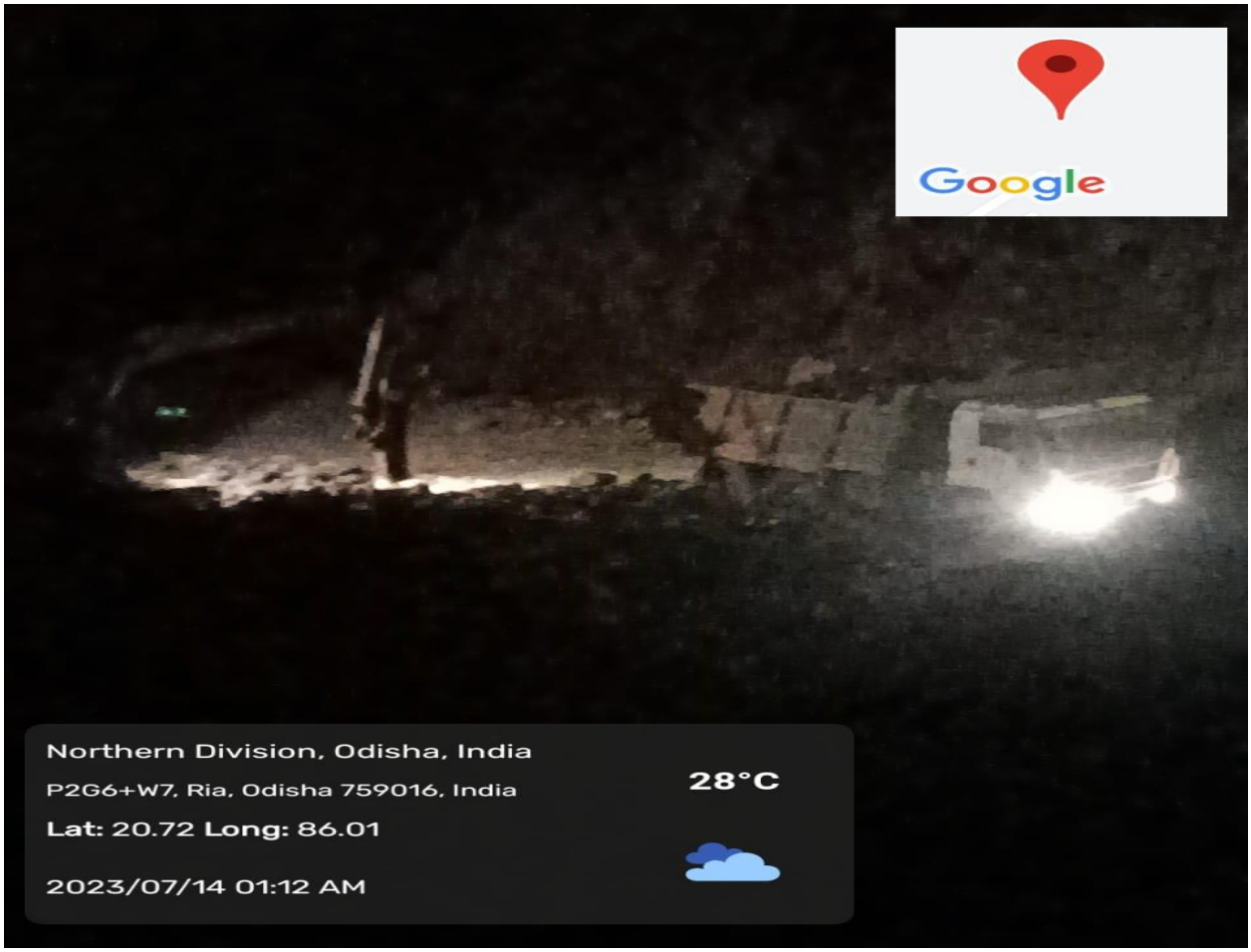
Death of Domestic Animals due to unchecked abandoned quarry.

