

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL:
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

O.A. No.104/2024/EZ

Nilamani Mahapatra

... **Applicant**

-VERSUS-

State Of Odisha And Others

... **Respondents**

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Place: Cuttack
Dtd. 30.09.2024



ADVOCATE

For the Respondent No.17

(PRAVAT KUMAR MUDULI)
ADVOCATE
Email:pravatmuduli2007@gmail.com
Mob. No.9861143461

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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL:
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

O.A. No.104/2024/EZ

Nilamani Mahapatra

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State Of Odisha And Others

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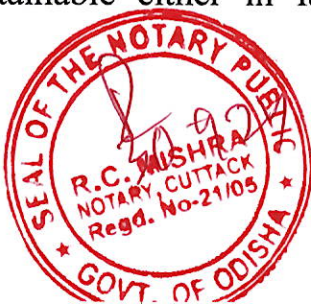
COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO.17:

I, Sri Gangadhar Nayak, aged about 59 Years, S/o. late Nilakantha Nayak, at present working as Regional Manager, Narangarh Khondalite Mines, Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., UNIT-V, Bhubaneswar-751001, Dist. Khurda, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. That, I am working as Regional Manager, Narangarh Khondalite Mines, Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. and have been duly authorized to file this Affidavit for and on behalf of the Respondent No.17.
2. That, I have read and understood the contents of the accompanying Original Application as well as the documents annexed thereto and understood the contents and purport thereof. I am filing this Affidavit on the basis of record maintained by the answering Respondent.
3. That, at the outset, I deny each and every averment / assertion / allegation / contention made / raised by the Applicant in the Original Application, unless the same is admitted specifically herein after. No averment or assertion or allegation or contention raised by the Applicant should be deemed to have been admitted on the ground of non-traverse.
4. That, the accompanying Original Application as laid is not maintainable either in facts or in law and totally misconceived. The

Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

Gangadhar Nayak



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Original Application is not a bonafide one and contains incorrect facts / statements. The Original Application has been filed at the instance of illegal miners, to stop mines in question as due to grant of mining lease in favour of the Respondent No.17, illegal mining over the said area has been stopped. The accompanying Original Application is also barred by the law of limitation. Needless to mention here that the land in question belongs to Shree Jagannath Temple Administration (SJTA), Puri. Therefore, SJTA, Puri is a necessary Party to the accompanying Original Application.

5. That, while fully relying upon the abovementioned preliminary objections regarding the maintainability of the accompanying Original Application, the deponent proceeds to deal with the averments / assertions / allegations / contentions made in the Original Application in seriatim.

6. That, in reply to the averments made in Paragraph-1 of the Original Application, it is submitted there is not a single material available on record to show that the Applicant is a permanent resident of Bhogapur having lands recorded in his name as the recorded owner.

7. That, the assertions made in Paragraph-2 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. The averment that the lease area is surrounded by different private Plots, is misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that the lease area is surrounded by the Plots which stands recorded in the name of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri and some private persons are in forcible possession of the lands of Shree Jagannath Temple Administration, Puri. The averment that Plot No.1823 mentioned in the description of lease located on South is of the Applicant's house hold land, is not supported by any document, hence, disputed and denied. The Applicant is called upon to prove that he is the recorded owner of Plot No.1823 on the date of filing the Original Application. It is relevant to mention here that Plot No.1823 stands



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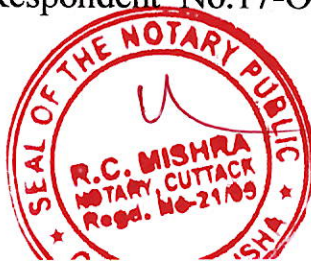
recorded in the name of Lord Shree Jagannath and one Panu Mohapatra is only a tenant. The assertion that there is no Buffer Zone between mining lease area and residential houses, is false, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that the answering Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd. has left Safety Zone of 7.5 mtrs. from the boundary of the Mining Lease as per Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961. Relevant to mention here that the lands surrounding the lease area, stands recorded in the name of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri and same have been forcibly occupied by several persons. It is seen that adjacent to the Mining Lease area of the answering Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd, outsiders are involved in illegal mining through out day and night over the lands of Lord Shree Jagannath, Puri without any permission from the Government Authority. Such illegal mining is being done manually during the day time and by deploying heavy earth moving machineries during night, very very close to the inhabitants site. The inhabitants as well as the Applicant have no objection at all to such illegal mining. Sole intention is to stop the mining operation by the Respondent No.17 so that illegal mining which has been stopped in the grant area, due to grant of mining lease in favour of the Respondent No.17, will start again. First Information Report (FIR) has been lodged by the Mining Officer, Cuttack Circle before the Inspector In Charge, Jankia Police Station regarding illegal mining over SJTA lands.

