

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

APPEAL NO OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

NARESH MAJHI

APPELLANT

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA AND OTHERS

RESPONDENTS

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PLACE: Bhubaneswar

DATE: 08/08/2024


SANKAR PRASAD PANI ASHUTOSH PADHY

ADVOCATE

Plot 2132/4814, NageswarTangi, Bhubaneswar 751002 Cell-9437279278,

Email: sankarprasadpani@gmail.com

Synopsis & List of Dates

That the present Appeal is being filed challenging the grant of environment clearance order dated 10/07/2024 for Kharbhuin I stone quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District-Boudh, Odisha. DSR is not approved by SEIAA hence the EC is not valid. Reclamation and past compliance of the EC conditions is not done. No study for cumulative assessment and carrying capacity has been done by the competent authorities as there are 5no. of quarries exist in the close proximity with in 1km. As such the EC is granted mechanically without verifying the site prior to grant of EC and considering the long time grievance of local people.

LIST OF DATES

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 2/12/2021 | Tahsildar Harbhanga issued notice to the lessee of Kharbhuin I on dated 02/12/2021 to deposit of 103422676.50/- rupees for excess mining of 679965 cum of stone and the same is not also realised from the then lessee of the Kharbhuin I stone quarry. |
| 30/04/2023 | Public representation to all the concerned authorities regarding the illegal quarrying activity. |

10/05/2023 Letter from SEIAA to Tahasildar Harbhanga for inquiry and to take necessary action for violation of EC and CTO conditions.

09/09/2023 News article published on Orissapost

10/07/2024 GRANT OF ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

(Under Section 16(h) read with Section 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

Appeal No----- OF 2024/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Naresh Majhi, S/o Baida Majhi about 43years residing At/Po-
Kharbhuin, PS- Harabhanga, Dist-Boudh, Odisha,

APPELLANT

VERSUS

1. **State of Odisha** Represented by Chief Secretary, Odisha,Lokaseva
Bhawan, Bhubaneswar,Pin-751001 Email: csori@nic.in
2. **District Collector, Boudh**, Nuasahi, Bauda, Jogiberini,Dist- Boudh,
Odisha 762014dm-Boudh@nic.in
3. **Tehsildar, Harabhanga**,At/Po- NH-224, Boudh Banigucha Road,
Charichhaka, Charichhaka, Odisha 762023, Email-
thasildar.harbhanga@rediffmail.com
4. **Member Secretary**, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A/118, Unit-
VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012, Odisha
paribesh1@ospcboard.org

5. **Member Secretary**, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha, 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022: seiaaorissa@gmail.com, MS-SEIAA-OR@gov.in
6. **Superintendent of Police Boudh**, At/Po- R8CG+MJ7, New Revenue Colony, Jogiberini, Bauda, Odisha 762014, Email- spbdh.orpol@nic.in
7. **Deputy Director of Mining**, , Berhampur Circle, Berhampur, 757001, Email- mo.berhmapur@orissaminerals.gov.in
8. Director of Mines and Geology, Bhubigyan Bhawan , Bhubaneswar, Khordha, PIN-751001 dirmines_odisha@rediffmail.com
9. **Deputy Director of Explosives**, At/po- Plot no-68, Samad, Unit 6, Ganga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751001, Email- N/A
10. Deputy Director General of Forests, Integrated Regional Office, MOEFCC, A/3, Rail Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751023 Email: roez.bsr-mef@nic.in
11. Divisional Forest officer, Boudh Division, At/PO- R8V8+WCG, National Highway 224, Irrigation Colony, Bauda, Baudhgarh, Odisha 762014. Email- dfo.boudh@odisha.gov.in
12. KRUTIBAS MISHRA (lessee of Kharabhuin-I stone quarry), At/Po- Bhajabalpur, Dharmashala -767062

.....**RESPONDENTS**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

- I. The address of the Appellant is given above for the service of notices of this Appeal.
- II. The addresses of the Respondents are given above for the service of notices of this Appeal.
- III.** That the present Appeal is being filed challenging the inaction of the government respondents in curbing the illegalities and breach of environmental safeguards by the private respondent and mining mafias in operating the **KHARBHUIN I Stone Quarry in Plot No 275/A, Khata No 194, area 2.833Ha, Kisam Parbat Mouza-Kharbhuin Jungle** under Tahasil Harabhanga, Boudh .
In addition to that and the Illegal Stone Quarry Mining is in operation adjoining the quarry area without approved mining plan, Environment Clearance under EIA Notification and Supreme Court Order in Deepak Kumar Case and Order of Hon'ble NGT in respect Minor Minerals. To summarise the non-compliances of environment norms it may be listed as follows
 - I. To summarise the violation of environmental norms in operation of stone quarry it may be listed as follows
 - i) Non- compliance of prior EC condition

- ii) Quarry is in a cluster but same is ignored
- iii) Excess mining without EC and the environment compensation has not been realised
- iv) Reclamation of void pits not been done
- v) Excess Mining than the permissible limit per annum
- vi) The trees and medicinal plants in the lease area and adjoining area have been felled while clearing the land for quarry activity
- vii) Illegal and Uncontrolled Blasting in the quarry from 2016 onwards and Blasting has resulted in damages/Cracks to the adjoining houses of Kharbhuin Jungle Village
- viii)** Quarry is within is close to reserve forest
- ix) Quarry is within 500mtres from the Residential houses
- x) The over burden dumps are not being dressed , benched and barricaded so as to prevent soil erosion during monsoon
- xi) There is no garland drain around the mining pit
- xii) After expiry of the lease period, the mine closure plan and reclamation of the land has not been adopted and thereby the condition no 18 of CTO has been violated

- xiii) No Provision of dust suppression system over mine haul roads, active OB dumps and mine working benches in order to reduce water consumption and to improve water retention and reabsorption capacity of water
- xiv) No green belt of Native species developed along the periphery of mines even after completion of 5year lease period
- xv) Road has not been graded to mitigate the dust pollution
- xvi) Proper site visit has not been done by the district authorities prior to grant of Environmental clearance.
- xvii) That the DSR of the Boudh district is invalid as the same is not approved by the SEIAA and SEAC.
- xviii) That the quarry for which the EC is granted is not a part of the DSR.
- xix) That the plot in question for which the EC is granted is not a part of the DSR.

FACTS

- 1) That the petitioner is a native of Village Kharbhuin adjoining the quarry site and is concerned for the environment and safety of local villagers.

The villagers are affected by the impact of Stone Quarry. They are concerned about the ecology being disturbed with the high intensive explosion and clearing of trees and medicinal plants by the quarry activity in Kharbhuin Stone Quarry, endangering the safety of local villagers, causing serious air pollution in the locality.

- 2) It is further submitted that the indiscriminate Stone Quarry has already threatened the local environment. It is further submitted that the quarry activity in Mundesaru Hill in Kharbhuin of Harabhanga Tehsil has caused serious environmental degradation and ecological impact.
- 3) The **Mundesaru hill** has been under tremendous pressure from the blasts that are being carried out since the last few years, which has also left the general populace under distress.
- 4) It is humbly submitted that environment clearance letter has not been publicized nor have been displayed in Kharbhuin Jungle Village or Panchayat Office till date. No bill board displayed at the site informing the people about the conditions in mining. Further the Appellant could not have access to Environment Management Plan of the present project as the information are not readily available in public domain in the website of SEIAA Odisha and reserve their right to incorporate more points once able to access those information. Copy of Environment clearance letter 10th July 2024 as **ANNEXURE-1**.

- 5) That the Tahasildar, Harabhanga has issued notice to the lessee of Kharbhuin I on dated 02/12/2021 to deposit of 103422676.50/- rupees for excess mining of 679965 cum of stone and the same is not also realised from the then lessee of the Kharbhuin I stone quarry. Copy of the Notice dated 2/12/2021 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE- 2**
- 6) That there has been strong opposition and resistance to any fresh quarry activities in the Chhatrang Panchayat of Harbhanga Tahasil in the past as there has been several objection and protest against the Auction of Black-stone Quarry.
- 7) That it is humbly submitted here that the Villagers have been experiencing the difficulties and inconvenience because of the ongoing quarries in Kharbhuin Jungle where the building, Checkdam and houses are being damaged due to the blasting in the quarry. The wild animals are also disturbed due to the blasting. The dust pollution, fluoride contamination in the ground water, ground water depletion, Ammonia gas smelling, damages to agricultural land are the other issues. The Anikat Bandha, constructed by Soil Conservative Department at Kharbhuin Jungle is being damaged because of the blasting. Similarly, there is a Girls' Ashram School, at Baisipada where about 150 Girls are studying and about 100 girls are staying at the Campus, who will be affected due to the Stone quarry blasting.

- 8) The Population of the village Kharhuin is about 800 and about 500 in Chhatrang. There are tribal people also residing in these areas. Villagers also worship the hill in Girigobardhan Puja time, where the quarry is being proposed. Thus their fundamental right to worship would be taken away. The consultation with gramsabha is paramount and same has been affirmed in Odisha Mining Corporation (Niyamgiri) case.
- 9) That the Sites identified for Auction are full of tress and ongoing projects have resulted severe damage to the environment, ecology of the area. The Hill is a major Source of Herbal medicine on which the local people largely depend upon.
- 10) The wild animal including snakes are threatened and came out of the hill towards village because of blasting. The dust pollution, fluoride contamination in the ground water, ground water depletion, Ammonia Gas Smell, damages to agricultural lands and accident because of the vehicular movement due to the existing quarry activities.
- 11) That the plot in question where the EC is granted is dense forest and the ongoing quarry has already resulted in felling of large number of trees. Further quarry will completely threaten the ecology of the area as the trees have to be completely felled. As such the hill is a major source of Herbal Medicine on which the local people and Vaidas largely dependent on.

- 12) That in democracy people's will and wish is paramount and Since the Chhatarang Gramsabha has resolved not to auction the Hill for Black Stone Quarry and to that effect the Panchayat Representative and Zilla Parishad Members have also objected to the same auction process in January 2020 and in 2017 also.
- 13) That the quarry operators use to do indiscriminate blasting which led to cracking of houses in the in the adjoining villages and hamlets of Kharbhuin which are within 500metres from the quarry site. For a number of times the villagers have protested against blasting and represented to the Government Authorities and same has been reported widely.
- 14) Despite of public complaints the Pollution Control Board and Tahasildar Harabhanga took no action against the defaulter quarry operator
- 15) 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.

- 16) That there is no information available in the website relating to half yearly compliance report, green belt and compliance of other conditions imposed in EC and Mining Plan.
- 17) Due to deafening noise of the blasts and stone blasting which left several houses damaged, the villagers have been forced to take up protests on the state highway. It is further submitted that the Blasting were carried out in the hill without any explosive license and permission of Chief Controller of Explosives.
- 18) That when the excess mining were not measured and the conditions of mine closure plan and reclamation plan are still to be complied, the SEIAA authority has issued a fresh EC for the Kharabhuin- I stone quarry is to be treated as illegal.
- 19) There is no endangered fauna like elephant, sloth bear, python etc in & around the Quarry area is false information. The mundesaru Parbat is surrounded by Mundesaru Reserve forest having Elephant, Sambar, Bear, Jungle cat.
- 20) There is no approach road from quarry and there are private lands which were forcefully used by the lessee, hence the quarry cannot be allowed to operate in absence of clear approach road free from encumbrance.

- 21) That there is no information available in the website relating to half yearly compliance report, green belt and compliance of other conditions imposed in EC and Mining Plan.
- 22) While commencing the Stone Quarry there is violation of Orissa Minor Mineral Concession Rule 2016, Environment protection Act 1986. Both the statutes prescribe for initiation of criminal proceeding along with seizure of vehicles and machines. In the present case the Tahasiladr being hand in glove with the accused/stone mafias/ lessee did nothing which could deter the private respondent from moving with illegal mining.
- 23) This also clearly indicates there is an unholy nexus of the Tahasildar (in whose name EC were granted) along with the mining mafia in allowing the illegalities to continue on day to day basis.
- 24) It has been further submitted that there has been no monitoring by any of the respondents whether the conditions are being complied or not and that allows the private respondent to violate the norms in broad day light.
- 25) It is pertinent to mention here that in the DSR Kharabhuin I stone quarry is located in khata no.2, plot no.50, however the EC was granted for Kharabhuin I stone quarry over khata no. 194, plot no. 275/A.
- 26) It is pertinent to mention here that the DSR of the Boudh district is invalid as the same was not approved by the SEIAA and was not even prepared in accordance with the MOEFCC notification.

27) It is pertinent to mention here that under the heading of project details in point no xiii it is clearly mentioned **that the earlier EC for the said quarry was granted vide letter no. 4510 dt. 17.08.2015 and submitted EC compliance which is not satisfactory.** There is huge hole already exists in the lease, the quantity of stone material extracted from source and depth of mining is not submitted by PP. Point no. xiii of the EC is extracted as follows;

(xiii) Whether EC obtained earlier- Yes. EC obtained earlier from SEIAA; Odisha vide letter no. 4510 dt. 17.08.2015 and **submitted EC compliance which is not satisfactory.** There is huge hole already exists in the lease, the quantity of stone material extracted from source and depth of mining is not submitted by PP.

28) It is further pertinent to mention here that under the heading of project details in point no xv it is clearly mentioned that the DSR has not been prepared as per the MOEFCC guideline. Point xv of the EC is extracted as follows;

(xv) “The DSR has not been prepared as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018. Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining 2020 and as per the Hon'ble Supreme

Court order vide its order dated 10.11,2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).”

- 29) It is pertinent to mention here that the tribal people of the locality had protested many times against the crushers and stone quarries. One of such incident was published by a leading English newspaper Orissapost on 9Th September 2023. Copy of the news article is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-3**
- 30) **That from the** google earth image it is clear that the proposed stone quarry is in a dense forest, and a large number of trees are being felled so as to operate the stone quarry and also to make approach road to the quarry. That the google earth image dated 12/01/2023 is also showing that there is a stone quarry is situated adjacent to the Kharabhuin-I stone quarry, and another stone quarry is also present in close proximity of the Kharabhuin-I stone quarry .Copy of the google earth image is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-4**.
- 31) That there are agricultural land's exist adjacent to the Kharabhuin-I stone quarry and due to mining activity the agricultural lands will be severely affected.
- 32) That the DSR of the Boudh has not been approved by SEIAA and SEAC and hence Environment Clearance cannot be granted based on an invalid DSR. As such there is no reference of the plot is question in the DSR to

which EC has been granted. Copy of the DSR is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-5**.

- 33) It is pertinent to mention here that the local peoples on dated 30/04/2023 made a public complaint to all the concerned public authorities regarding the illegal mining in the Harabhanga Tahasil. Copy of the public complaint dated 30/04/2023 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-6**.
- 34) That in compliance to the public complaint letter dated 30/04/2023 SEIAA issued a letter on dated 10/05/2023 to Tahasildar Harabhanga to inquire into the matter and to take necessary action for non compliance of the EC and CTO conditions. But till date no action has been taken by the Tahasildar Harbhanga. Copy of the SEIAA letter dated 10/05/2023 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-7**.
- 35) That the photographs of the quarry shows mining carried out indiscriminately and unscientifically with a depth of around 50feet, and also there exist a mega stone crusher adjacent to the Kharabhuin-I stone quarry. Photographs of the stone quarry is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-8**.
- 36) It is pertinent to mention here that no study for cumulative assessment and carrying capacity has been conducted by the concerned authorities, as there are 5 quarries exists in Kharbhuin Village including few more stone crushers adjoining the quarries.

GROUNDNS

- A. That the grant of EC is bad in law and the fact is as because the prior non-compliances/ Violations of EC conditions have not been considered while granting EC
- B. There has been more than 20 times of extraction of stone from the same quarry and the remedial measures have not been considered while grant of EC.
- C. That the Pollution and vibration caused by the quarries due to uncontrolled explosive has caused damage to life and property of residents of adjoining villages where the quarrying operations are on going.
- D. That the DSR of the Boudh district is not approved by the SEIAA, hence the DSR is not valid and without a valid DSR EC can not be granted for any quarrying activity.
- E. That the cumulative assessment and carrying capacity of the site has not been commissioned by the concerned authorities considering 5quarries are in operation in the same village Kharbhuin
- F. Impact of mega stone crushers adjoining the quarry has not been assessed while granting EC

- G. The nearest road is only 200 meter from the quarry hence the inconvenience during blasting and transportation to larger public has not been considered
- H. That the appellant 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.
- I. That the ongoing illegal stone quarry destroying the local ecology is against the spirit of Article 48A and 51A(g) that mandates for protection of environment
- J. Indiscriminate and illegal stone quarrying in violation of environment norms which raises substantial question with respect to the environment and constitutes violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Hon'ble Supreme Court Order in Deepak Kumar Vs State of Hariyana and Common Cause Case.
- K. That the present illegal quarrying is against the principle of Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle and attracts the Polluters Pay Principle.