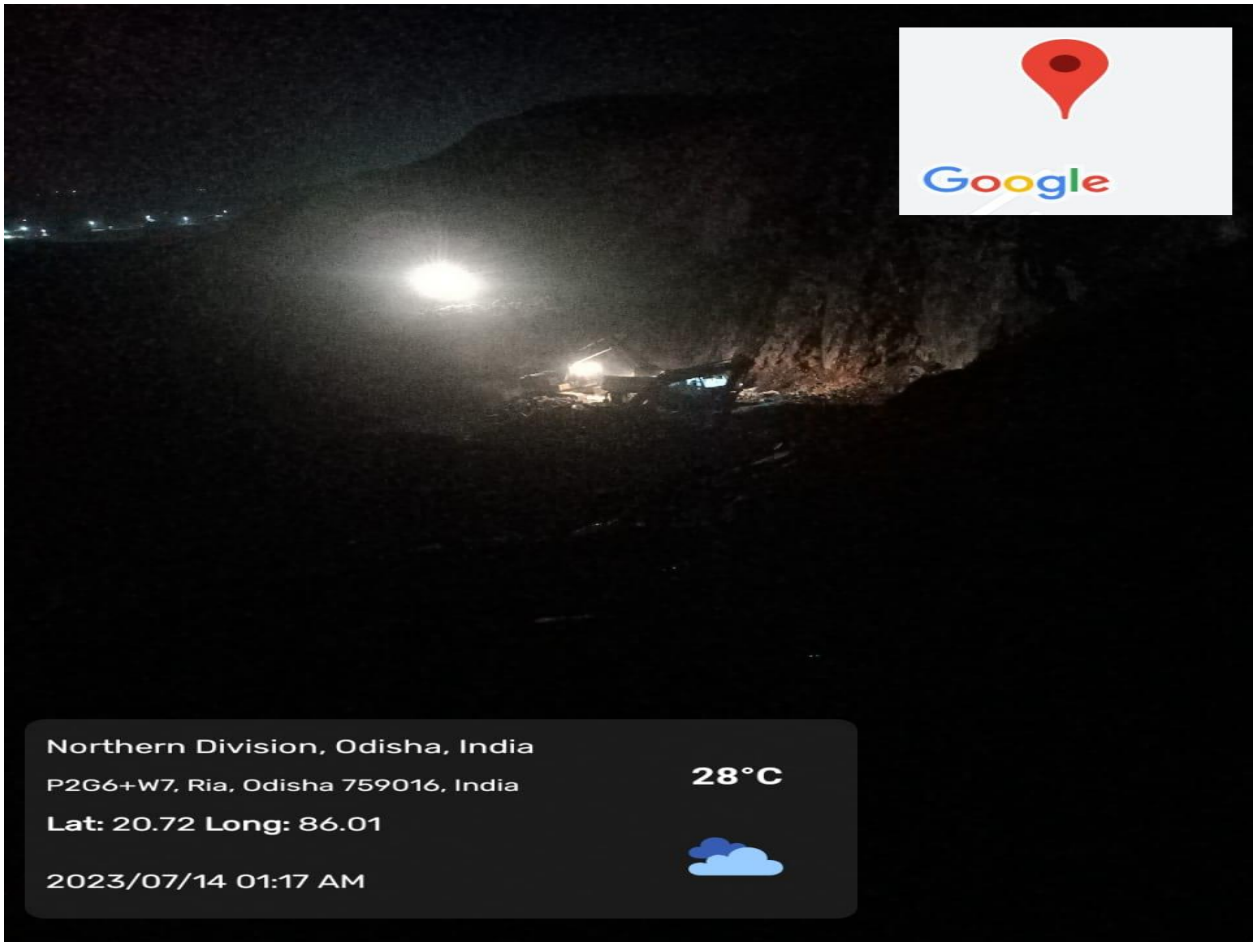
Mining activities carrying out in Night

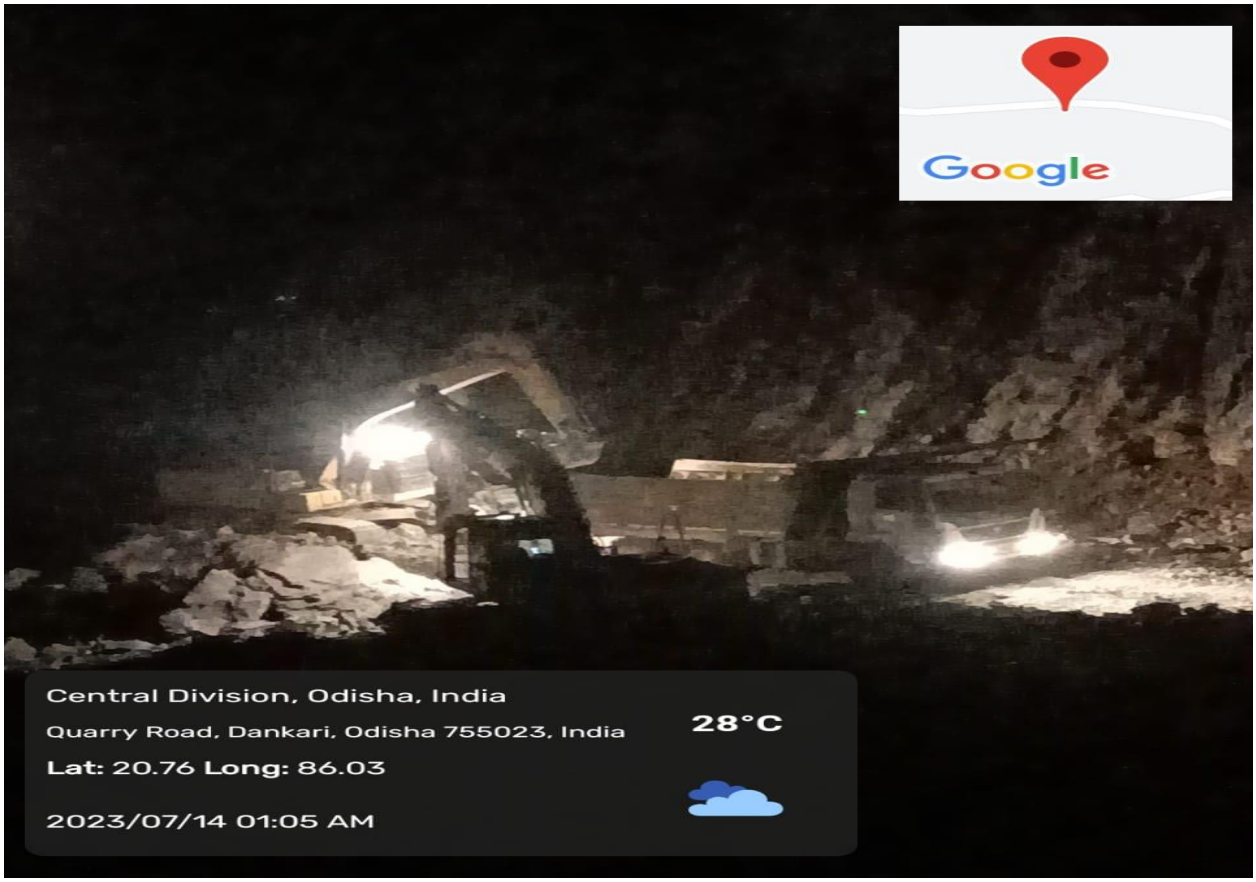



Google
Central Division, Odisha, India
Quarry Road, Dankari, Odisha 755023, India
Lat: 20.76 Long: 86.03
2023/07/14 01:05 AM
28°C