Relevant to mention here that State Government reserved six Khondalite Mines in the State including the mines in question i.e. Narangarh Khondalite Mines in favour of the Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd. following due process of law. The reservations have been made under the Scheme "Augmentation of Basic Amenities and Development of Heritage and Architecture" (ABADHA) for development of Puri as World heritage City. Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd. is a wholly owned Government of

Regional Manager
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O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

Gangadhar Nayak

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Odisha Undertaking. As per the Scheme and as per the directions issued by the State Government from time to time, Khondalite Stones from the mines in question are supplied to the State Government by the Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd. free of cost, for use in Shree Jagannath Temple Administration, Puri as well as other ancient temples of Puri district and other public places / public buildings of the Puri district, to make Puri as a World Heritage City. No production is made for commercial sale. By grant of the mining lease in favour of the answering Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd., illegal mining in the leasehold area which was earlier going on has been stopped but illegal mining is going on outside / adjacent the leasehold area. The illegal miners with the help of the local Villagers are trying to completely stop the mining operation by OMC Ltd. so that they can continue with their illegal mining activities in the leasehold area of the Respondent No.17. Illegal mining over the lands of SJTA is still going on. The local Villagers have no grievance against the illegal miners.

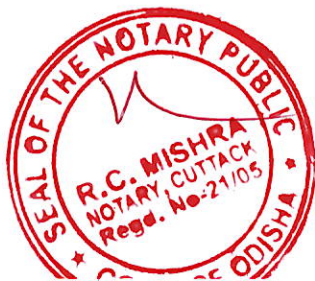
As per MoU executed between the Works Department, Govt Of Odisha, Shree Jagannath Temple Managing Committee (SJTMC) & OMC Ltd., Respondent No.17 is supplying Khondalite Stones to various temples as per the requirements of the Government from time to time. In view of the above submissions, SJTA as well as Puri district Administration are necessary Parties to this Proceeding.

Copy of the Record Of Right in respect of Plot No.1823 is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/1.

Copy of the Safety Zone Plan is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/2.

Photographs showing illegal mining during day time as well as during night time are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/3.

Regional Manager
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Copy of the FIR lodged by the Mining Officer, Cuttack Circle is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/4.

Photographs showing use of Khondalite Stones from the mines in question, in Puri district are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/5.

8. That, the assertions made in Paragraph-3 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. The allegation that during mining operation all the fruit bearing trees along with the associate plants have been completely uprooted, is misconceived and untenable. It is submitted that the entire mining lease area is a non-forest area and the felling of trees standing within the Mining Lease area has been done after following due procedure. Pursuant to the application made by the Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd., the Divisional Forest Officer, Khordha Division Vide letter No.1381, dtd.01.03.2021 granted necessary permission for cutting and clearance of 137 nos. of enumerated trees standing within the Mining Lease area, through Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd. Out of 137 no's of miscellaneous species, 125 nos. of trees have been fallen after obtaining necessary permission from the Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Khordha Division and 12 no's trees are standing within Safety Zone ML area. As demanded by the DFO, Khordha, Respondent No.17 has paid Rs.2,37,036/- for cutting and clearance of 137 nos. of trees from the Mining Lease area Vide RTGS UTR No.SBINR12021022012142191, dtd.20.02.2021.

Copy of letter No.1381, dtd.01.03.2021 of the Divisional Forest Officer, Khordha is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/6.

9. That, the averments made in Paragraph-4 of the Original Application needs no reply.

Gangadhar Nayak,
 Regional Manager
 Khondalite Group of Mines
 O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar



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10. That, the averments made in Paragraph-5 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that the quarry operation is also adjoining to Ward Nos.3 & 7 In Bhogapur Village of Narangarh Gram Panchayat and the mining operation has an impact on the residential houses because of its close proximity, is not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. Similarly, the allegation that the quarry is operating in the backyard of the Villagers of Bhogapur and practically there is less than 20 meter between houses of villages and operational area of quarry and same is evident from the google earth images, is misconceived and untenable. The allegation that the quarry is operating in violation of the Siting Criteria and prohibitory distance as per the EC conditions, is not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. As stated earlier, it is submitted that the felling of trees standing within the ML area has been done following due procedure. The quarry in question is being operated by complying the minimum distance criteria prescribed by CPCB & SPCB for permitting a stone quarry wherein blasting is not involved. Before the grant of mining lease in favour of the Respondent No.17 in respect of the area in question, the area was under the unauthorized occupation of illegal miners for illegal mining purposes. No quarrying operation is made at present within 100 mtrs. of residential / public buildings as well as inhabited site. The area adjacent to the Narangarh Khondalite Stone Quarry belongs to Shree Jagannath Temple Administration (SJTA). Many people have encroached the area of SJTA. Relevant to mention here that the State Government in compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Case of Shree Jagannath Temple Managing Committee Vs. Siddha Math Vide letter No.39967, dtd.20.12.2016 directed the Secretary, Board of Revenue / all Revenue Divisional Commissioners / all Collectors, to dispose of the

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claims under the provisions of the Odisha Estate Abolition Act, 1951 relating to the lands of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri. In compliance of the Order dtd.28.02.2020 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No.304 Of 2019, CPCB issued the "*DISTANCE CRITERIA FOR PERMITTING STONE QUARRYING*" which provides that the Project Proponent shall confine mining activity at a minimum safe distance of 100 meter away from existing residential/public building, inhabited sites. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

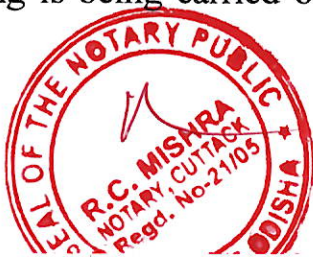
Copy of letter No.39967, dtd.20.12.2016 is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/7.