LIMITATION


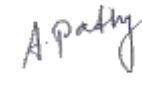
That the Environmental clearance was granted on 10Th of July 2024 and the present appeal is filed within 30 days from the grant of EC, hence the Appeal is not barred by limitation.

PRAYER

- I. Quash the EC dated 10Th July 2024 granted in favour of Kharbhuin-I Stone Quarry in Boudh District
- II. Pass such other orders/directions as may be deemed fit and proper (including appropriately moulding the reliefs) in the bonafide interests of justice.

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

APPELLANT THROUGH

ADVOCATE

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

APPEAL NO ----- OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

NARESH MAJHI

APPELLANT.

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA AND OTHERS

RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

08 AUG 2024

I Naresh Majhi, S/o Baida Majhi about 43years residing At/Po-Kharbhuin, PS-Harabhanga, Dist-Boudh, Odisha- do hereby solemnly affirm, and declare as under:

- 1. That I am the appellant in the abovementioned appeal and competent to swear this affidavit
- 2. That I have read over the contents of the accompanying Appeal and annexure and the same is true and correct and is drafted on my instruction.

Handwritten signature of Naresh Majhi
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:-

Verified on this the 8th day of August 2023 at Boudh
---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: [Signature]
Advocate

The above named deponent(s) being duly identified by Sri. [Signature] Advocate, Bhubaneswar

Handwritten signature of Naresh Majhi
DEPONENT

Appears before me on 08 AUG 2024
on oath that the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of his / her / their knowledge and belief

Deponent(s) Notary, Bhubaneswar

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

ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE

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

To,

The -1
 KRUTIBAS MISHRA
 Bhajabalpur, Dharmashala -767062

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/422346/2023 dated 01 Nov 2023. The particulars of the environmental clearance granted to the project are as below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. EC Identification No. | EC24B001OR180422 |
| 2. File No. | 422346/983-MINB2/11-2023 |
| 3. Project Type | New |
| 4. Category | B |
| 5. Project/Activity including Schedule No. | 1(a) Mining of minerals |
| 6. Name of Project | Kharabhuin - I Stone Quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District- Boudh State Odisha. |
| 7. Name of Company/Organization | KRUTIBAS MISHRA |
| 8. Location of Project | ODISHA |
| 9. TOR Date | N/A |

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

Date: 10/07/2024

(e-signed)
 Dr. K. Murugesan, IFS
 Member Secretary
 SEIAA - (ODISHA)

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.

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PARIVESH

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 and Virtuous Environmental Single-Window Hub)





STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY, ODISHA
 5RF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, Email: seiaaodisha@gmail.com
 statutory body constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under Environment
 (Protection) Act, 1986

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR STONE QUARRY

Subject: Application of Sri Krutibas Mishra for extraction of stone metal from Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District-Boudh State Odisha-Environmental Clearance-Reg.

The project proponent, Sri Krutibas Mishra, the successful bidder has submitted an application for EC to SEIAA, Odisha through the Parivesh portal of MoEF&CC, GoI vide online application no. SIA/OR/MIN/422346/2023 dated 01.11.2023 for mining of stone from Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District- Boudh State Odisha.

2. Proposal in brief:

Proposal No.	SIA/OR/MIN/422346/2023
Date of Application	01.11.2023
File No.	422346/983-MINB2/11-2023
Project Type	New EC proposal
Category	B2
Project/Activity including Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals
Name of the Project	Proposal for EC of Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District- Boudh State Odisha.
Name of the company/Organization	Sri Krutibas Mishra
Location of Project	Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District- Boudh State Odisha
ToR Date	N/A
Name of the Consultant	N/A

R



3. Project details: The highlights of the proposal as ascertained from the application and as revealed from proceedings/discussion held during the meeting of SEAC/SEIAA, are given as under.

- (i) This is a proposal for mining of stone from Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of Harabhanga Tahasil, District- Boudh State Odisha.
- (ii) The mining area is a part of Survey of India Toposheet No. F45S/10 and is bounded between the Latitude-20°35'12.2"N to 20°35'17.6" N and Longitude – 84°33'02.6"E to 84°33'13.30" E bearing Khata no. 194, Plot No. 275/A, Kissam-Parbata.
- (iii) The mining lease is an identified sairat source in the DSR. The from Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry sairat source will be leased out under the OMMC Rules, 2016 by Tahasildar, Harabhanga to the successful bidder (lessee) on the basis of public auction for a lease period of 5 years.
- (iv) Documents submitted: -Form-1, PFR, DLC, EMP, checklist, Mining Plan and approval letter, DSR, Village sheet, Cluster certificate from Tahasildar, topo map etc.
- (v) Whether submitted KML file of the lease area-Yes
- (vi) Whether submitted scrutiny fee- Yes of Rs. 1000/- vide e Challan Reference Id no. 3375E16242 dt. 21.10.2022.
- (vii) Distance from nearest sanctuary/ESZ- Satkosia Gorge WLS-30.0 Km
- (viii) Whether the lease area coming in DLC report-No as certified by Tahasildar, Harabhanga on 03.03.2023
- (ix) Whether the lease area reflecting in DSR-Yes
- (x) Method of mining-Semi-mechanized, both drilling and blasting is proposed in the approved mining plan.
- (xi) Distance from nearest road bridge-4.80 km, Village road-1.30 km.
- (xii) Whether it is part of cluster –Yes, Kharabhuin Jungle-I stone quarry (EC granted by SEIAA, Odisha) having lease area 2.023 coming under cluster. The PP has submitted cluster EMP with budget provision of Rs. 2.30 Lakh (Capital Cost), Rs. 2.20 Lakh/annum (Recurring Cost) for Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry and the same budget for Kharabhuin Jungle-I stone quarry.
- (xiii) Whether EC obtained earlier- Yes. EC obtained earlier from SEIAA; Odisha vide letter no. 4510 dt. 17.08.2015 and submitted EC compliance which is not



- satisfactory. There id huge hole already exists in the lease, the quantity of stone material extracted from source and depth of mining is not submitted by PP.
- (i) Date of approval of mining plan- the Deputy Director of Geology, South Zone, Berhampur vide letter no. 39 dt. 06.01.2020
 - (xiv) Production capacity per annum-10080 cum/annum (max.), total production in 5 years period-50400 cum, Geological reserve-309505 cum and Mineable reserve-230598 cum.
 - (xv) The DSR has not been prepared as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
 - (xvi) The EMP budget provision of Rs. 2.30 Lakh (Capital Cost), Rs. 2.20 Lakh/annum (Recurring Cost) for Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry and the same budget for Kharabhuin Jungle-I stone quarry.
 - (xvii) The cluster certificate has been furnished by the Tahasildar, Harabhanga certifying that there is another quarry are coming within the radius of 500meter of the proposed quarry. Hence it is coming under cluster proposal.
4. As per EIA Notification, 2006 as amended time to time, and the minor mineral extraction project falls under Category B2 as the mining lease area is less than 5 ha.
 5. The proposal was considered by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in its meeting held on 29th April, 01st, 02nd, 03rd & 04th May 2024 and the SEAC recommended to grant EC valid from the date of EC accorded up to the lease period with additional conditions.
 6. The matter was further examined in the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha in its 168th SEIAA meeting held on 24.06.2024 & 25.06.2024 and after detailed deliberation in the matter the Authority decided to grant Environmental Clearance with usual stipulated conditions as applicable for stone quarry.
 7. **Environmental Clearance (EC) is granted under the provisions of EIA Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E) dated the 14th September, 2006 of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, as amended from time to time for Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry over an area of 7.00 acres or 2.833 hectares bearing Khata no. 194, Plot no. 275/A in Kharabhuin village of**

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Harabhanga Tahasil, District- Boudh State Odisha with the following stipulations, environmental conditions and safeguards.

A: Stipulations:

Sl.	Descriptions	Stipulation
(i)	Lease Area:	7.00 Acres or 2.833 Ha
(ii)	No Mining Zone:	7.5meter safety zone from all along the lease boundary.
(iii)	Maximum Depth of Mining:	Maximum 6.00 Mtr. from the ground level/surface level of this area as stipulated in rule 37(1)(a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016.
(iv)	Method of Mining	Semi-mechanized with blasting
(v)	Permitted Quantity:	1st year- 10080 cum/annum 2nd year-10080 cum/annum 3rd year-10080 cum/annum 4th year-10080 cum/annum 5th year-10080 cum/annum
(vi)	Validity Period of EC:	This EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier.

Specific Stipulation/Conditions

- (i) Consent / NoC shall be obtained from the concerned authority if village road is to be used for transportation. The said road shall also be maintained by the lessee.
- (ii) In view of likely revision of DSR the mention of this deposit with final coordinates is to be ensured.
- (iii) Depth of Mining as proposed should not be beyond 6m from the ground level/surface level of this area.
- (iv) Mitigation measures for flying Rock for safety be put in place.
- (v) Stone quarry project proponent need to maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face mask by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
- (vi) The boundary area of the deposit as per the revised / updated DSR to be defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map.

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- (vii) Construction of garland drains retaining wall and settling tank should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.
- (viii) Topsoil excavated during mining to be stacked separately in the ML area and to be used or plantation in and around the ML area.
- (ix) The project proponent shall undertake re-grassing of the area or any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for fodder, flora, fauna etc. after ceasing mining operation that is at the time of mine closure.
- (x) The project proponent shall maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face mask by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
- (xi) Haulage road shall be developed and maintained perennially and perpetually by the proponent in consultation with the concerned authority of the Govt.

B: ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND SAFEGUARDS WHICH NEED TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY THE TAHASILDAR/MINING OFFICER BEFORE EXECUTING LEASE AGREEMENT:

- 7.1 **Boundary Demarcation:** - The boundary of the lease area shall be demarcated on ground at the project cost, by erecting 1.20 meter (4 feet approx.) high reinforced concrete pillars above ground, each inscribed with its serial number, distance from pillar to pillar and GPS co-ordinates by any empanelled agency of ORSAC.
- 7.2 **Digital Map:** -A digital map (in KML format as well as PDF version) showing GPS coordinates of all boundary pillars duly countersigned by the Tahasildar/Mining officer shall be submitted to SEIAA, Odisha through email at seiaaodisha@gmail.com.
- 7.3 **Intimation of EC:** -The copies of the EC shall be sent to the Sarpanch (s) of the concerned Gram Panchayat (s), Urban Local Bodies and relevant other Offices of the Government with a request to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt. The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State

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Pollution Control Board and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (www.parivesh.nic.in). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEF&CC Regional Office for compliance and record.

- 7.4 **Tree Plantation:** -Compensatory Tree Planting (CTP) shall be carried out with minimum @100 trees per Ha. of lease area as per the approved cost norm for plantations of the State Forest Department. The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall deposit Rs.3,00,000/-, with the respective District Environment Society for raising 600 plants of native species within 2 years in a suitable location adjoining to quarry.
- 7.5 **State EMF Fund:** - An amount equal to five percent (5%) of the royalty payable shall be collected from the lessee by the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and deposited to the State Environment Management Fund, which will be utilized as per provisions of Rule 49(3) of the OMMC Rule, 2016 preferably, in and around the areas where mining activities are undertaken.
- 7.6 **Condition by Collector:** - Any other condition(s) the Collector & Chairman, District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA), may impose in the interest of protection and safeguarding the local environment.
- 7.7 **Compliance report for Transfer of EC:** - Any transfer of EC to a PP/Lessee shall be considered by SEIAA, Odisha only after receipt of the full compliance report through Tahasildar/Mining Officer concerned of the above environmental conditions and safeguards.

C: ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND SAFEGUARDS WHICH NEED TO BE COMPLIED ON FIELD AFTER THE LEASE AGREEMENT:

- 7.8 **Maximum permissible depth of mining:** - Maximum depth of mining from the top surface/ground level of this area, at any point, up to which quarrying may be permitted shall be **6 meters** as stipulated in rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016. 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 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.



- 7.9 **Maximum permissible quantity:** Maximum yearly quantity of extraction from the quarry shall not exceed annual limit as specified above under stipulation in Table 'A stipulations'-sl. A(v) and the total production shall be 50400 cum during the valid lease period of five years as per the approved mining plan. Any flouting of this quantitative restriction shall make this EC liable to cancellation.
- 7.10 **District Survey Report:** In view of likely revision of DSR as per the Ministry guidelines, the mention of this deposit in DSR with final coordinates is to be ensured by Tahasildar/Mining Officer **before expiry of the existing current DSR.** The boundary area of the deposit as per the updated DSR defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey be superimposed on the cadastral map. The Grant of EC for further period will be considered after submission of DSR approved by SEIAA as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O.3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and also as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
- 7.11 **No change in the mining plan without prior approval of SEIAA:** - 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 laterite stone from the lease area of each year shall be submitted in tabular form during submission of compliance report.
- 7.12 **Environmental Management Plan:** (i) 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 in coordination with Tahasildar/Mining Officer. Year wise progress of implementation of EMP shall be reported to the SEIAA, Odisha and OSPCC along with the compliance report. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer shall ensure the compliance of this condition along with all lease holders of his jurisdiction.
- (ii) **The PP will implement the EMP with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 2.30 Lakh (Capital Cost), Rs. 2.20 Lakh/annum (Recurring Cost) for Kharabhuin-I Stone Quarry and the same budget for Kharabhuin Jungle-I stone quarry for the lease area as proposed during the valid lease period of 5**

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years. The detailed expenditure on EMP shall be submitted with six monthly compliance report.

7.13 **No Mining Zone:** The lessee shall ensure that no quarrying or mining is carried out in the areas as specified below: -

- a) 7.5-meter safety zone shall be kept from all side of the lease boundary as per the approved mining plan.
- b) within 100m (minimum distance criteria when blasting is **not involved**) and within 200m (minimum distance criteria when blasting is **involved**) from 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, Dam, Reservoirs, river, Canals, lakes or Tanks, or any other locations etc.
- c) below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs /intervenes within the permitted mining depth, then the quarrying shall be stopped immediately;
- d) in the vicinity of natural /manmade archeological sites;

7.14 **Transport Safeguards:**

- a) No transportation of the minerals shall be allowed on any road passing through villages/habitations without prior explicit permission.
- b) Transportation of minerals through existing rural roads can be allowed only by the concerned Govt. Department/ Gram Panchayat/BDO 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.
- c) Project proponent shall ensure that the transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and traffic density.
- d) 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.
- e) The vehicles shall not be overloaded and shall be covered with Tarpaulin. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer may collect an appropriate additional road



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

- f) Water spraying 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.

7.15 Other Environmental Conditions: -

- a) The lessee shall ensure safety of human life and livestock from accidents in case village / any habitation is very nearby the mining lease area.
- b) Topsoil, if any, shall be stacked properly with proper slope with adequate measures and should be used for plantation purpose.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) Permanent barricading/barbed wired fencing of the mining lease area site shall be done after completion of mining activities to prevent any danger for stray animals and human habitations from accidents.
- g) The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and completes this work before abandonment of mine. Filling of the ditch by fly ash is to be ensured by the lessee, as also fencing the area, guard wall for safety of cattle & traffic.