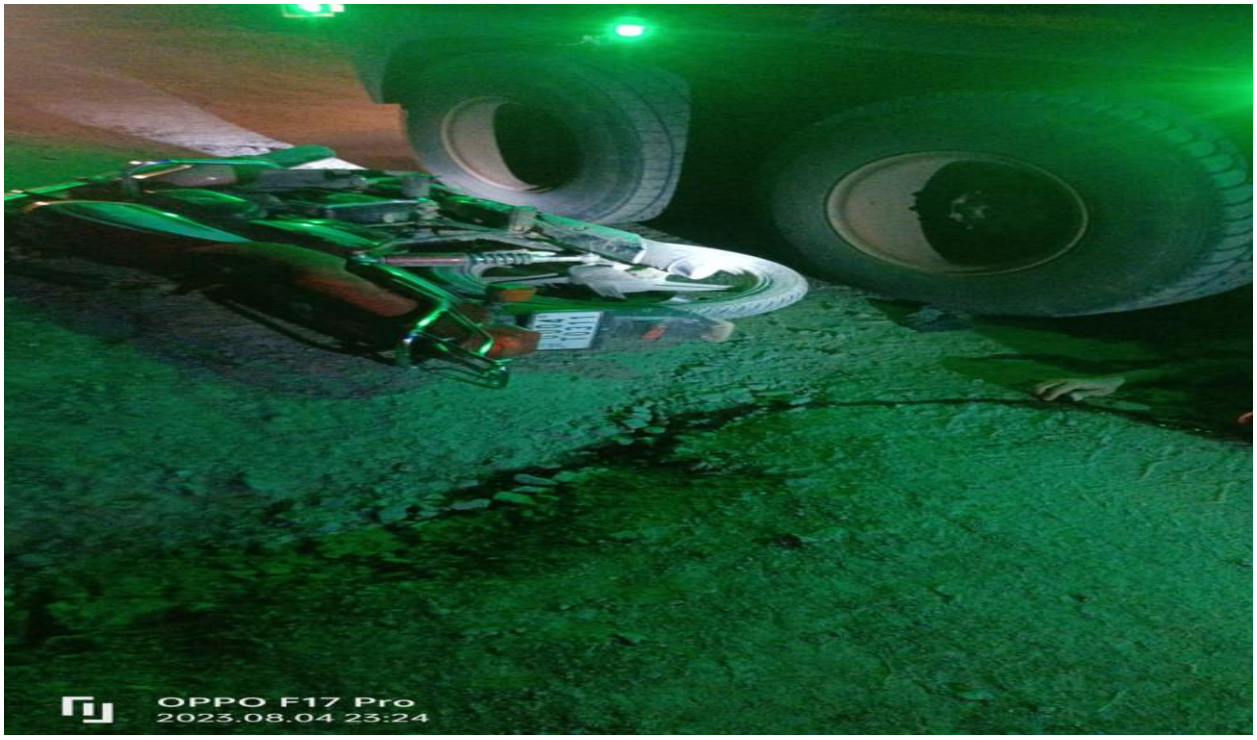

Google
Central Division, Odisha, India
Unnamed Road, Rahadpur, Odisha 755023, I
Lat: 20.76 Long: 86.02
2023/07/14 12:58 AM
28°C


Google
Northern Division, Odisha, India
P2G6+W7, Ria, Odisha 759016, India
Lat: 20.72 Long: 86.01
2023/07/14 01:12 AM
28°C


Google
Northern Division, Odisha, India
P2G6+W7, Ria, Odisha 759016, India
Lat: 20.72 Long: 86.01
2023/07/14 01:17 AM
28°C


Google
Central Division, Odisha, India
Quarry Road, Dankari, Odisha 755023, India
Lat: 20.76 Long: 86.03
2023/07/14 01:05 AM
28°C

Accident due to heavy loaded vehicle and poor road conditions.



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Appeal/Application No._____ of 2023

In re:

Babuli Jena &Others Applicant

V E R S U S

State of Odisha and Others Defendant/Respondent

KNOW ALL to whom these present shall come that Babuli Jena S/o Krsushna Chandra Jena, 27years **Santosh Rout/ S/o Rabindra Rout aged about 27years 2.Baladeba Rout** S/O Narendra Rout aged 38years, 3. Dusasan Sahoo S/o Pramod Sahoo, aged 28years, Chandan jena S/o Prana Krushna Jena aged about 27years, all are residents of Rampei Po- Batijoda, PS- Jenapur, Dist- Jajpur the above named APPLICANT do hereby appoint (herein after called the advocate/s) to be my/our Advocate in the above noted case authorized him :- **Sankar Prasad Pani.Advocates, Plot No 2132/4814 B,Nageswartangi, Bhubaneswar, 751002, O-785/2007, sankarprasadpani@gmail.com, 9437279278**

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this Court or in any other Court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate Court including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each Court by me/ us. To sign, file verify and present pleadings, appeals cross objections or petitions for execution review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages.To file and take back documents to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.

And I/We the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes.

And I/We undertake that I / we or my /our duly authorized agent would appear in the Court on all hearings and will inform the Advocates for appearance when the case is called.

And I /we undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the Court shall be of the Advocate, which he shall receive and retain himself.

And I /we the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settled is only for the above case and above Court. I/We hereby agree that once the fee is paid. I /we will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever. If the case lasts for more than three years, the advocate shall be entitled for additional fee equivalent to half of the agreed fee for every addition three years or part thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/We do hereunto set my /our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this day of ~~25thJuly2023~~. 23/08/2023

Accepted subject to the terms of fees.

Pani

Advocate

x Babuli Jena

x Santosh Rout

Client

x Baladeb Rout

x Dusasan Sahoo

x Chandan Jena

AUTHORISATION

We Santosh Rout/ S/o Rabindra Rout aged about 27years 2.Baladeba Rout S/O Narendra Rout aged 38years, 3. Dusasan Sahoo S/o Pramod Sahoo, ged 28years, Chandan jena S/o Prana Krushna Jena aged about 27years, all are residents of Rampei Po- Batijoda, PS- Jenapur, Dist- Jajpur authorize Babuli Jena S/o Krsushna Chandra Jena of Rampei, the Applicant No 1 in the original application to swear the affidavit on my behalf for the purpose of filing of Application before The National Green Tribunal, Kolkata

22/8/2023

Babuli Jena

SIGNATURES

1. Santosh Rout
2. Baladeb Rout
3. Dusasan Sahoo
4. chandan jena