11. That, the averments made in Paragraph-6 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, untenable, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that the photographs of the Pillars of Mining Lease suggests that it clearly falls within human habitation and the impact due to noise as well as air pollution of the quarry activity is significant as because the quarry operation with huge machinery for drilling and cutting, noise from high-capacity excavators goes in the backyard of the Villagers with no buffer zone between mining and residential areas, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that the machineries used for mining and its allied activities are regularly maintained and are well equipped with acoustic enclosures to avoid noise pollution. Further no high-level noise generating drilling machine is used for drilling of stone from the Quarry. Wire Saw Cutting machine along with water is used for cutting of stones from the Quarry which never generate high intensity of sound. It is further submitted that the mine is in operation adopting adequate pollution control measures. Regular Water sprinkling is being carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and

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having high level of PM10 and PM2.5 such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer point and to control fugitive dust emission. Also, to have a check on pollution, the environment components such as air (ambient & fugitive), noise (ambient & work zone), water (surface & ground), soil is being regularly monitored by the NABL accredited agencies and the results are found well within the permissible limit. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

Copy of the monitoring report of last three (03) months is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/8.

12. That, the averments made in Paragraph-7 of the Original Application are not correct, without any basis, misconceived, untenable, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that Bhogapur is a densely populated village having a population of more than 800 and house hold of 300, is without any basis, hence disputed and denied hereby. Similarly, the allegation that there is a layer of dust generated from mining and it's allied activities in houses and leaves of vegetation and because of the noise, both during day and night, the villagers are not able to have a peaceful sleep and study of children is seriously affected, is false, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. The further allegation that the ailing and senior Citizens are more affected because of the noise and air pollution, is false, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. As stated earlier, neither the Applicant nor any Villager has any objection to the illegal mining by outsiders using heavy machineries during night time and manually during day time over the lands recorded in the SJTA which are adjacent to the boundary of the Respondent No.17. It is submitted that adequate dust suppression measures such as water sprinkling on haul road, water spray on Diamond wire saw stone cutting machine, transportation of Khondalite Block through covered trucks are being done by the

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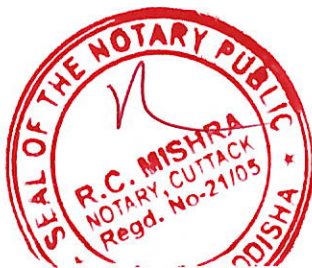
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Respondent No.17 during mining operation to prevent spreading of stone dusts to nearby areas. The machineries used by the Respondent No.17 for mining and its allied activities are regularly maintained and are well equipped with acoustic enclosures to avoid noise pollution. No high-level noise generating drilling machine is used for drilling of stone from the Quarry in question. Wire Saw Cutting machine is used for cutting of stones from the Quarry which never generate high intensity of sound. The allegation that open and uncovered Hyva carrying minerals passing through the village road are having impact on the commuters and villagers, is not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that all efforts are being taken for transportation of mineral through covered truck. As per the conditions mentioned in Environment Clearance, CTE & CTO, the parameter like noise & air are regularly monitored by the NABL accredited agencies and are within the permissible limit. The allegation that two deep borewell in the quarry has caused the depletion of ground water in Residential School and village tanks / well for which it gets dried in the month of February instead of May, is not correct, without any basis, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that "No Objection Certificate" has been obtained from the Central Ground Water Authority, New Delhi Vide NOC No CGWA/ NOC/ MIN/ REN/ 1/ 2023/ 7935, dtd.07.06.2023 for use of ground water. The "No Objection Certificate" is valid till 05.05.2025. It is learnt that each year during the Summer Season, Bhogapur Village faces water scarcity for which Water Tankers are deployed to meet the requirements of the people. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

Copy of the No Objection Certificate dtd.07.06.2023 is filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/9.

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Photographs showing transportation of stones through covered trucks are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/10.

Photographs showing sprinkling of water by Water Tankers are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/11.

13. That, the averments made in Paragraph-8 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that there has been no consultation with village assembly / Pallisabha prior to operation of the quarry, is misconceived and untenable. It is submitted that the Quarry in question is situated in the district of Khordha which not a scheduled area. Therefore, the question of consultation with the Pallisabha as per Rule-4(6) of the Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016 does not arise. The allegation that if at all the lessee could able to manage the signature of Sarpanch, same cannot be substituted with the voice of Pallisabha / Village assembly, is false and hence denied. The assertion that the Sarpanch issued the letter subject to condition that mining operation will be manual so that local villagers can also be employed and the issue of noise because of heavy machinery could have been avoided but same has not been followed by the lessee, is not supported by any document, hence disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that in the NOC of Sarpanch, there is no such written material about manual operation. However, the Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd. has engaged 14 nos. of manpower through Mine Operator & other agencies engaged by OMC Ltd. at Narangarh Khondalite Mines. Further there is no skilled employees available in the local Gram Panchayat for technical work. It is submitted that Environmental Clearance has been obtained from the MoEF & CC and all possible steps have been taken to maintain the environmental parameter within the permissible limit. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

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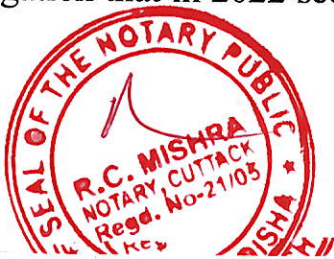
14. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-9 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that the present quarry operation is in blatant violation of the Siting Criteria which prescribes a minimum of 500 meter from residential areas and as per the CPCB guideline at least 100 meter buffer area for quarry without involving blasting, is misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that no blasting is carried out by the lessee for mining of the Khondalite Stone. The minerals are extracted by Cutting of Stone by using Wire Saw Cutting Machine. All efforts are taken for mining of the mineral as per the guideline dtd.12.05.2020 of CPCB. No quarrying operation is being done presently within 100 mtrs. of residential / public buildings as well as inhabited sites. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

15. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (I) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that no health monitoring of Villagers have ever been conducted by the OMC as required in EC letter and statement in compliance report is false, is not correct, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that one Ambulance has been provided for the medical treatment of peripheral people. As and when required, people of the locality are being taken to nearby medical for treatment. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

Photographs showing deployment of Ambulance and shifting of patients to Medical for treatment are filed herewith and annexed as **Annexure-R-17/12.**

16. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (II) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that in 2022 scope of working has been made by a modified

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Mining Plan without the approval from SEIAA, is false, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that since OMC has never modified any excavation, quantum of mineral and waste mining technology and scope of working beyond the quantity mentioned in the Environment Clearance, approval from SEIAA is not required. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

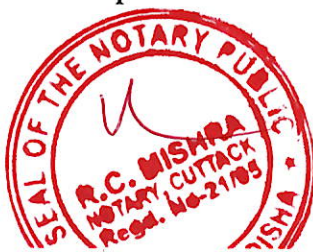
17. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (III) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that the mining operation is going on in violation of DGMS guideline of 500 meters minimum distance from habitation, Saraswati Vidya Mandir and Water Tank, is misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that mining is being carried out as per the provisions outlined in the Approved Mining Plan as well as by abiding to the guidelines of Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS). All steps are being taken to ensure that no quarrying operation is carried out within 500 meters of structures, bridges, embankment, dams, weirs, ground water extraction points, water supply head works, extraction points for irrigation and any other cross drainage structures. No quarrying operation is being done presently within 100 mtrs. of residential / public buildings as well as inhabited sites. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

18. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (IV) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that no digital processing report of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique is available in the SEIAA or MoEFCC website, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that digital processing of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique has been done through ORSAC and the Map has been

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submitted to the Regional Officer, MoEFCC, Govt. of India Vide letter No.7708/OMC/F&E/2024, dtd.08.05.2024. As per Clause-10 of the EC of Narangarh Khondalite Mines, the Digital Processing of entire lease area using remote sensing technique shall be carried out regularly once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report submitted to MoEFCC. Since Mining operation started during Dec'2020, digital processing is to be made after completion of three (3) years. Accordingly, the digital processing has been done and submitted to MOEFCC in the month of May, 2024. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

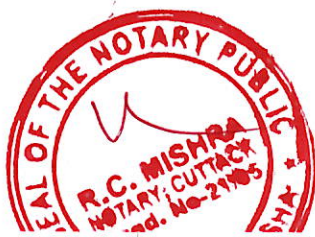
Copy of letter No.7708/OMC/F&E/2024, dtd.08.05.2024 and the map are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/13.

19. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (V) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that regular water sprinkling of the approach road as well as the mines area during drilling and cutting operation is being done for minimising the dust. Dust parameter like PM10 and PM2.5 are monitored by NABL accredited agency and as per the report the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

20. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (VI) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that no suitable rainwater harvesting measures along with rooftop rainwater harvesting structures have been implemented as on date, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that one pond is maintained within the ML area and all the water is drained to that pond for recharging. Due care has already been taken for recharge of

Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

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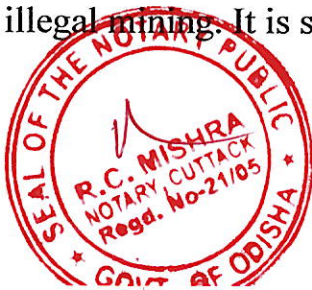
the ground water. OMC also taking care by placing fund to the concerned Block Development Authority of the State Government i.e. Khordha Block for renovation of the local pond for conservation of water under Periphery Development Scheme. A sum of Thirteen Lakhs has been provided by OMC for renovation of two ponds. A total sum of Rs 1,14,20,000/- (One Crore Fourteen Lakh Twenty Thousand) has been released one time during the FY 2023-24 by OMC Ltd in favour of BDO, Khordha towards implementation 23 no's of Projects in and around Narangarh Gram Panchayat. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

Photographs of the pond within the ML area showing drainage of rain water to the pond are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/14.

Documents showing allotments of funds to Khordha Block are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/15.

21. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (VII) of the Original Application are not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that the illumination and sound at night at Project Sites disturb the Villages in respect of both human and animal population and consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations, is false, without any basis, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The Applicant has suppressed the fact of illegal mining over the lands recorded in the name of SJTA. Illegal mining is going on over the lands of SJTA which are adjacent to the boundary of the ML area of the Respondent No.17 during night time by using heavy machineries as well as manually during day time. Neither the Applicant nor any of the Villager has any objection to such illegal mining. It is submitted that Illumination Survey is being carried