- 7.16 Common Forum for EMP:-** All the individual quarry lessee holders coming under the Tahasil may create a common forum in coordination with the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and contribute funds to it for grading, compaction and maintenance of haulage road, provision of water spray on the village road to control particulate matter (dust particles) pollution in surrounding air during transportation from the quarry, and provision of thick, multilayer and a continuous

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- green belt around the lease area excluding the entry and exit gate for prevention of environmental pollution and noise during mining activity.
- 7.17 **Reclamation & Restoration:**-Pursuant to MoEF & CC, O.M No 22-34/2018-1A.IIIdated 16.01.2020 and in compliance to the directions dated 8th January 2020 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter of 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. The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed plan of action in this regard to Tahasildar/Mining Officer within six months, indicating definite timelines and physical outcomes for the reclamation & restoration of the mined-out area. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall submit a compliance report to SEIAA, Odisha at the end of lease period.
- 7.19 **Half-yearly Compliance Report:** - It shall be mandatory for the project management to submit half yearly compliance reports on the status of implementation of the above stipulated environmental and upload the compliance report including results of monitored data, as applicable in the website of the Ministry for monitoring of EC Conditions, failing which EC is liable to be revoked.
- 7.18 **Statutory compliance on Grant of CTE & CTO from SPCB:-** Project Proponent (PP) shall obtain Consent to Operate after grant of EC 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 concerned State Pollution Control Board. The SPCB, Odisha shall ensure that there is no change in the extraction quantity as given in the EC stipulations in respect of year wise permitted quantity before giving 'consent to operate' to this project.
- 7.20 **Concomitant Monitoring:** - The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance will be closely monitored on the ground by the lease granting authority, i.e. the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer, 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.
- 7.21 **Independent Monitoring:** -The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC/ SPCB, Odisha shall periodically monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions



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 (Protection) Act, 1986*

- 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.
- 7.22 **Revocation of EC:** -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.
- 7.23 **Change in Ownership of Lease:** - This EC shall not be transferred without the permission of SEIAA, Odisha. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall inform the SEIAA of any change in ownership of the mining lease. No mining is allowed without transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time.
8. 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.
9. This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble NGT as may be applicable.
10. 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, Forest, Environment & Climate Change 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.





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4. Deputy D.G.Forest., Integrated Regional Office (IRO), Ministry of Environment & Forests, A-31, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar for information.
5. The Director of Mines, Steel & Mines Dept, Govt. of Odisha Bhubaneswar for information.
6. Collector & DM, Boudh, Sub-Collector, Boudh, DFO, Boudh, Tahasildar, Harabhanga /Mining Officer, Boudh for Information and necessary action.
7. Guard file for record/Website/Parivesh Portal.

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Handwritten signature
Member Secretary



Signature Not Verified

Digitally signed by: Dr. K. Murugesan,
IFS
Designation: Member Secretary
Date and Time: 7/10/2024 10:59:33 AM



ତହସିଲଦାରଙ୍କ ଅଦାଲତ, ହରଭଙ୍ଗା (ଚାରିଛକ)

ନୋଟିସ

ମାମଲା ସଂଖ୍ୟା . 16/2021 //

ପ୍ରୋସେସ ନଂ. 189/ 8.12.2021 //

ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ

ଶ୍ରୀ ବିକାଶ କୁମାର ଅଗ୍ରୱାଲ ପି :- ରୋବିନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଅଗ୍ରୱାଲ
ବା:- ହରଭଙ୍ଗା ହାଲ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ : ପୁରୁଣା କଟକ (ଝେଟ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ସାମନା)

ନିହାଣ/ ନିହାଣିଆ,

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ଶ୍ରୀ 2.12.21
ତହସିଲଦାର, ହରଭଙ୍ଗା
CHARICHHAK

Received
Bibek Kumar Agrawal
D. 04/12/2021

TRANSLATED COPY OF ANNEXURE-2
COURT OF THE TAHASILDAR, HARABHANGA
(CHARICHAK)

NOTICE

Case No-16/2021 Processno-189/2.12.2021

To,

Sri Bikas Kumar Agarwal, S/O- Gobinda Prasad Agarwal,

Village-Harabhanga hal, Residence- Puruna cuttack (In front of state bank)Sir,

SIR,

It is here by informed you that, it is seen during the joint inquiry of field workers that you have **illegally mined nearly 98837 cum** of stone from the stone mine of Kharabhuin II For this you have to pay royalty sum of rupees **37827821.07/-and penalty 500000.00/-rupees.**

So you have to pay sum of Rupees **38327821.07**in the office of Tahasildar, Harabhanga in between 15 days after receiving the notice, otherwise strict action will be taken against you as per the provisions

TAHASILDAR,

HARABHANGA

Tribals fume over operation of stone crushing units

POST NEWS NETWORK

Boudh/Talagaon, Sept 8: For the last two months, tribals have been opposing stone crushing units and stone mines near Kharabhuin village under Harbhanga block of Boudh district.

Armed with their traditional weapons, hundreds of tribal residents of Kharabhuin and Baisipada in Chhataranga panchayat took out a rally and demanded action on stone crushers and a halt to running of stone quarries.

They shouted slogans against the administration.

“Stone quarrying and crusher operations have been taking a heavy toll on forest, environment and lives of people in the forested land. Trees are being felled to make space for quarries,” they said.

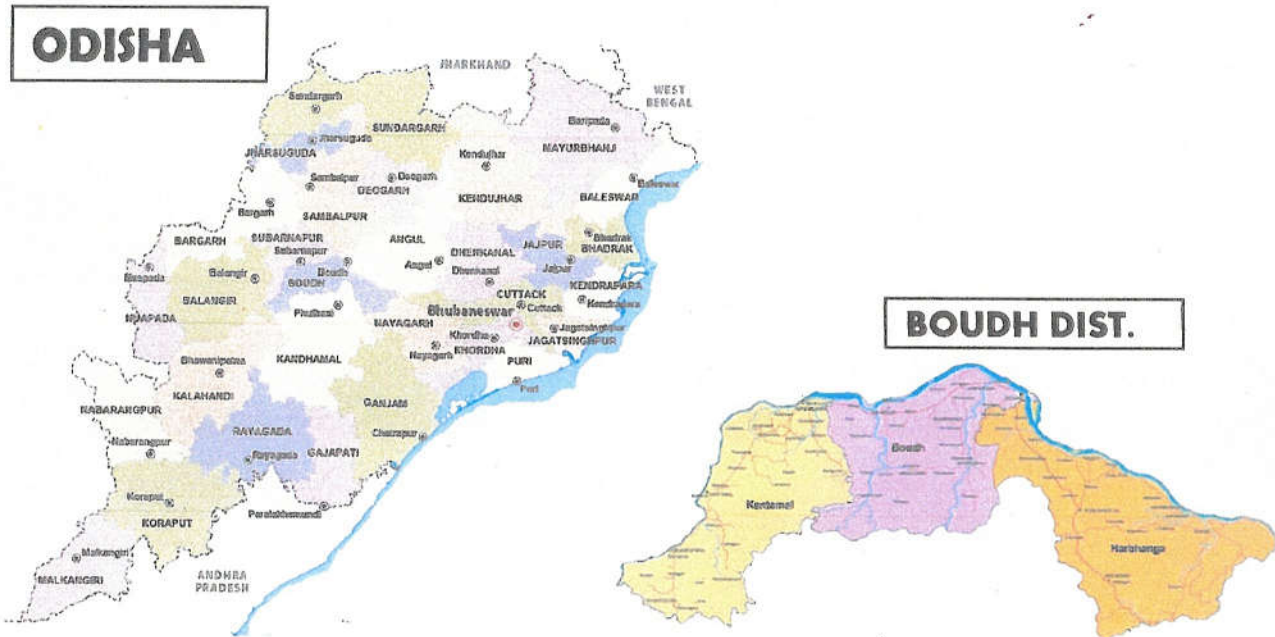
Stone is blasted out with explosion which has been damaging the houses.

They had several rounds of discussions with officials of the district administration about closure of four stone crushing units. They had also staged protests in front of the block, tehsil and panchayat offices. But no step was taken yet.





DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR)
OF
BOUDH DISTRICT, ODISHA
FOR
Road Metal/ Black Stone/White Stone



As per Notification No. S.O. 3611(E) New Delhi, 25th July, 2018 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MoEF & CC)

Prepared by
COLLECTORATE, BOUDH

APPROVED

Alankar
COLLECTOR
BOUDH 31-8-20

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

PREFACE

In compliance to the notification issued by the ministry of environment and forest and Climate Change Notification no. S.O.3611 (E) New Delhi dated 25.07.2018, the preparation of district survey report of road metal/ building stone mining has been prepared in accordance with Clause II of Appendix X of notification. Every effort has been made to cover road metal/ building stone mining locations, future potential areas and overview of road metal mining activities in the district with all its relevant features pertaining to geology and mineral wealth. This report will act as a compendium of available mineral resources, geological set up, environmental and ecological set up of the district and is based on data of various departments like Revenue, water Resources, Forest, Geology and Mining in the district as well as statistical data uploaded by various state Government departments. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and developing the mining activities along with other relevant data of the District.

1. INTRODUCTION

Boudh is a district in central position of Odisha, a state in India. The District is bounded by River Mahanadi and Angul District to the north, Kandhamal District to the south, Nayagarh District to the east and River and Subarnapur District to the west. Covering a geographical area of 3098 sq km, the District lies 20 degree 22' to 20 degree 50' North Latitude and 83 degree 34' to 84 degree 49' East Longitude. Its district headquarter located at the town of boudh.


Administration is concerned, there is one sub division namely Boudh, 3 Tahasils, 3 Blocks, 1186 Villages and 69 Gram Panchayats functioning in the District.

The climatic condition of Boudh is much varied. The district comes under the ambit of Western Central Table Land characterized by hot and moist sub-humid climate. It has mainly 4 seasons. The summer season is from March to Mid-June, the period from Mid-June to September is the Rainy season, October and November constitute the post monsoon season and winter is from December to February. The best time to visit this district is during winter. There is a meteorological observatory in the district. The data of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological condition of the whole district. The month of May as the hottest month reach to a daily maximum

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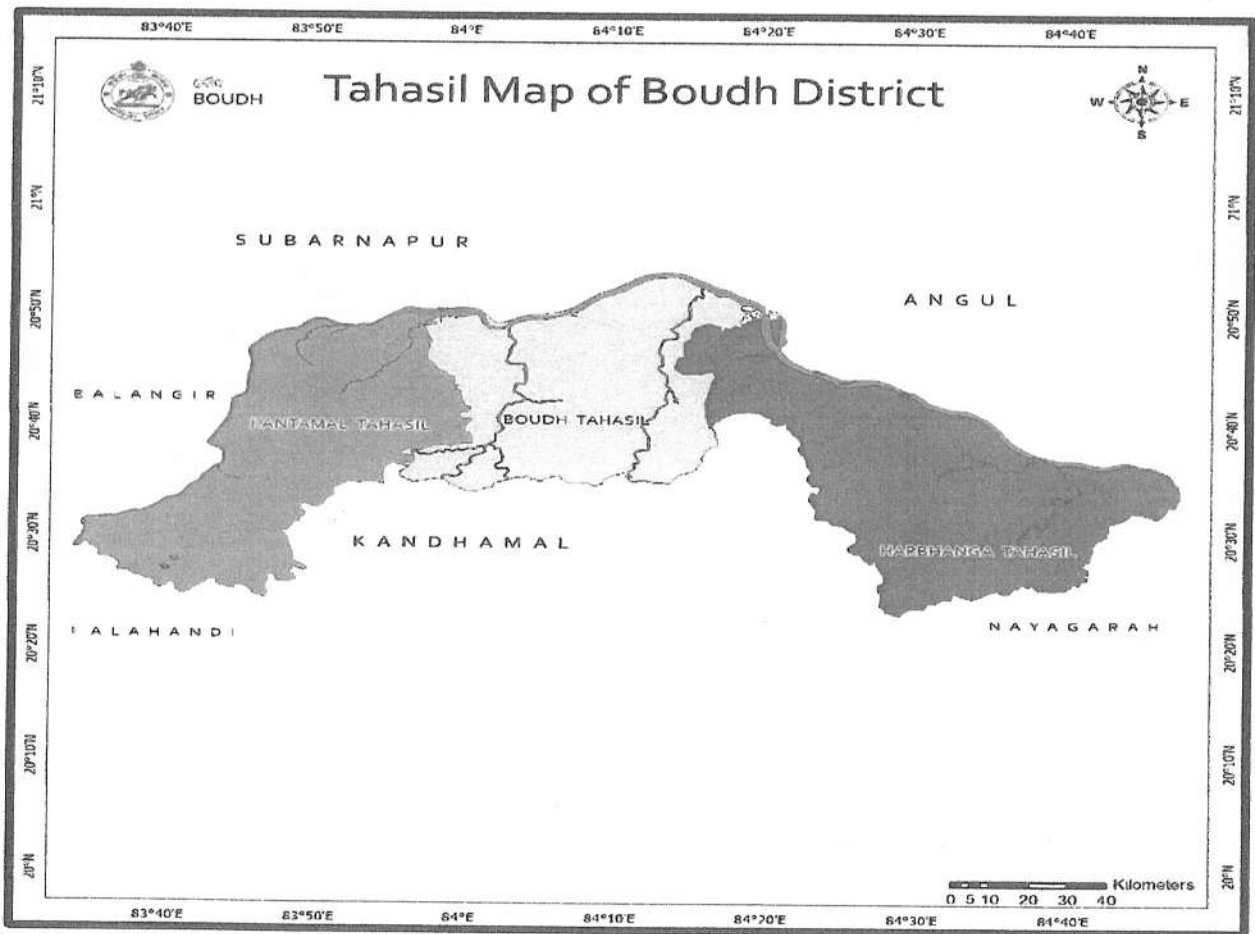
DESCRIPTION	PLATE NO
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 Deputy Collector, Tori
 Collectorate, Bouda

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temperature of 44 degree Celsius. In association with the passage of western disturbances across north India during winter months, short spells of cold occur and the temperature drops down to 10 degree Celsius. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1510.33 mm. However, there is a great variation of rainfall from year to year.

Majority of the land area of Boudh district is under gross crop area i.e. 1,36,000 hectares (as per Statistical records 2012) and forest area covers 94,952.11 hectares. The district is well connected with other districts. The bounties of nature has endowed the district with rich forest abound in Sal, Sisal, Bija, Asana, Mahua flower trees etc. Forest produce of economic importance of the district mainly consists of Kendu Leaf, Tamarind, Mahua Flower and Seeds, Sal Seeds etc. tigers, elephants and spotted dears are the wild animal species residing in Boudh district. Collection of minor forest produce is the major source of livelihood of the people in the district. There is a crocodile sanctuary namely Satkosia Ganda at Tikarpada that attracts tourists from far places.



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2. Overviewing mining activity

Out of the 44 sairats sources present in the district, 20 have been leased out and the operationalized while 24 sources (17 sand and 7 stone quarries) remain non-operationalized. Steps are being taken to lease out the remaining Sairat sources so as to add to Govt. revenue and prevent illegal theft of minor minerals.


There are very few mineral deposits in the district. They are Lime Stone, Graphite and Quartz, which are found in Harabhanga and Boudh Blocks. But the commercial Production/exploitation of these minerals are not Viable.