Gangadhar Nayak
Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
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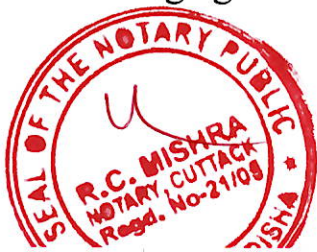
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on as per guidelines of DGMS and the same are according to the standards of DGMS. The assertion that the Project Proponents must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed by orienting the floodlights / masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light / night hours, is misconceived. The allegation that because of the Mining Operation even during night and the noise level is too high for which the villagers are not able to sleep properly and children are not able to have a peaceful study atmosphere, is false, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that noise level is regularly monitored both by OMC Officials as well as by the agency namely; Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd., an NABL accredited Agency. Only certified machineries from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), are used to maintain noise level within the permissible limit. Further, the machineries used for cutting and its allied activities are regularly maintained and are well equipped with acoustic enclosures to avoid noise pollution. No high-level noise generating drilling machine is used for drilling of stone from the Quarry. Wire Saw Cutting machine is used along with water for cutting of stones from the Quarry which never generate high intensity of sound. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

22. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (VIII) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that there is no such plan implemented for augmentation of ground water resources and on the contrary the water level is depleting and villagers are suffering the hardship of water availability, is without any basis, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. As stated earlier, one pond is maintained within the ML area and all the water is drained to that pond for recharging. Due care is taken for recharge of the ground water.

Kanyale Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

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OMC also taking care by placing fund to the concerned Block development Authority of the State Government for renovation of local ponds for conservation of water under Periphery Development Scheme. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

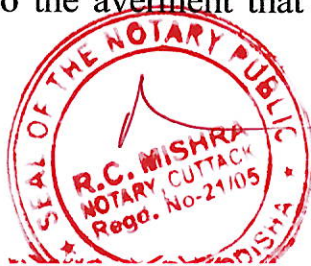
23. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (IX) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that not a single tree has been planted as green belt and on the contrary, existing fruit bearing trees and other species have been felled, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that plantation as per the Approved Mining Plan is being carried out within the ML area including Safety Zone. False and baseless allegations have been made only to malign a Public Sector Undertaking in public view. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

Photographs showing plantation within the ML area including Safety Zone are filed herewith and annexed as Annexure-R-17/16.

24. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-10 (X) of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that despite blatant violations of all the EC conditions, no steps have been taken by SEIAA for cancellation of the EC, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that all the conditions of EC are followed and the suggestions of the local regulatory authority issued from time to time are implemented for improvement of the environment of the ML area as well as the periphery area. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

25. That, the averments made in Paragraph-11 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. In reply to the averment that while extracting the Khondalite stone, fruit

Regional Manager
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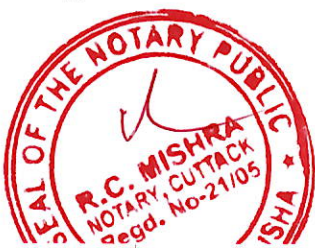
bearing trees like mango and jack fruit trees have been removed and cleared, it is submitted that tree felling permission within the non-forest area had been obtained following due procedure. Details of permissions taken in this respect for tree felling have been submitted earlier in this Affidavit. The allegation that the area used to look like as a forest and the present illegal mining has damaged the environment, is false, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that the Kismat of the lands granted under the ML is Mundia (hilly land), Bagayat-II (orchard), Puratan Patita (fallow land) and not forest. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

26. That, the averments made in Paragraph-12 of the Original Application needs no response from the answering Respondent No.17.

27. That, in reply to the averments made in Paragraph-13 of the Original Application, it is submitted that no heavy equipment mining & machineries are used during mining operation. As stated earlier, only certified machineries from Original Equipment Manufacturer are used to maintain noise level within the permissible limit. Further, the machineries used for cutting and its allied activities are regularly maintained and are well equipped with acoustic enclosures to avoid noise pollution. No high-level noise generating drilling machine is used for drilling of stone from the Quarry. Wire Saw Cutting machine is used along with water for cutting of stones from the Quarry which never generate high intensity of sound. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

28. That, in reply to the averments made in Paragraph-14 of the Original Application, it is submitted that no heavy machineries are used for drilling and cutting of stone. Wire Saw Cutting machine is used along with water for cutting of stones from the mines. Further no quarrying operation is

Nayales Regional Manager
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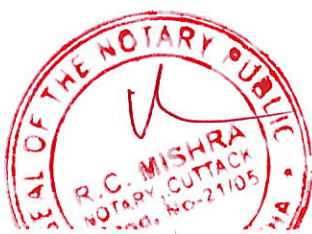
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being done at present within 100 mtrs. of residential / public buildings as well as inhabited sites. The local Narangarh Gram Panchayat Sarpanch submitted a proposal of various Projects to the Block Development Officer, Khordha. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.1,14,20,000/- (One Crore Fourteen Lakh Twenty Thousand) has been released by OMC Ltd in favour of BDO, Khordha towards implementation 23 no's of Projects in and around Narangarh Gram Panchayat. OMC is taking all possible steps for the upliftment of the living condition of the nearby areas. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

29. That, the averments made in Paragraph-15 of the Original Application are not correct, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that Khondalite Stone loaded vehicles used to ply on PMGSY road through densely populated villages in violation of EC condition and the vehicles uses to cause air pollution and noise pollution while plying on the village road, is not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that the road is being regularly repaired and maintained by OMC. The vehicles are passing through the bypass road and number of vehicle is also limited. As per MoU executed between the Works Department, Govt Of Odisha & Shree Jagannath Temple Managing Committee (SJTCM) & OMC Ltd., Respondent No.17 has supplied Khondalite Stones to various temples as per the requirements of the Government from time to time.

The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures has not been diverted for any other purposes and is being spent according to the plan proposed. Year wise progress of implementation of EMP is being reported to SEIAA, Odisha and OSPCB along with the compliance report on six monthly basis. The Compliance Reports have been accepted by the Authorities Concerned.



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Necessary environment protection measures has been undertaken to avoid adverse impact of the mining operations on the human habitations.

OMC is providing full cooperation to the MoEF & CC Officer(s) as well as SPCB Officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.

Factual data is being provided by, in the EC compliance report.

Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate have been obtained by OMC under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made there under.

Orders/judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT and other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions is being complied by OMC.

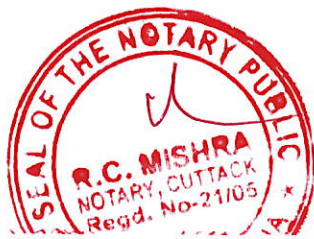
In view of the above submissions, contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

30. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-16 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that not even a single condition of CTE has been complied, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that all conditions of CTE and CTO are being complied by OMC. False and baseless allegations have been made only to maintain the Original Application and to malign a responsible PSU. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

31. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-17 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that subsequent CTO was granted without verifying the compliance of earlier CTO conditions, is not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that CTOs are being

Regional Manager
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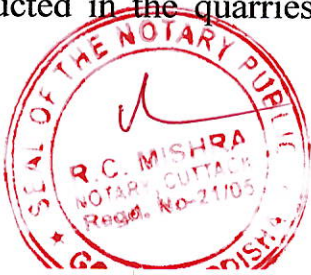
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renewed after submission of the necessary compliance to the condition stipulated vide earlier CTO. Compliances are verified by the Authorities concerned. False and baseless allegations have been made only to maintain the Original Application and to malign the responsible PSU in public view. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

32. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-18 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that there has been no measures taken to mitigate the Air Pollution such wet drilling, the stone is cut in dry method, no water sprinkling in the quarry area as well as the roads, overloading vehicles are rampant, roads are already damaged and not graded to mitigate the dust emission, no water sprinklers in the mining site, the quarrying activity does not meet the ambient air quality standard, loading and unloading areas do not have dust suppression measures, mining beyond 6 meters and no green belt developed by the lessee, is not correct, misconceived, untenable, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that due care is being taken for sprinkling of water for minimising dust. Regular water sprinkling is being carried out in all dust generating sites like active mining area, haul road, transporting road and loading and unloading area etc. No overloading is being carried out. False and baseless allegations have been made only to maintain the Original Application and to malign a responsible PSU. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

33. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-19 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that because of the illegal deep quarrying, the water that used to flow from upper elevation to the agricultural land is being obstructed in the quarries and the villagers are facing water scarcity for

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 Regional Manager
 Khondalite Group of Mines
 O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar
 Gangadhar



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their agricultural land, is not correct, misconceived, untenable, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that quarry operation is well above the ground water table, hence the scarcity of water due to mine quarry operation does not arise. The allegation that illegal quarry has resulted in felling hundreds of fruit bearing trees and destroyed the forest and environment of the locality, is not correct, misconceived, untenable, disputed and denied specifically. As stated earlier, illegal mining is going on by outsiders over the lands of SJTA which are adjacent to the boundary of the ML area of the Respondent No.17 during night time by using heavy machineries as well as manually during day time but neither the Applicant nor any of the Villager has any objection to such illegal mining. It is submitted that tree felling permission within the non-forest area had been obtained following due procedure. After obtaining necessary permission and compliances of the terms and conditions thereof, the trees have been removed. The allegation that animals are severely affected as their grazing grounds are being illegally mined out and at times the animals are being trapped in the deep quarries, is not correct, without any basis, misconceived, untenable, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that the mining lease granted in favour of OMC does not comprise any fodder plots. Also, adequate measures have been taken by fencing the ML area to avoid intruding of animal within the ML area. False and baseless allegations have been made only to maintain the Original Application and to malign a responsible PSU. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

34. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-20 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that quarry is operating adjoining to the Narangarh Mouza Ward Nos.3 & 7 (Bhogpur) and same is in violation of the CPCB guideline,

Regional Manager
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O.M.C. I.H. Bhogpur

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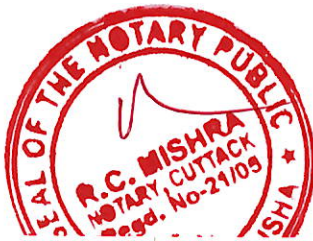
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is not correct, misconceived and untenable. It is submitted that the operation of quarry is complying the minimum distance criteria prescribed by the CPCB & SPCB for permitting a stone quarry wherein blasting is not involved. No quarrying operation is being done at present within 100 mtrs. of residential / public buildings as well as inhabited sites. The allegation that because of heavy machinery, the nearby dwelling houses have developed cracks and because the OMC being a Government Undertaking, the government authorities are actively supporting the mining operation at the cost of damage to property of local people, is not correct, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that mining activity is being carried out within the mining lease area after leaving 7.5 meter of safety zone within the inner perimeter of ML area. The allegation that operation of quarry is in violation of CTE condition 9.5 & NGT Order in M. Haridasan Case and in clear violation of CPCB guideline imposing sitting criteria, is misconceived and untenable. We have left Safety Zone of 7.5 mts beyond mine area and further there is encroachment by private persons surrounding the lease area which is in the name of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri. It is submitted that no blasting is being carried out. No quarrying operation is being done at present within 100 mtrs. of residential / public buildings as well as inhabited sites. So, there is no violation. Only stone cutting is being carried out using mining machinery i.e. Wire Saw Cutting machine which are being maintained on regular basis. So, development of crack has not been occurred due to mining operation. False and baseless allegations have been made only to maintain the Original Application and to malign the responsible PSU in public view. As stated earlier, it is submitted that the lands surrounding the lease area, stands recorded in the name of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri and same have been forcibly possessed by several persons. It is seen that adjacent to the Mining