3. GENERAL PROFILE**a. Administrative setup:**

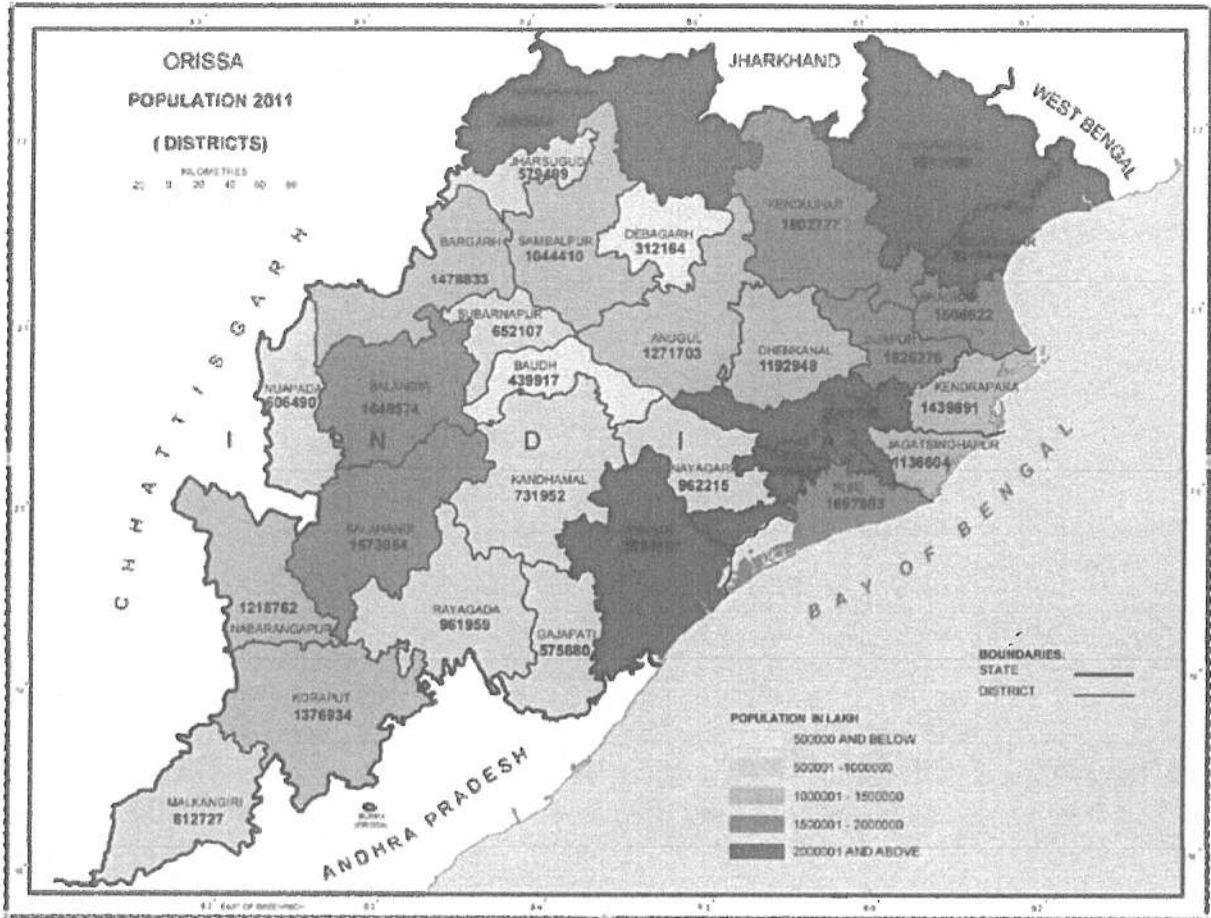
SI No	Item	Unit	Magnitude
1	Location		
	Longitude	Degree	83°34' to 84°49' East
	Latitude	Degree	20°22' to 20°50' North
2	Geographical area	Sq.Km.	3098
3	Sub-division	Numbers	1
4	Tahasils	Numbers	3
5	Blocks	Numbers	3
6	NACs	Numbers	1
7	Police Station	Numbers	6
8	Gram Panchayats	Numbers	69
9	Villages	Numbers	1182
10	Assembly Constituencies	Numbers	2

b. Area and Population:

The district has an area of 3098sq.kms,per the demography is concerned, the District has got total population of 441162 people with sex ratio 991 Females per 1000 Males (2011 Census),including total 221625 male population and 219537 female population. It ranks Boudh is 22nd in size and 29th in population among the thirty districts of Odisha. Total SC population of the District is 104934 and ST population is 55364 as per 2011 census.


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**c. Climate:**

The climatic condition of Boudh is much varied. The district comes under the ambit of Western Central Table Land characterized by hot and moist sub-humid climate. It has mainly 4 seasons. The summer season is from March to Mid-June, the period from Mid-June to September is the Rainy season, October and November constitute the post monsoon season and winter is from December to February. The best time to visit this district is during winter.

There is a meteorological observatory in the district. The data of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological condition of the whole district. The month of May as the hottest month reach to a daily maximum temperature of 44 degree Celsius. In association with the passage of western disturbances across north India during winter months, short spells of cold occur and the

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temperature drops down to 10 degree Celsius. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1510.33 mm. However there is a great variation of rainfall from year to year.

d. Economy:

The economy of Boudh district is supported both by agriculture and small-scale industries.

Economy of Boudh district is primarily agrarian in nature. Fisheries and animal husbandry also contribute greatly to the economy. Small scales industries are also a booming sector in the economic scenario of Boudh district especially the textiles and mining industries. Paddy is the principle crop and is grown in about 75% of the total cultivated land area. The different irrigation projects include Salki Medium Irrigation project, Minor Irrigation project, Lift Irrigation project, Diversion weir, Dug well and others.

Fisheries are a huge profit-making sector of Boudh district. Available water resources have helped to enhance the growth of pisciculture in the district. Boudh fish farm is one of the good breeding and rearing government farm of the state of Odisha, having 8.5 acre of water area comprising 4.80 acre of breeder tanks and 3.70 acre nursery tanks. FFDA (fish farmers development agency) has been set up at Boudh district to popularize fish culture as an alternative way of employment generation and eradication of poverty. The institution provides training to the selected beneficiaries, assists in construction and renovation water resources, arrange credit from nationalized banks. The most important gain from FFDA is that aquaculture as a commercially gainful activity has been fully established.

Animal husbandry is an indispensable part of Boudh district's economic system. The prime objective of this sector is to boost the production of milk, egg and meat by adopting modern scientific method. To improve the socio-economic condition by providing self-employment opportunities to unemployed youth and to raise the family income is

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

also an important part of their agenda. More than 75% of the rural households' own livestock and earn their supplementary income. Livestock production is an essential part of the rural livelihood systems. Livestock production takes place in millions of small holders, scattered throughout Boudh District. Improvement in livestock production is an important alley for increasing the income of marginal and small farmers and landless laborer's, for the uncertainties of crop production. Animal health care service, breeding service, feed and fodder development, and marketing facilities are among the services provided by this sector.

e. Industry:

Industries are an upcoming sector to boost the economy of Boudh district. Small scale industries of boudh district include food-based industries, chemical based industries, engineering based industries, textile-based industries, forest-based industries and metallurgical based industries. The mining industry is quite a profit-making industry.

f. Agriculture:

Boudh district is situated at the central parts of the state. The main stay of the people of the district is agriculture and this continues to be practiced in a traditional method. The yield rate of the district is not also encouraging like any other districts of the state. As most of the people are depending on agriculture and the productivity in agriculture and allied sector is very low, the per capita income is very low. Paddy is the major crop of the district. Besides, vegetables, pulses, cereals and oilseeds are also grown in most parts of the district. The cash crop of the district is onion, groundnut, potato, tomato and sugarcane. Due to continuous drought and uneven rain fall, there has been no significant improvement in crop production, despite the sincere effort of all promotional agencies in the district. The district is situated on the Bank of River Mahanadi and Tel. Many factors are responsible for the industrial backwardness of the district, which needs special attention. The climate of the district is soft tropical and hut-dry in summer, cold-dry in winter and humid during raining season. Though, primary activity of the people is cultivation, many of the people depend upon collection of minor forest produce as well

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

g. Power:

There is one electrical division operating in the district of Boudh to maintain power supply system. Boudh has jurisdiction over Boudh, Kantamal and harbhanga. This electrical division encompasses 2 sub-division; Boudh and Manamunda under Kantamal Block.

Details of different category of consumers are presented below.

Sl.No.	Consumer category	No.of consumers
01.	DOM	21864
02.	KTJ	50215
03.	GP(LT)	1619
04.	PUB.LTG	20
05.	PLI	1245
06.	OLI	59
07.	PWW	129
08.	LTIND(S)	170
09.	HTIND(M)	8
10.	SPP	366
11.	LIND	16

Power Supply:

Boudh district gets power supply through SOUTHCO from 132/33KV grid Sub- Station Boudh.

Sub transmission and distribution system:

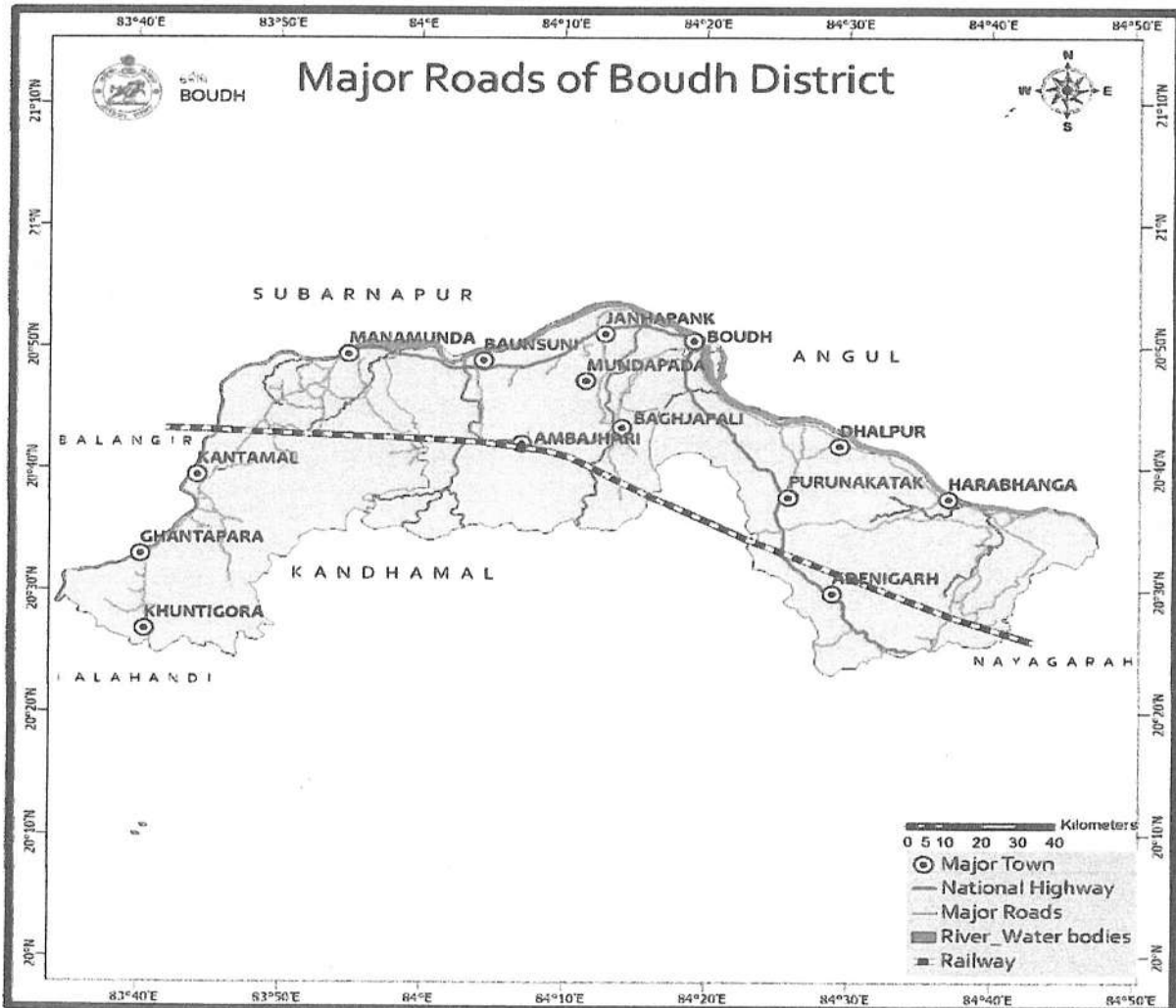
There are 2 number of 132/33 KV substations with 88 KV capacity and 23 distribution transformers. There are 23 numbers of 11KV feeder lines of 1042.92

h. Transport & Communication:

Road Name	Distance in Km
Forest road	245
National Highway	109
State Highway	64
Major district road	53
Other dist road	34
Rural road	480
Inter village road	4494
Intra village road	208

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

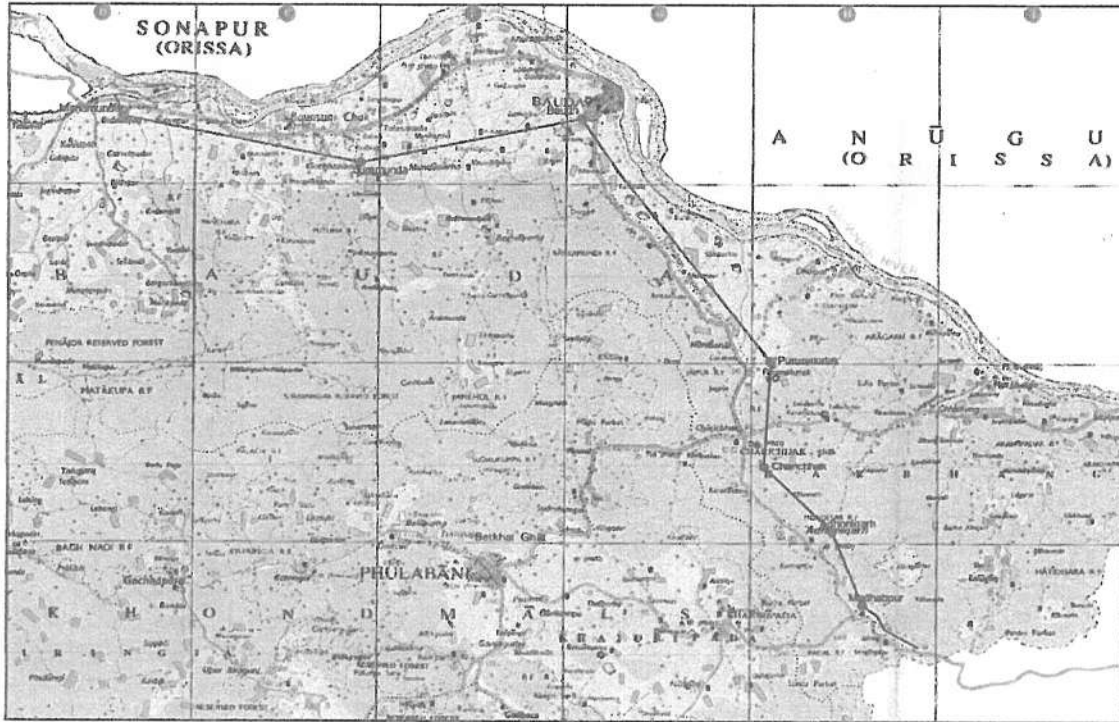
Boudh is well connected with road and rail with other district headquarter and the state capital Bhubaneswar. The distance of Boudh from Bhubaneswar is 240 Km. One can come to Boudh via National Highway No.224 (Khurdha-Balangir) via Nayagarh and Charichhak or can come by National Highway No. 42. via- Angul. Regular train services are available from Bhubaneswar viz. Bhubaneswar to Sambalpur Intercity Express,Hirakud Express etc. To reach Boudh one has to get down at Rairakhole station. From here one has to travel around 27 Km. either by Bus or taxi to reachBoudh. The nearest Airport is at Bhubaneswar.