Gangadhar Nayak
Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

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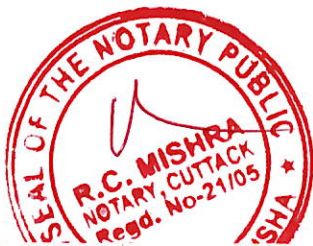
Lease area of the answering Respondent No.17-OMC Ltd, outsiders are involved in illegal mining over the lands of Lord Shree Jagannath, Puri without any permission from the Government Authority. Such illegal mining is being done by deploying heavy earth moving machineries throughout the night which is very very close to the residents of the inhabitants. Neither the Applicant nor any inhabitant has any objection to such illegal mining. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

35. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-21 of the Original Application are not correct, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that Visontek Consultancy, a third party organization which has taken the responsibility of monitoring of air and water quality claims to have taken samples from adjoining areas of quarry is false and never ever villagers have seen taking sample of air and water from their village, is false, without any basis, disputed and denied specifically. It is submitted that samples are regularly taken by M/s. Visiontek Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. and analysis is being carried out in the laboratory. The reports are being regularly uploaded and monitored by the local regulatory authorities i.e. Mines Manager. Needless to mention here that M/s. Visiontek Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. is a NABL accredited and State Pollution Control Board, Odisha recommended laboratory. The agency has to submit the proof of the monitoring at various stages of NABL audit. The further allegation that the Consultant claims that every month they use to monitor the ambient air and noise and further claims a machine used to be installed at the roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir is out rightly a false report given by the organization, the Applicant has information that never any machine installed at the roof of the said School which is a private property and hence the monthly report prepared is likely to be a case of putting some

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Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

R.C. Mishra



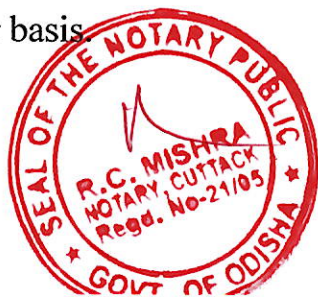
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arbitrary numbers for the purpose of statutory compliance without any reference to ground situation, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that M/s. Visiontek Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. is a NABL accredited and State Pollution Control Board, Odisha recommended laboratory. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

36. That, the averments made in Paragraph-22 of the Original Application are not correct, disputed and denied specifically. The allegation that even if the report is believed then the parameters of ambient air and noise are much more above standard for noise in residential areas and sensitive areas, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. Similarly, the allegation that in the present case average noise level during night is 62.2 Decibel, is not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied hereby. It is submitted that Schools are situated more than 100 meters away from the mining premises. Also, night time noise monitoring results of School area is below 40 decibels which will be evident from Environmental Monitoring Reports. As stated earlier, it is submitted that illegal mining is going on over the lands of SJTA which are adjacent to the ML boundary of the Respondent No.17 during day time manually and during night, by using heavy machineries. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

37. That, in reply to the averments made in Paragraphs-23 to 26 of the Original Application, it is submitted that six monthly environmental compliance report is being submitted by OMC on regular basis. Environmental Clearance has been granted Vide letter No.8881/SEIAA, dtd.04.09.2022. All the conditions of EC is being complied by OMC. Further, six monthly compliance report is being submitted to the concern authority on regular basis.

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Regional Manager
 Khondalite Group of Mines
 O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar
 Nayak
 Gangadhar

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38. That, in reply to the averments made in Paragraphs-27 to 29 of the Original Application, it is submitted that Environmental Clearance has been granted Vide letter No.8881/SEIAA, dtd.04.09.2022 and the extraction of minerals has been carried out in Narangarh Decorative Stone (Khondalite) Mines only after getting requisite Environmental Clearance, Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate from the concerned authority. No portion of EC has been violated by OMC. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

39. That, the allegations made in Paragraph-30 of the Original Application are not correct, misconceived, disputed and denied specifically. In the instant Case, a Mining Lease Deed has been executed with the Respondent No.17 by the State Government on 13.11.2020. After obtaining all the Statutory Clearances required to start the mining operation, mining operation has been started in the area by the Respondent No.17. Hence, the contrary allegations being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

40. That, in reply to the averments made in Paragraphs-31 & 32 of the Original Application, it is submitted that the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 has no application to the facts of the present case. Hence, the contrary averments being devoid of merit are liable to be rejected.

41. That, in view of the facts stated above, the prayers made in the Original Application are devoid of merit, hence liable to be rejected. Consequently, the Original Application being devoid of merit is also liable to be rejected with cost.

Gangadhar Nayak
Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar



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42. That, the facts stated above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Identified by
CK Rout
Advocate
Dtd. 30.09.2024

Gangadhar Nayak
DEPONENT
Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Inds.
O.M.C. Ltd. Bhubaneswar

Certified that cartridge papers are not available.