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PROPOSED RAILWAY STATION IN BOUDH DISTRICT



LEGEND

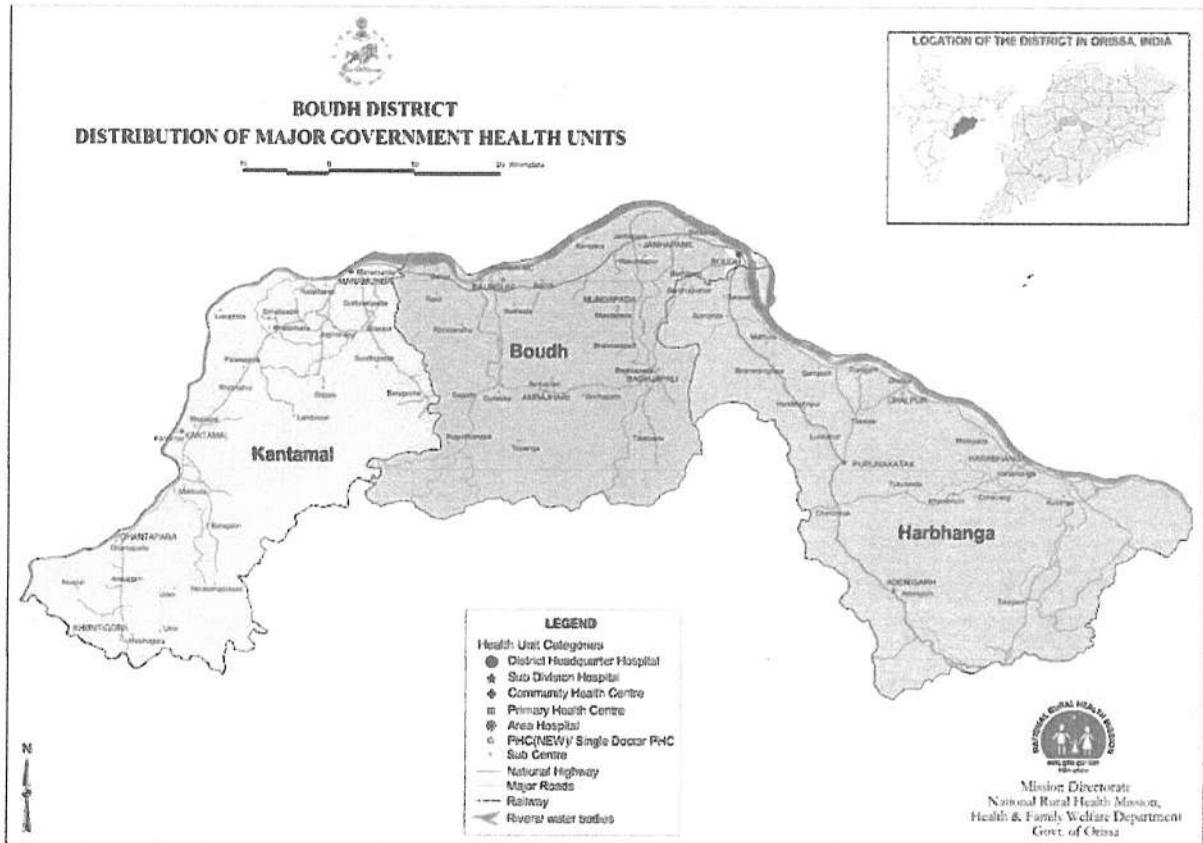
-  PROPOSED RAILWAY STATION
-  RAILWAY TRACK

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i. Health

The medical facilities are provided by different agencies like Govt. Private Individuals and voluntary organizations in the district. There are mainly five community health centre such as CHC, Baunsuni, CHC Harabhanga, CHC Kantamal, CHC Manamunda and CHC Purunakatak with its DDH at Boudh.

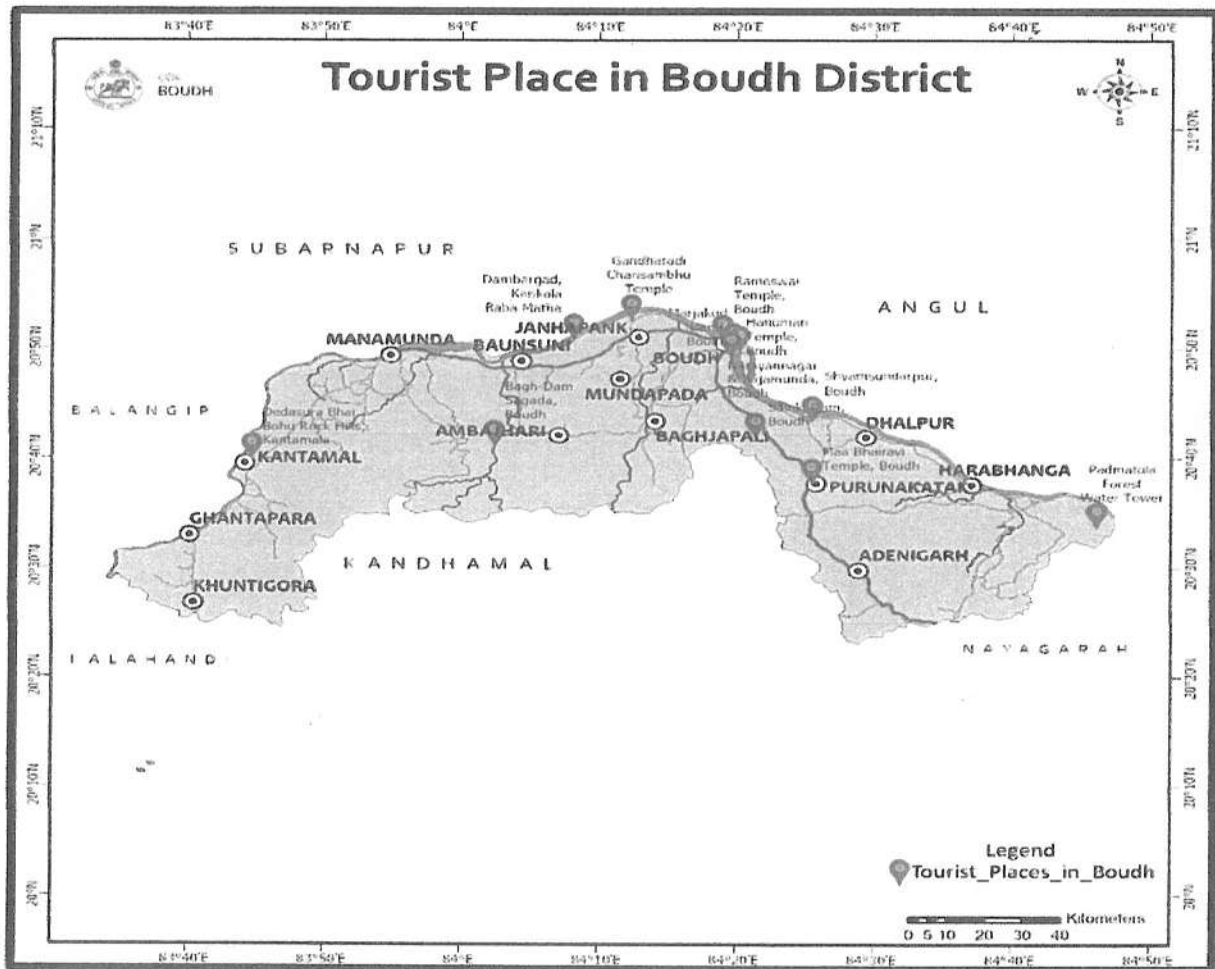


j. Tourist places:

Boudh is known for its century-old temples, ancient Buddha statues and caves. With the spread of saivism, Vaishnavism and numbers of other culture numerous shrines dedicated to various deities were found in this region. There are three remarkable Buddha statues in Boudh town and around, Ramnath Temple, Hanuman Temple, Madan Mohan Temple Jogindra villa places considered tourist places of dictrict.

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- (i) Chari Sambhu Temple, Jagati
- (ii) Bhairabi Mandir, Purunakatak
- (iii) Marjakuda Island
- (iv) Shyamsundarpur
- (v) Bagha Dam, Sagada
- (vi) Salnki Dam
- (vii) Hanuman Temple
- (viii) Dambarugada
- (ix) Narayan Nagar & Rajamunda
- (x) Rameswar Temple
- (xi) Padmatola Forest watch Tower
- (xii) Dedhaswr Bhai Bohu Rock hills, Kantamal

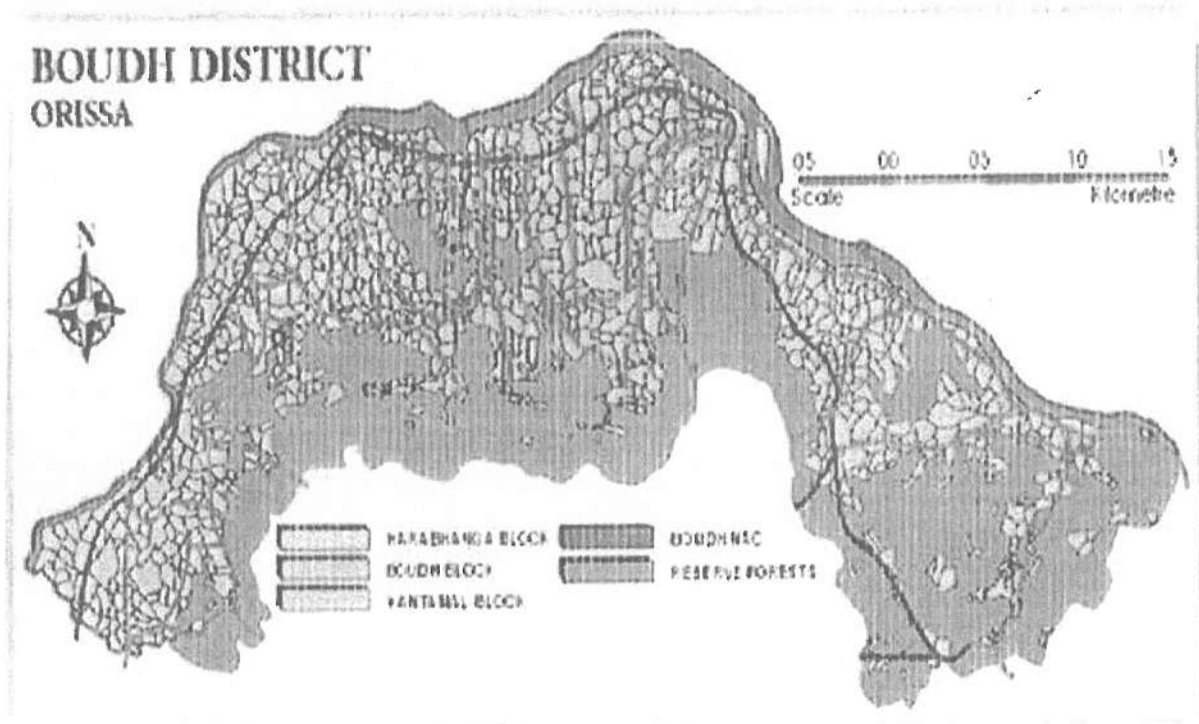


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k. Forest areas:

The total forest area of the district is 1277.17 Sq. kilometer which is 41.22% to total Forest area indicating more than the state average and ideal average i.e. 30% of the total geographical area of the district. The forest produce of economic importance in the district are Bamboo, Kendu Leaves, Mahua Flowers/Seeds, Siali Leaves, Timber, Fire wood, Myrabolam, Gendulingama and Tamarind. Over the years, forest suffered serious depletion due to relentless pressure arising forever increasing demand for fuel wood, fodder, and timber.

**l. Education:**

The District Education Office, Addl. District Education Officer, and the Block Education Officers Boudh looks after the General Administration of schools under school and Mass education Department in Boudh District. The DPC looks after the Elementary Education of Boudh District. A number of educational Institutions are established to impart education to the children of this District. The following figure shows the no. of Educational Institutions:

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No .of elementary school	767
No of high school	41
No. of colleges	22

4. GEOLOGY

Geologically the area forms part of the Eastern Ghats Super Group and is divided into khondalite group, Charnockite group and migmatite group. The alluvium is of Pleistocene to recent age. Khondalite group of rocks are of metasedimentary origin and represented by quartzgarnet-sillimanite schist and gneisses without graphite, sillimanite quartzite and quartzsillimanitesericite schist occurring as enclaves within granite. Occurrences of basic charnockite are very restricted as bands or lensoid patches within the granites. Intermediate or acid charnockite are common being distributed throughout the hilly area. Migmatite group comprising augengneiss, garnetiferous leucogranites are the most abundant rock types of the area. This constitutes high hill ranges at several places towards north and south and smooth rolling topography in the plains. Rocks of lower Gondwana group especially the Talchir formation is exposed in the northern part of the area. The contact between Talchir and older rocks is faulted at places. Pockets of laterites commonly found in khondalite bearing ridges mainly over the hill tops. The laterite exposed in the area is of Cainozoic age. The river beds of the area are covered by recent alluvium.

The general strike of the foliation is WNW-ESE to ENE-WSW through NE-SW and NS.

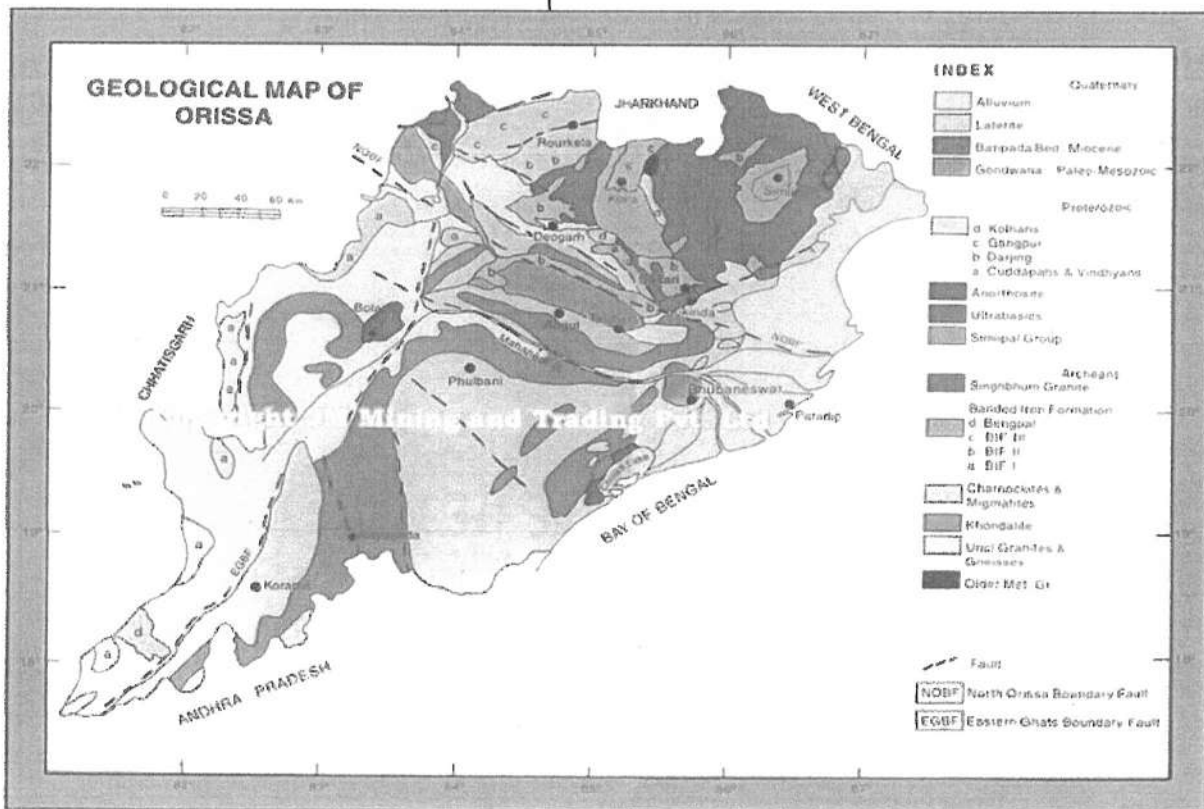
The amount of dip ranges between 50° to sub-vertical. There is one major shear zone near Ranipathar area. Mylonite and silicification occur along this zone at several places. Both vertical as well as inclined joint planes are observed. Numbers of fault planes occur in the area with varieties of strike direction. A number of lineaments are deciphered in this area from LANDSAT imagery. Two major sets of these lineaments are deciphered running along NW-SE to NNWSSE and NS directions.


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STRATIGRAPHY :

Age	Super Group	Group	Lithology
Late Holocene		Present day Flood plain deposit	soil / Alluvium
Cainozoic			Laterite / Lateric bauxite Garnetiferous Granite gneiss Leptynite
Archaean	Eastern Ghat Super Group	Charnockite Group	Acid/intermediate Charnockite Basic Charnockite
		Khondalite Group	Quartz-granet- Sillimanite Schist/ gneiss Quartzite Calc silicate



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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

5. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION PATTERN

DRAINAGE SYSTEM WITH DESCRIPTION OF MAIN RIVER								
Sl. No	Name of the River	Place of origin	Attitude of origin	Total length in the district (in km)	Area drained (sq km)	% Area drained in the district	Process of deposition of sediments	Volume of sand deposited in last 3yrs(year wise)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
1	Salki	Baliguda	Lat 20.85 89.09/ Log. 84 24'30.78	83	209.17 /1767. 192	6.07%	0	0
2	Bagh	Eastern Ghat	Lat. 18 50 23.96/ Log. 83 00 03.86	78	108.74 /1106. 00	3.15%	0	0
3	Mahanadi	Nagri Town, Chhattisgarh	North					
4	Tel		West					

Boudh district is rich in water resources. A series of check dams have been constructed across various distinct nallahs for in-stream storage, ground water recharge, incidental irrigation during late kharif and Rabi by storing water at the end of monsoon mainly through lifting devices as well as canal flow, irrigation use of water flowing down drainage channels, and other uses like bathing, washing, recreation etc. By the end of July 2019, 861 nos. of Check Dams have been accorded administrative approval. Out of these, 789 nos. of check dams have been completed achieving an ayacut of 4973 Ha., 52 nos of Check Dams are in progress and 20 nos of Check dams are dropped due to various reasons.


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Collectorate Boudh

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DRAINAGE MAP OF BOUDH DISTRICT

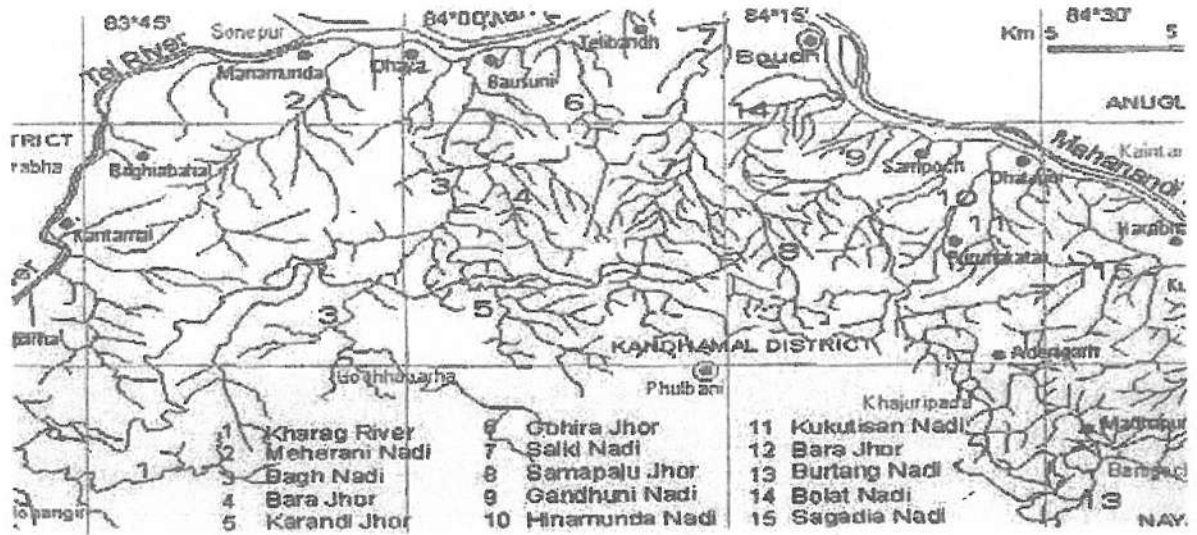


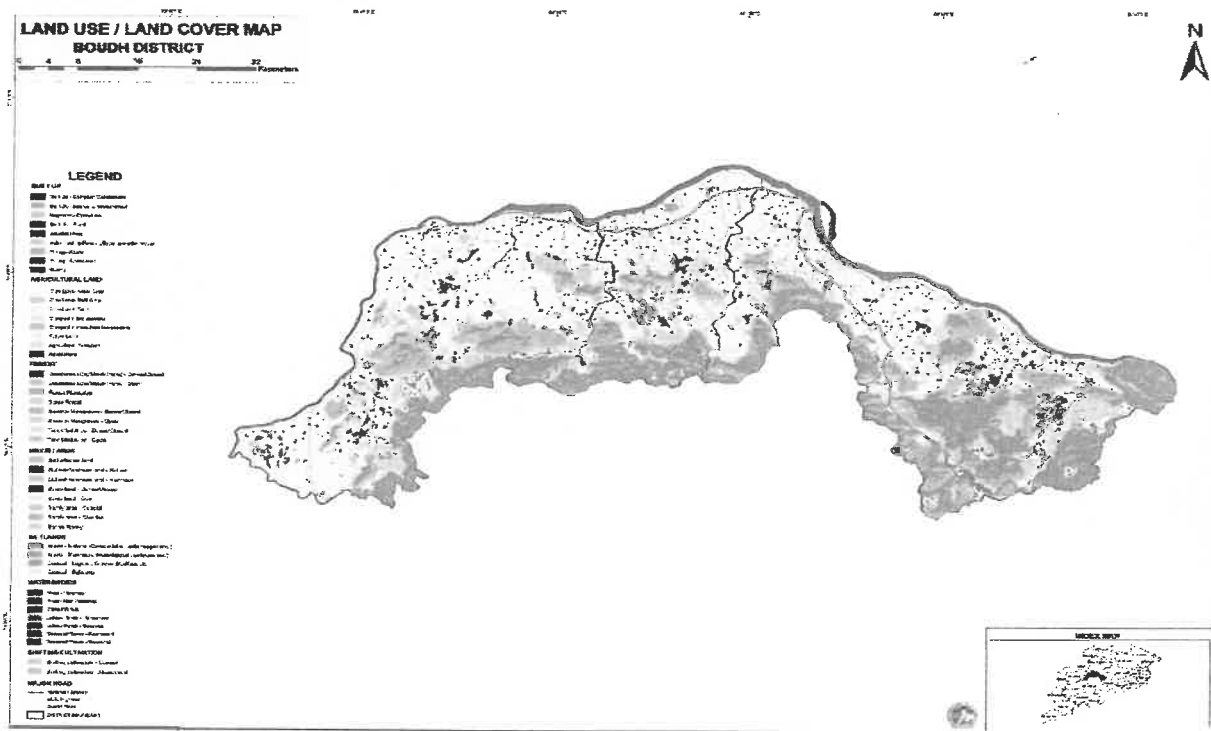
Figure 7 River system in Odisha

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 Collectorate, Boudh

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

6. LANDUSE PATTERN

SI No	Land use	Area in '000 Ha
1	Forest Area	281
2	Misc, trees & Grooves	18
3	Permanent Pasture	26
4	Culturable Waste	22
5	Land put to Non Agril Use	124
6	Barren &Unculturable Land	38
7	Current Fallow	19
8	Other Fallow	5
9	Net area Sown	174
10	Mining	
11	Geographical Area	707



7. SURFACE WATER & GROUND SCENARIO

The drainage systems i.e. rivers of the district gets filled with water during the monsoon and the gradually it decreases from the month of January to June of each year. In the summer season all rivers become almost dry excepting narrow flow of water within the basin.

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The variation of ground water table in the district is as follows:

Depth of Water level (mbgl)/ Period	April	August	November	January
Minimum	2.15	0.80	1.1	1.65
Maximum	12.6	10.40	9.4	11.0

8. RAINFALL & CLIMATIC CONDITION

The climate of the district is typically to sub-tropical with three district seasons e.g. summer, winter and Monsoon. December is the coldest month with mean daily average temperature of 20-degreeCelsius which reaches 42 degree Celsius in May. The rain fall in the area is mostly from the South west monsoon lats from middle of June to October. The average annual rainfall varies varies from 1031.21 mm to 1569.50 mm.

MONTH WISE RAINFALL (mm) DATE OF THE DISTRICT (Last 3 Years) (DISTRICT OFFICE)													
F. Year /month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2006	0	0	50.67	18	88.33	174.33	425.2	788.3	154.03	11	20.67	0	1730.53
2007	0	0	0	11.33	45	436.31	243.13	207.95	431.93	9	0	0	1384.65
2008	51.33	3	8.67	18.67	0	366.15	306.87	407.33	350.17	17	0.67	0	1529.86
2009	0	0	0	0	0	51.23	641.07	352	155.27	26.87	0	0	1226.44
2010	3	0	0	0	61.33	153.67	273.57	249.23	225.27	74.47	21.07	24.87	1086.48
2011	0	24.2	0	27.53	37.73	116.98	139.07	473.93	444.4	0	0	0	1263.84
2012	0	0	0	0	0	167.13	325.7	468.25	153.33	78.67	25.67	0	1218.75
2013	0	0	0	5	14.34	274.03	266.23	185.03	147.93	277.63	0	0	1170.19
2014	0	0	0	0	125.47	36.47	669.33	458.63	342.97	57.77	0	0	1690.64
2015	0.33	0	0.71	74	22.83	287.83	267.33	274.53	152.57	1.1	0	17.37	1098.6
2016	0	1.33	20	0	16.13	147.87	202.6	368.06	337.43	70.73	0	0	1164.15
2017	0	0	3.73	0	1.33	322.63	282	192.03	202.23	152.87	16	0	1172.82
2018	0	0	0	29.63	57.33	156.1	507.87	359.13	300.4	137.33	2	72.13	1621.92
2019	2.33	23.43	34.8	34.4	26.43	164.5	294.13	519.83	337.9	94.33	0		1532.08

9. DETAILS OF MINING OF ROAD METAL

Attached vide Annexure- I

10. DETAILS OF ROYALTY COLLECTED (Rs)

Sl.No	Name of Tahasil	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Boudh	1458378	1458378	1458378	4232106
2	Kantamal	10311910	0	13163	409603
3	Harabhanga	1518838	1869450	2153450	2177630
Total		13289126	3327828	3624991	6819339


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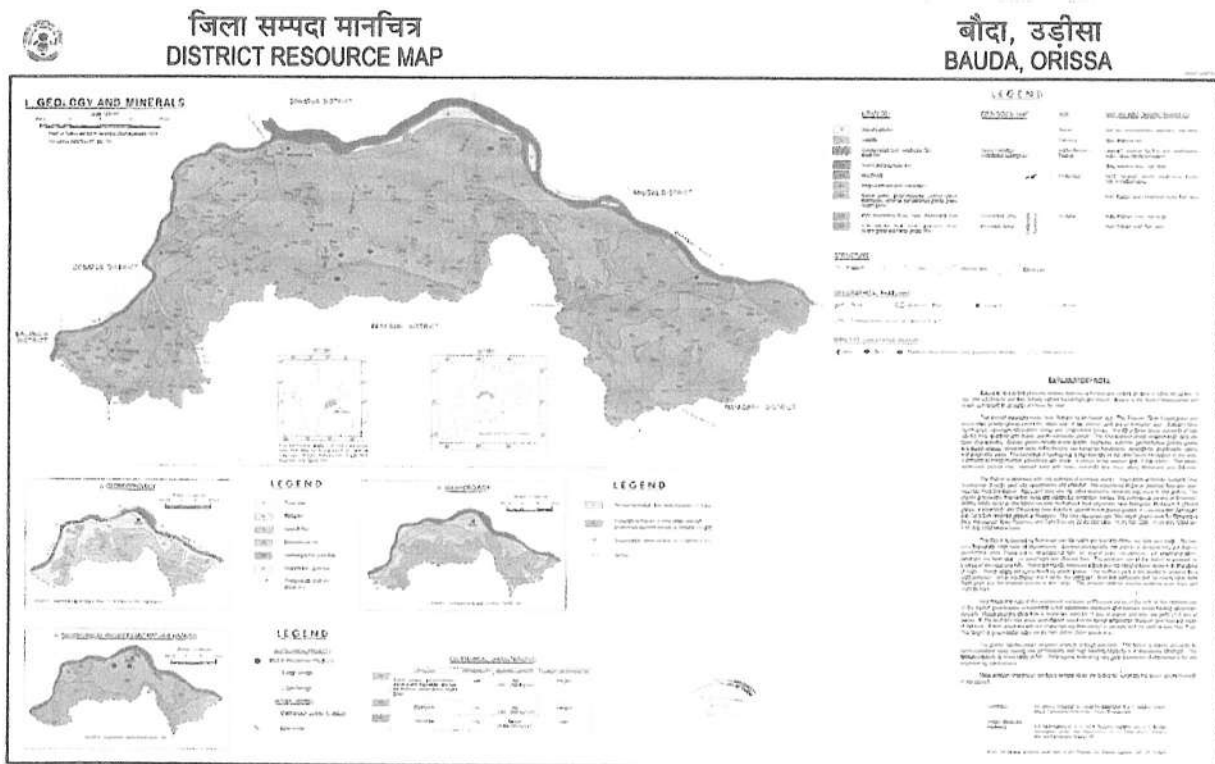
DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

11. DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF MINOR MINERAL

Year wise Production of Road metal in cum

Sl. No	Name of Tahasil	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Boudh	11668	8118	18187	0
2	Kantamal	0	0	0	904
3	Harabhanga	0	18150	16565	0
Total		11668	26268	34752	16751

12. MINERAL MAP OF DISTRICT




13. LIST OF LOI HOLDERS ALONG WITH VALIDITY

List enclosed as Annexure- II

14. TOTAL MINERAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

Total mineral reserve of road metal/building stone/black stone/ white stone is 211, 20,910 cum which may increase after detail investigation. Details of the potential areas submitted as Annexure- III.


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15. QUALITY/ GRADE OF MINERAL

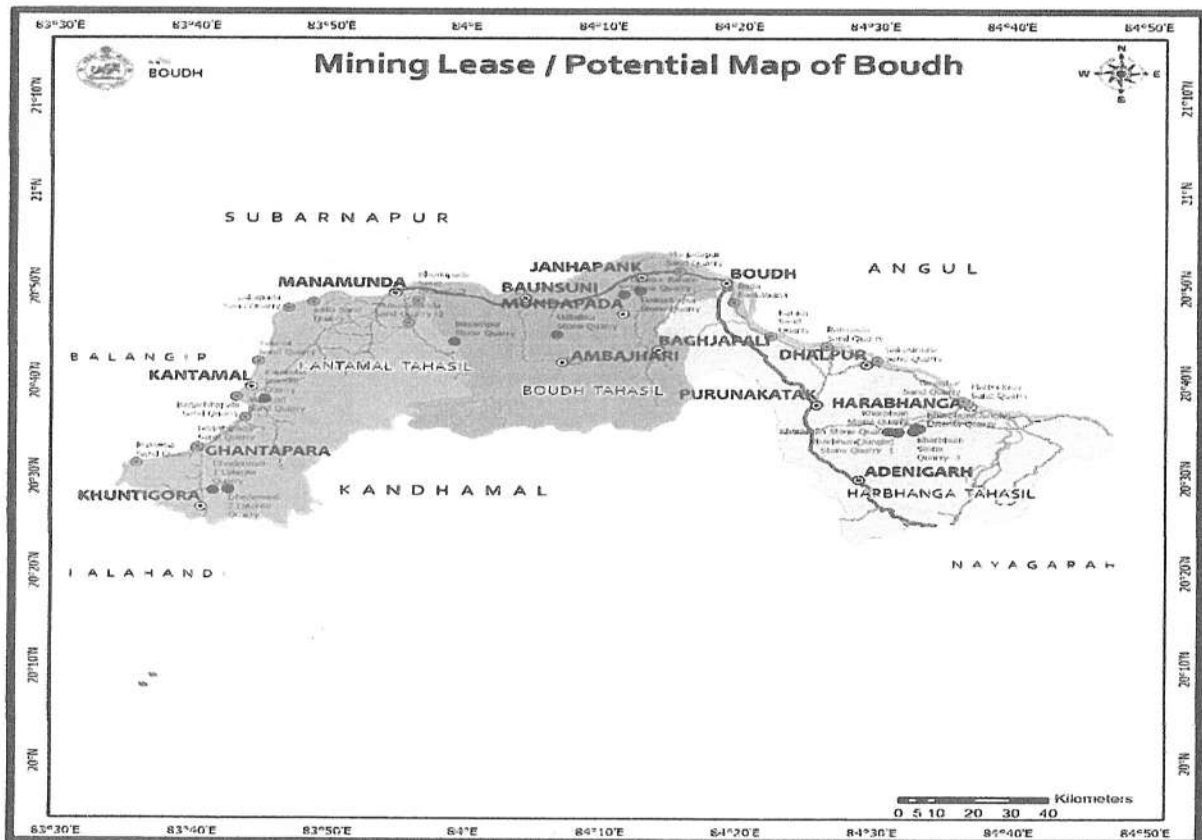
Road metal/building metals of the district are very much suitable for various construction purposes after its crushing. The in situ rocks are fractured making these unsuitable for decorative purpose.

16. USE OF MINERAL

Road metal/building metals of the district are used mainly for various construction purposes like road making, concrete making, dams etc.

17. DEMAND & SUPPLY OF THE MINERAL

The tentative annual demand is to the tune of 5 lakh cum of road metal and is mainly supplied from different Tahasil of the district and adjoining districts of Koraput and Gajapati.

18. MINING LEASES MARKED ON THE MAP OF THE DISTRICT.**19. DETAILS OF AREA WHERE THERE IS A CLUSTER OF MINING LEASES**

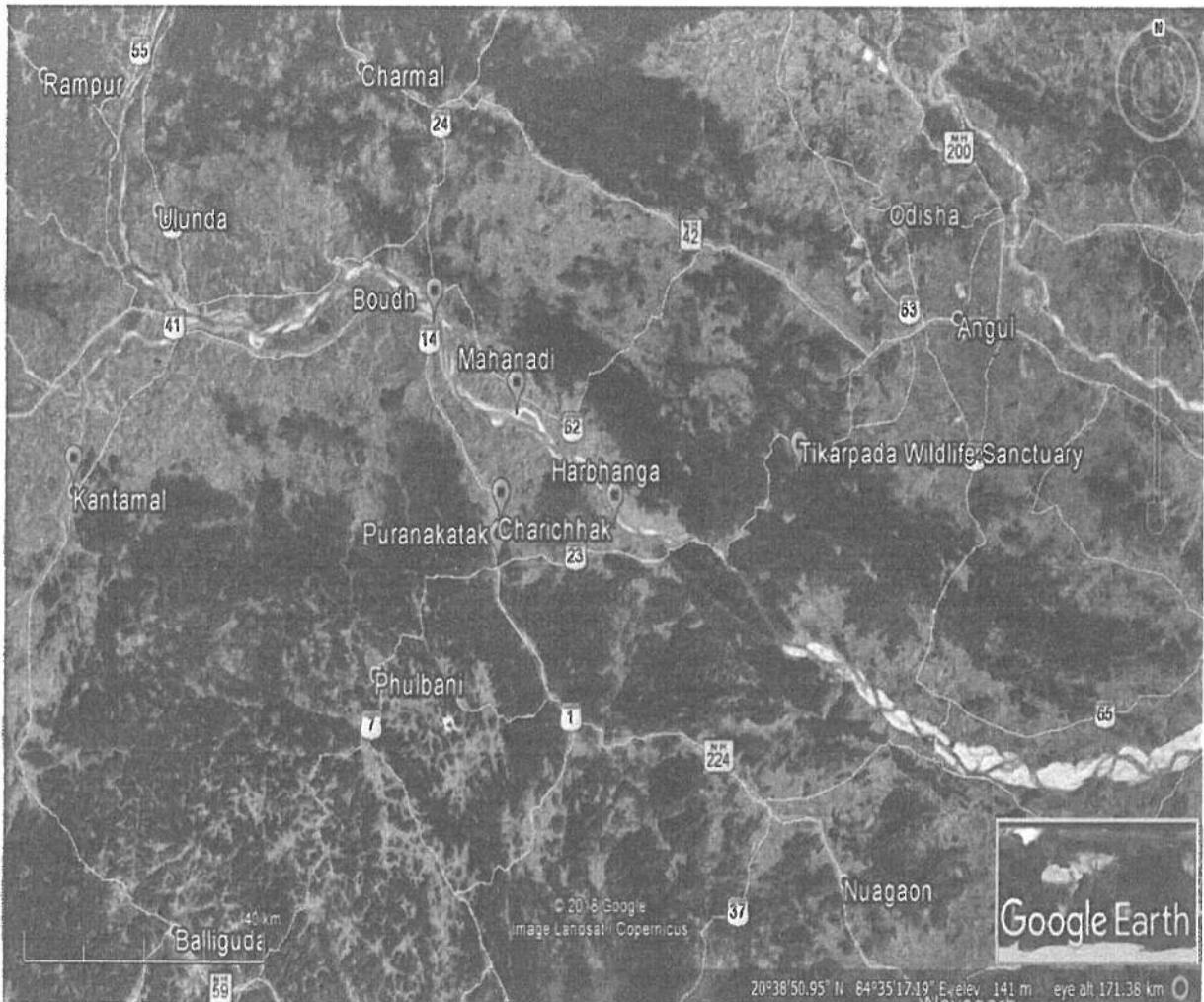
Not applicable

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20. DETAILS OF ECO-SENSITIVE AREA

The Tikarpada Wild life Santury Borders Harabhanga Block of Boudh Odisha Eco Sensitive area.



21. IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (AIR, WATER, NOISE, SOIL FLORA & FAUNAL, LAND USE, AGRICULTURE, FOREST ETC.) DUE TO MINING

Activities attributed to Mining:-

Generally, the environment impact can be categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary Impacts are those, which are attributed directly by the project. Secondary impacts are those which are indirectly induced and

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

typically include the associated investment and changed pattern of social and economic activities by the proposed action.

The impact has been ascertained for the project assuming that the pollution due to mining activity has been completely spelled out under the base line environmental status for the entire ROM which is proposed to be exploited from the mines.

Impact on Ambient Air

Mining operation are carried out by opencast manual, semi mechanized/ mechanized methods generating dust particles due to various activities likes, excavation, loading, handling of mineral and transportation. The air quality in the mining areas depends upon the nature and concentration of emissions and meteorological conditions.

The major air pollutions due to mining activities include:-

- Particulate matter (dust) of various sizes.
- Gases, such as sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide etc from machine & vehicular exhaust.


Dust is the single air pollutant observed in the open cast mines. Diesel operating drilling machines, blasting and movement of machineries/ vehicles produce No_x , SO_2 and CO emissions, usually at low levels. Dust can be of significant nuance surrounding land user and potential health risk in some circumstances.

Water Impact

Sometimes the mining operation leads to intersect the water table causing ground water depletion. Due to the interference with surface water sources like river, nallah etc drainage pattern of the area is altered.

Noise Impact

Noise pollution mainly due to operation of machineries and occasional plying of machineries. These actives will create noise pollution in the surrounding Area.


Deputy Collector, Ton
Collectorate, Boudh

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

Impact on Land Environment

The topography of the area will change certain changes due to mining activity which may cause some alteration to the entire eco system.

Impact on Flora & Fauna

The impact on biodiversity is difficult to quantify because of it's diverse and dynamic characteristics.


Mining activities generally result in the deforestation, land degradation, water, air noise pollution which directly or indirectly affect the faunal and flora status of the project area.

However, occurrence and magnitude of these impacts are entire dependent upon the project location, mode of operation and technology involved.

22. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT:-**Air**

Mitigation measures suggested for air pollution controls are to be based on the baseline ambient air quality of the project/cluster area and would include measures such as:

- Dust generation shall be reduced by using sharp teeth of shovels.
- Wet drilling shall be carried out to contain the dust particles.
- Controlled blasting techniques shall be adopted.
- Water spraying on haul roads, service roads and overburden dumps will help in reducing considerable dust pollution.
- Proper and regular maintenance of mining equipment's have to be undertaken.
- -Transport of materials in trucks to be covered with tarpaulin.
- The mine pit water can be utilized for dust suppression in and around mine area.
- Information on wind diction and meteorology are to be considered during planning, so that pollutants, which cannot be fully suppresses by engineering techniques, will be prevented from reaching the nearby agricultural land, if any.


Deputy Director, Tons
Collectorate, Bouda

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

Biological Environment

- Development of green belt/gap filling saplings in the safety barrier left around the quarry area/ cluster area.
- Carrying out thick greenbelt with local flora species predominantly with long canopy laves on the inactive mined out upper benches.
- Development of dense poly culture plantation using local floral species in the mining areas at conceptual stage if the mine is not continued much below the general ground level.
- Adoption of suitable air pollution control measures as suggested above. Transport of materials in trucks covered with tarpaulin.

23. RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREA (BEST PRACTICE ALREADY IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT, REQUIREMENT AS PER RULES AND REGULATION, PROPOSED RECLAMATION PLAN):-


As per statute all mines/quarries are to be properly reclaimed before final closure of the mine. Reclamation of exhausted mines are planned to be undertaken in below three possible means:

1. If, sunstantial amount of waste is there, the exhausted quarry can be fully or partly backfilled using the stored waste. The backfilled areas are to be brought under plantation of local species.
2. If the generation of waste is much less as in the case of minor mineral mining, the exhausted quarries can be reclaimed by
 - a. Plantation on the broken up surface if the depth of quarry is not much below the surrounding surface level.
 - b. Converted to water reservoir after stabilization of the slopes if the exhausted quarry continues much below the surrounding wire fencing or retaning wall with plantation from the safety point of view.

Most of the quarry/mining lease areas are yet to be exhausted from are point of view. Hence, reclamation would be taken up only after exhaustion of the ore/mineral content from these areas. The exhausted minor mineral quarries of the district have been converted to water reservoirs.

24. RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The only risk involved related to mining of minor mineral excepting natural calamities is slope failure and probable accidents due to high and ill


Deputy Collector, Boudh
Collectorate, Boudh

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

maintained bench walls. This can only be addressed through making of regular benches and undertaking mining in benching pattern.

The disaster management plan (DMP) is supposed to be a dynamic, changing, document focusing on continual improvement of emergency response planning and arrangements.

The disaster management plan is to be aimed to ensure safety of life, protection of environment, protection of installation, restoration of production and salvage operations in this same order of priorities. For effective implementation of the disaster management plan, it should be widely circulated through rehearsal/induction conducted by the respective department from time to time.

General responsibilities of employees' during an emergency:

During an emergency, it becomes more enhanced and pronounced when an emergency warning is raised, the worker in charge, should adopt safe and emergency shut down and attend to any prescribed duty. If no such responsibility is assigned, the workers should adopt a safe course to assembly point and wait instructions. He should not resort to spread panic. On the other hand, he must assist emergency personnel towards objectives of DMP.

Co-ordination with local authorities:

The Mine Manager who is responsible for emergency will always keep a jeep ready at site. In case of any eventuality, the victim will be taken to the nearby hospitals after carrying out the first aid at the site. The manager should collect and have adequate information of the nearby hospitals, fire station, police station, village Panchayat heads, taxi stands, medical shops, district revenue authorities etc. and use them efficiently during the case of emergency.

25. DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION HEALTH ISSUES IN THE DISTRICT. (LAST FIVE-YEAR DATA OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF SILICOSIS & TUBERCULOSIS IS ALSO NEEDS TO BE SUBMITTED):-

As per the guidelines of the Mine Rules 1995, occupational health safety has been stipulated by the ILO/WHO. The proponent's will take necessary precautions to fulfill the stipulations. Normal sanitary facilities have to be

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (DSR) BOUDH, DISTRICT

provided within the lease area. The management will carry out periodic health checkup of workers.

Occupational hazards involved in mines are related to dust pollution, noise pollution, blasting and injuries from moving machineries & equipment and fall from high places. DGMS has given necessary guidelines for safety against these occupational hazards. The management has to strictly follow these guidelines.

All necessary first aid and medical facilities are to be provided to the workers. The mine shall be well equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE). Further, all the necessary protected equipments such as helmet, safety goggles, earplugs, earmuffs etc are to be trained to handle fire fighting equipments.


There is no case of Silicosis found in Sambalpur within the time frame mentioned above.

26. PLANTATION OF GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT IN RESPECT OF LEASES ALREADY GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT

As most of the minor mineral mines/quarries of the district are yet to be exhausted of their mineral content no sort of reclamation measures including plantation has been undertaken excluding gap plantation of local species in the peripheral safety zones of the quarries/ clusters and in some of the haul roads.

27. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Nil


Deputy Collector, Tahsil
Collectorate, Boudh

ANNEXURE-I

ROAD METAL/BLACK STONE/ WHITE STONE/ ALREADY
LEASED OUT AND EXECUTED

Sl. No.	Name of Tahasil	Name of Minor Mineral	Name of village	Name of lessee	Mining lease grant order No & date	Period of QL		Date of commencement of mining operation	Status (working / non-working/ Temp working for depatch)	Captive or Non-captive	Lt No & date of grant of EC	Location of Resource (GPS coordinates or Khata & Plot No) (Sketch map to be attached)	Method of mining	Area leased for mineral concession (insq m)	Mineable mineral potential as per approved mining plan (in cum)
						From	To								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Stone Sources under Boudh Tahasil															
1	Boudh	Stone	Udubilka-I	Rameswara Agarawal		2020-21	2024-25	-	Working	Non-captive		K-121,P-757 & 752	OC	10117	16753
2	Boudh	Stone	Udubilka-II	Srikantha Ku.Mishra		2020-21	2024-25	-	Working	Non-captive		K-121,P-756	OC	8094	55818
3	Boudh	Stone	Udubilka-III	Srinibha Mishra		2020-21	2024-25	-	Working	Non-captive		K-121,P-753/A	OC	8094	56268
4	Boudh	Stone	Udubilka-IV	Santanu Ku.Thaty		2020-21	2024-25	-	Working			K-121,P-753/B	OC	8094	59985


 Deputy Collector, Tahasil

Stone Sources under Kantamal Tahasil															
5	Boudh	Stone	Udubilka -VI										OC		
6	Boudh	Stone	Damadar pur										OC		
7	Boudh	Stone	Palsadadar-1										OC		
8	Boudh	Stone	Palsadadar-2										OC		
9	Boudh	Stone	Palsadadar-3										OC		
10	Boudh	Stone	Dhundu bahalo										OC		
1	Kantamal	Stone	Dedhanmal-1	Swadhin Ku Sahu	560/25.01.17	2017-18	2021-22	5.02.19	Working	captivity	-	K-195, P-1723	OC	2428	6714
2	Kantamal	Stone	Dedhanmal-2												
3	Kantamal	Stone	Kanikupar-2	Sribanta Ku. Mishra	2023/23.7.14	2015-16	2019-20		Working	Non-captivity	-	K-55, P-268	OC	16187	90096
4	Kantamal	Stone	Bikrampur-1(A)	Santanu Ku. Mishra					Working		-	K-32, P-109	OC		

Deputy Collector, Tour
Collectorate Boudh


5	Kantamal	Stone	Bikrampur-1(B)	Santanu Ku. Mishra	-	-	-	-	-	Working	-	K-32, P-109	OC		
6	Kantama	Stone	Badpal -2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OC		
7	Kantamal	Stone	Sadanan dapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OC	-	
8	Kantamal	Stone	Kanikupa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OC	-	
Stone Sources under Harabhanga Tahasil															
1	Harabhanga		Kharabhu in-2	Budhi Sagar Mishra	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	K-193, P-1463	OC		
2	Harabhanga	Stone	Kharabhu in-3	Dillip Ku. Mohanty	846/2.4.15	2015-16	2019-20	02.04.15	4510/19.8.18	Working	captiv e	K-194, P-275	OC	28328	164259
3	Harabhanga	Stone	Kharabhu in-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Working	-	K-2, P-50	OC	20922	
4	Harabhanga	Stone	Kharabhu in-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Working	-	K-2, P-1	OC	21570	
5	Harabhanga	Stone	Kharabhu in-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Working	-	K-2, P-2	OC	21853	
6	Harabhanga	Stone	Baisipada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K-71, P-599	OC		


 Deputy Collector

ANNEXURE II

SOURCES ALREADY AUCTIONED BUT NOT EXECUTED (LOI ISSUED)

Sl. No.	Name of Tahasil	Name of village	Name of Minor Mineral	Name of the Successful auction holder	Address & Contact No of Letter of Intent Holder	Letter of Intent Grant Order No. & date	Validity of LoI	Use (Captive/ Non-Captive)	Location of the Source mineral concession (GPS co-ordinates or Khata & Plot No) (Sketch map to be attached)	Area of the mineral potential patch (In sq m)	Average height of potential patch (In m)	Mineable mineral potential (In cum)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
1												
2												
3												71
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												


 Deputy Collector, Tolu
 Collector

ANNEXURE III

POTENTIAL ROAD METAL/ BLACKSTONE/WHITESTONE OF THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Tahasil	Name of village	Status	Name of Minor Mineral	Location of the Source (Total Hillock) recommended for mineral concession (GPS coordinates or Khata & Plot No) (Sketch map to be attached)		Area of the mineral potential patch (in sq m)	Average height of potential patch (in m)	Mineable mineral potential (in cum)
					Khata	Plot			
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
1	Boudh	Udublika	New	Udublika-6 Stone Quarry					
2	Boudh	Damodarpur	New	Damodarpur Stone Quarry	161	17,30,53,64,67,70,91,20,6,54,697,7,16,790			
3	Boudh	Palsadadar	New	Palsadadar-1 Stone Quarry	1	1/C	8093.71		
4	Boudh	Palsadadar	New	Palsadadar-2 Stone Quarry					
5	Boudh	Palsadadar	New	Palsadadar-3 Stone Quarry					
6	Boudh	Dhudurbahalo	New	Dhudurbahalo Stone Quarry	222	1151,1153			
7	Kantamal	Dedhenmal-2	New	Dedhenmal-2 Stone Quarry	195	696	29825	29826	119305
8	Harabhanga	Baisipada	New	Baisipada Stone Quarry	71	599	24888	28167	112668

Deputy Collector, Tahsil
Collecto are

30th April 2023

To,

1. Deputy Director General of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Integrated Regional Office (EZ), A/3, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar – 751023 Email: roez.bsr-mef@nic.in
2. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Odisha, 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar, 751022, seiaaodisha@gmail.com
3. District Collector, Boudh, At/Po/Dist- Boudh dm-boudh@nic.in
4. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar member.secy@ospcboard.org

Sub- Recovery of and environment compensation excess mining, prosecution against illegal miner of Kharbhuin Jungle 2 and 3 Stone quarry, Boudh, and violation of Forest Conservation Act 1980

Illegal operation of Kharbhuin Jungle 2 and 3 by ARSS Company without forest clearance, consent to operate, and transfer of environment clearance

Ref-Earlier complaint dated 2/12/2022

Dear Sir,

1. We the people of Kharbhuin would like to bring your kind attention to the following paras for appropriate inquiry and necessary action
2. That for last 15 days the ARSS has started operation of its stone crusher and quarry without any valid environment clearance in its favor and no consent has been granted to any of the private company for operation of the quarry.
3. It is pertinent to mention that our earlier complaint dated 2nd December 2022 which has been received all the authorities and no action has been taken as on dated
4. **Quarry is Not part of Approved DSR:** The Kharbhuin Jungle-2 and Kharbhuin Jungle 3 stone quarry is not part of District Survey Report of Boudh, hence the application for EC is not maintainable.
5. That the EIA Notification dated 16th Jan 2015 says that the District Survey Report shall be prepared for each minor mineral in the district separately and its draft shall be placed in the public domain by keeping its copy in Collectorate and posting it on

district's website for twenty one days. The comments received shall be considered and if found fit, shall be incorporated in the final Report to be finalised within six months by the DEIAA. **The District Survey Report shall form the basis for application for environmental clearance**, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects. The Report shall be updated once every five years.

6. **The EC letter saying the land in question is non-forest land:** The Hal Record Right of Karabhuin Jungle finally published on 17/12/1988. The Yadast report of Assistant Settlement Officer, Phulbani dated 12/07/1985 says that the Plot No 1,2,3,4,5 were **Un-surveyed Jungle in Sabik Record). The note says it was jungle and now it is parbat kisam with special mention as Mixed Forest (Mishrit Jungle.** The Hal Record oh Khata no 2 is having 89 plot with a total area of 2709 acres. Except two plots measuring around 11 acres recorded as Kalilashi Nala, all other plots are recorded as Parbat with specific mention as Mundesaru. Similarly Khata no 1 is having 6 plots and total of 10acres recorded as Abad Ajogya Anabadi Kisam in Government Record. It is pertinent to mention that the entire record of Kharbhuin Jungle Mouza does not have any private plots or home-stead land and this mouza is an uninhabited village. It is submitted that Forest Conservation Act came into force from 1980 and the entire de-reservation and conversion has been made without approval of central government, which is a violation of Section 2 of Forest Conservation Act 1980.
7. Further Revenue Department, State Government of Odisha in its letter dated 24/10/2011, letter no 43968 has clarified that the Govt. Land recorded in non-forest kisam with a note of Sabik Kisam Jungle in the RoR finally published after 25/10/1980 but which was forest kisam in Sabik Record, the forest conservation Act of 1980 will be applicable to all such forest lands. Copy of the letter dated 24th October 2011 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-1**
8. The same position has been reiterated in the letter dated 7th March 2014 written by MOEF, Government of India addressing to Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. Copy of the letter dated 7th March 2014 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-2**
9. The area can be featured in Survey of India Toposheet No F45S/6 also suggests presence of forest in the mining area. Same is also evident from Google earth images
10. **Physical Forest:** That both the sites identified are full of trees and the ongoing quarry has already resulted in felling of large number of trees. Further quarry will completely threaten the ecology of the area as the trees have to be completely felled. As such the

hill is a major source of Herbal Medicine on which the local people and Vaidas largely dependent on

11. **KankadaPathar Nalla:** The villagers of Tilchapadar, Kutigadu, Adipadar, Kharbhuin, Baisipada village are dependent on the natural nallah for bathing, drinking and domestic purpose. This impact has not been assessed
12. **Approach road is forest land:** The materials from quarry has to be transported through Forest land (Baisipada to Adenigarh Forest Road) for which no permission has been obtained nor approval under Forest Conservation Act sought for.
13. The Form 1 submitted saying there is no endangered fauna like elephant, sloth bear, python etc in & around the Quarry area is **false information**. The mundesaru Parbat is surrounded by Mundesaru Reserve forest having Elephant, Sambar, Bear, Jungle cat.
14. **EXCESS MINING and NOT A FRESH QUARRY:** That the Tahasildar, Harabhanga has issued notice dated 2/12/2021 to the lessee for excess mining. So the form 1 saying the quarry is Fresh is misleading and the proposal need to be rejected
15. That there is a Stone Crusher of ARSS, adjoining stone quarry and same is prohibited as per the norms set by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and for that reason the stone quarry required to be closed for all time and the abandoned quarry pit need to be reclaimed.
16. That there is no information available in the website relating to half yearly compliance report, green belt and compliance of other conditions imposed in EC and Mining Plan.

VIOLATION OF EIA NOTIFICATION DATED 15TH JANUARY 2016

The appendix IX of the notification is reproduced as follows

2. The mining of minor minerals is mostly in clusters. The Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan is required to be prepared for the entire cluster in order to capture all the possible externalities. These reports shall capture carrying capacity of the cluster, transportation and related issues, replenishment and recharge issues, geo-hydrological study of the cluster area. The Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan shall be prepared by the State or State nominated Agency or group of project proponents in the Cluster or the project proponent in the cluster.
- (3). There shall be one public consultation for entire cluster after which the final Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan report for the cluster shall be prepared.
- (4). Environmental clearance shall be applied for and issued to the individual project proponent. The individual lease holders in cluster can use the same Environment Impact

Assessment or Environment Management Plan for application for environmental clearance. The cluster Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan shall be updated as per need keeping in view any significant change.

(5). The details of cluster Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan shall be reflected in each environmental clearance in that cluster and DEAC, SEAC, and EAC shall ensure that the mitigative measures emanating from the Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan study are fully reflected as environmental clearance conditions in the environmental clearance's of individual project proponents in that cluster.

(6). A cluster shall be formed when the distance between the peripheries of one lease is less than 500 meters from the periphery of other lease in a homogeneous mineral area.

(7). Form 1M, Pre-Feasibility Report and mine plan for Category 'B2' projects for mining of minor minerals shall be prepared by the Registered Qualified Person or Accredited Consultants of Quality Council of India, National Accreditation Board for Education and Training. The Environment Impact Assessment or Environment Management Plan for Category 'A' and Category 'B1' projects shall be prepared by the accredited consultants of Quality Council of India, National Accreditation Board for Education and Training.

(8). The SEIAAs shall have supervisory jurisdiction over the DEIAAs and decisions of DEIAA shall be reviewed by the SEIAA without prejudice to any provisions under any existing law.

That in view of the afore said provisions and considering the ground reality that the land in question is Forest in Sabik Record and changed only after 1988, physical forest, one mega stone crusher of ARSS exists adjoining quarry, quarry activity has already started long back, **Kharabhuin Jungle stone quarry No 2 is already more than 6mtre depth, there has been instances of animals like and cow and buffalo's being trapped in the said quarry. There has been misleading information and suppression of fact in Form 1 saying the proposed quarry is fresh one while huge mining activities already been done, status of forest land not disclosed, existing quarry has not been reclaimed, the area of the quarry has been intentionally reduced to less than 5hactres while physically the quarry are in cluster is more than 10hactres, thereby allowing to illegally mine out more stone and the requirement of public hearing can be avoided. Mine closure plan not executed as of now and mining area has not been measured. There has been constant public opposition to**

the quarries and same has not been disclosed in form 1. For this reason the proposal for EC need to be rejected.

Sincerely

Villagers of Kharbhuin

X ସାମାଜିକ ସେବା

X Sasanka Bady

X Telottama Kanhar.

X ସୁଧାଂଶୁ କୁମାର

Boudh locals up in arms against stone crusher units

POST NEWS NETWORK

Boudh, July 13: Stone crushing units have given rise to resentment among the people in Harbhanga block of Boudh district. Residents of Kharbhuin and Baisipada in Chhataranga panchayat staged protests against the operation of stone crushers at Baisipada, Tuesday, demanding closure of the stone crushing units.

Hundreds of villagers, including women, took out a rally from Harbhanga block area and laid logs on the roads resulting in blockades on the way to the crusher units.

They also protested the move to set up another stone crusher unit in the village with government permission. Already three crusher units are operational in the area.

The villagers have been opposing the move to set up the new crusher unit for the last one month. They alleged that these crusher units have been polluting the area, thereby adversely affecting their farming activities.



"Dust emanating from stone crushers settles on farmlands and affects soil fertility. It also pollutes water bodies, causing diseases among people," they added. The villagers demanded that all the crusher units in the area should be closed down. The agitating people warned of intensifying their protest in the coming days if no action is taken by the administration to close these units.

The villagers led by Zilla Parishad member Abakash Sahu observed that operation of stone crushing units have spurred quarrying in the region and it is also taking a heavy

toll on the greenery as trees are being felled to make space for quarries.

Even blasting undertaken to break the stones has been damaging their houses. A delegation of agitators met Sub-Collector Ashwini Kumar Meher and Harbhanga tehsildar Sashibhusan Mishra over the issue, but the meeting was inconclusive. On the other hand, the tehsildar said that villagers failed to prove their allegations against stone crushing units. "The issue of pollution due to blasts in stone quarries will be investigated and action will be taken accordingly," he added.





30th April 2023

To,

1. Deputy Director General of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Integrated Regional Office (EZ), A/3, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar – 751023 Email: roc.z.bsr-mef@nic.in
2. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Odisha, SRF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar, 751022, sciaaodisha@gmail.com
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4. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar member.secy@ospceboard.org

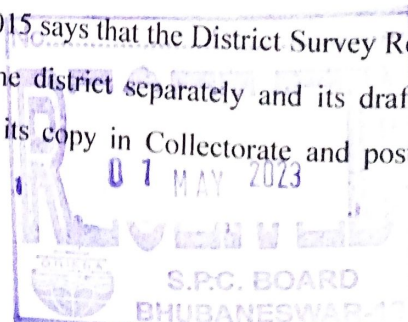
Sub- Recovery of and environment compensation excess mining, prosecution against illegal miner of Kharbhui Jungle 2 and 3 Stone quarry, Boudh, and violation of Forest Conservation Act 1980

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Har 01.05.23



30th April 2023

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4. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar member.secy@ospceboard.org

Sub- Recovery of and environment compensation excess mining, prosecution against illegal miner of Kharbhui Jungle 2 and 3 Stone quarry, Boudh, and violation of Forest Conservation Act 1980

Illegal operation of Kharbhui Jungle 2 and 3 by ARSS Company without forest clearance, consent to operate, and transfer of environment clearance

Ref-Earlier complaint dated 2/12/2022

Dear Sir,

1. We the people of Kharbhui would like to bring your kind attention to the following paras for appropriate inquiry and necessary action
2. That for last 15 days the ARSS has started operation of its stone crusher and quarry without any valid environment clearance in its favor and no consent has been granted to any of the private company for operation of the quarry.
3. It is pertinent to mention that our earlier complaint dated 2nd December 2022 which has been received all the authorities and no action has been taken as on dated
4. **Quarry is Not part of Approved DSR:** The Kharbhui Jungle-2 and Kharbhui Jungle 3 stone quarry is not part of District Survey Report of Boudh, hence the application for EC is not maintainable.
5. That the EIA Notification dated 16th Jan 2015 says that the District Survey Report shall be prepared for each minor mineral in the district separately and its draft shall be placed in the public domain by keeping its copy in Collectorate and posting it on





Sankar Pani <sankarprasadpani@gmail.com>

Illegal operation of Kharbhuin Jungle Stone Quarry and Crusher by ARSS

1 message

Sankar Pani <sankarprasadpani@gmail.com>

Sun, Apr 30, 2023 at 10:22 AM

To: seiaaodisha@gmail.com, SPCB Odisha <paribesh1@ospcboard.org>, dm-boudh@nic.in, RABINDRA KUMAR SAMAL <roez.bsr-mef@nic.in>, secy-moef@nic.in

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the villagers please find the complaint petition on illegal operation of Kharbhuin Jungle 2 and 3 stone quarry and operation of the stone crushers by ARSS company at Kharbhuin in Harabhanga tahsasil boudh

Please take take urgent action

Regards

--

Sankar Prasad Pani, Advocate
National Green Tribunal Kolkata & Orissa Highcourt
Res-Plot No 2132/4814(B), Nageswar Tangi,
Bhubaneswar, 751002
Cell- 9437279278
Skype- sankar.pani

 **30th April 2023 KHARBHUIN JUNGLE STONE QUARRY.pdf**
3845K



STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY, ODISHA
 5RF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, Email: seiaaodisha@gmail.com
 (A statutory body constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under
 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986)

File No. SEIAA/ 5683

Dated 10th May, 2023.

To

The Tahasildar, Harabhanga
 Tahasil- Harabhanga,
 Dist-Boudh

Sub: Complaint petition received at SEIAA Odisha on 30.04 2023 by email from Sri Akhaya Nayak (President) and Sri Hrudananda Dehuri (Secretary) of Kharabhuin Gramay Committee, Boudh with alleged that excess and illegal mining was there by the owner of Kharabhuin Jungle-II & III stone Quarry without obtaining CTO and transfer of EC-Reg.

Sir,

In inviting a reference to the above cited subject, I am directed to say that a complaint petition from Sri Akhaya Nayak (President) and Sri Hrudananda Dehuri (Secretary) of Kharabhuin Gramay Committee, Boudh has been received in this office on dated 30.04.2023 through email. The petitioner alleged that excess and illegal mining was occurred there by the owner of Kharabhuin Jungle-II & III stone Quarry without obtaining CTO and transfer of EC. In this regard both president and secretary along with villagers have submitted their apprehension and protest on mining in Kharabhuin Jungle-II & III Stone Quarry and the complaint letter is enclosed for your reference.

Therefore, you are requested to cause enquiry into the matter and verify the allegations made by petitioner and take appropriate action as deemed as per law.

This is for your kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully.

[Signature] 10/05/2023

Environmental Scientist

Copy to

1. The Collector & DM, Boudh, Dist-Boudh for information and necessary action
2. The petitioner Sri Akhaya Nayak (President) and Sri Hrudananda Dehuri (Secretary) of Kharabhuin Gramay Committee, Boudh, Dist-Boudh for information.

[Signature] 10.05.2023

Environmental Scientist

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF 30TH APRIL 2023 AND 5TH MAY 2023
SUGGESTING OPERATION OF KHARBHUIN JUNGLE STONE
QUARRY BY ARSS COMPANY**









Figure 1 OPERATION OF STONE CRUSHER UNIT BY ARSS DATED 19TH APRIL 2023 WITH DUST POLLUTION AND NO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

APPEAL No. _____ of 2024

NARESH MAJHI

In re:

APPELLANT

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA & OTHERS

RESPONDENTS

KNOW ALL to whom these present shall come – Naresh Majhi S/o Baida Majhi, aged about 43 years residing At/Po-Kharbhuin, PS- Harabhanga, Dist-Boudh, Odisha- Odisha 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, Aswadh Prasad Advocates, Plot—2132/4814, Nageswartangi, Bhubaneswar, 751002 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. To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case. To take execution proceedings. The deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case. To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner, authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think it to do so and to sign the Power of Attorney on our behalf.

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 8TH day of AUGUST 2024.

Accepted subject to the terms of fees.


Advocate

Client


Client