Pravat Kumar Muduli
ADVOCATE

(PRAVAT KUMAR MUDULI)
ADVOCATE
Email:pravatmuduli2007@gmail.com
Mob. No.9861143461



solemny affirm on in Oath by the Deponent
at Cuttack on...*30-9-24*...being indentified
by*CK Rout*.....
Advocate/Adv...*CK Rout*...s office/Notary
Personally, that the facts stated above are
true to the best of his/her knowledge.

Pravat Kumar Muduli
RAMA CHANDRA MISHRA, NOTARY
CUTTACK TOWN, REGD. No-21/08



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Schedule I Form No.39-A

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Dibyajyoti Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

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Dibyanjan Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

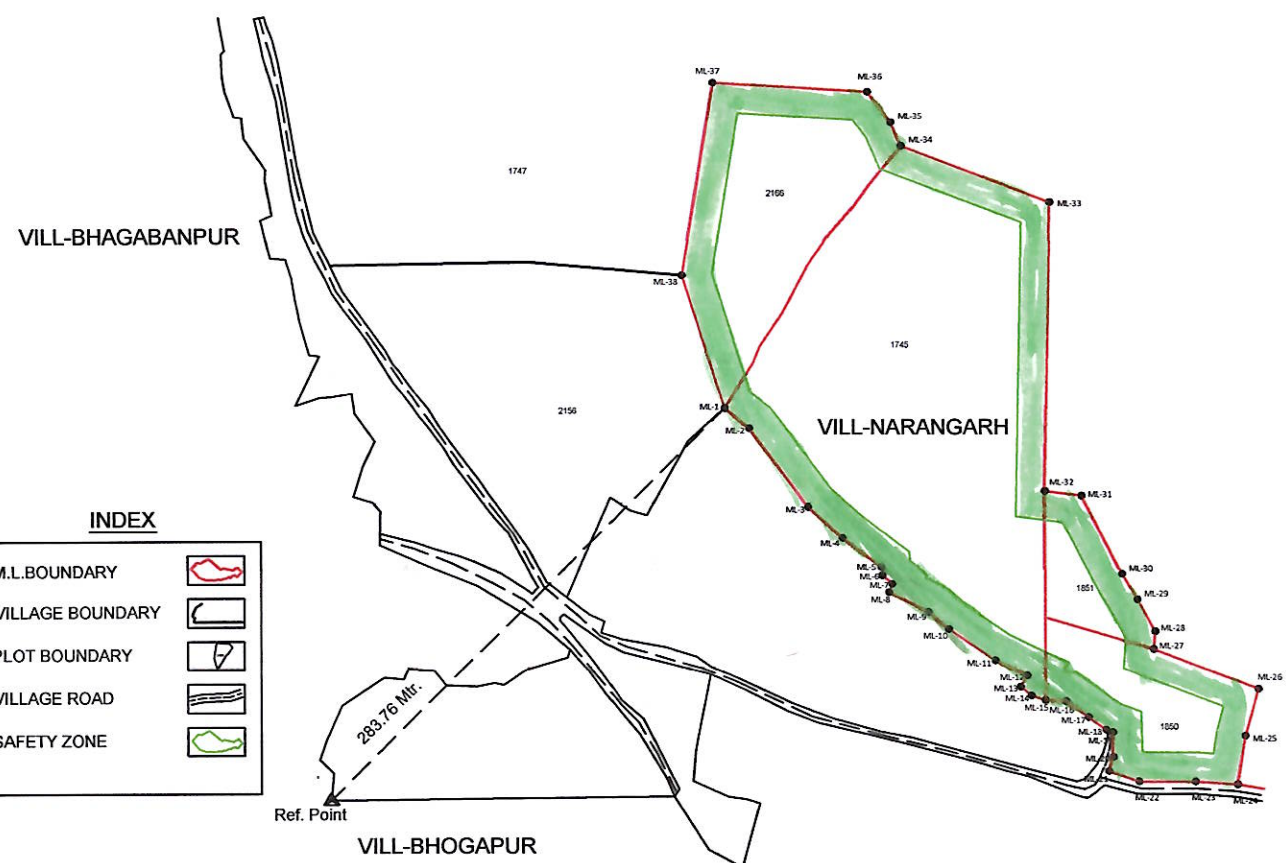
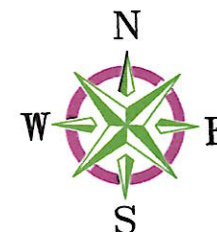
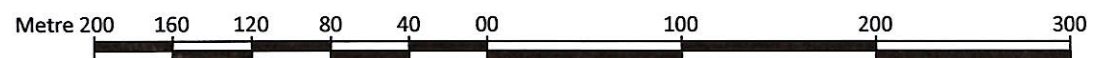
[Faint signature and stamp]

ANNEXURE-R-17/2

29

PLAN SHOWING THE GRANTED M.L FOR DECORATIVE STONE (KUNDAKUNDI KUNDA, KHONDALITE) OF OMC LTD. OVER AN AREA OF 11.545 ACRE OR 4.672 HECT. IN VILLAGE NARANGARH UNDER KHORDHA TAHASIL OF KHORDHA DISTRICT.

SCALE :- 32 INCH = 1 MILE



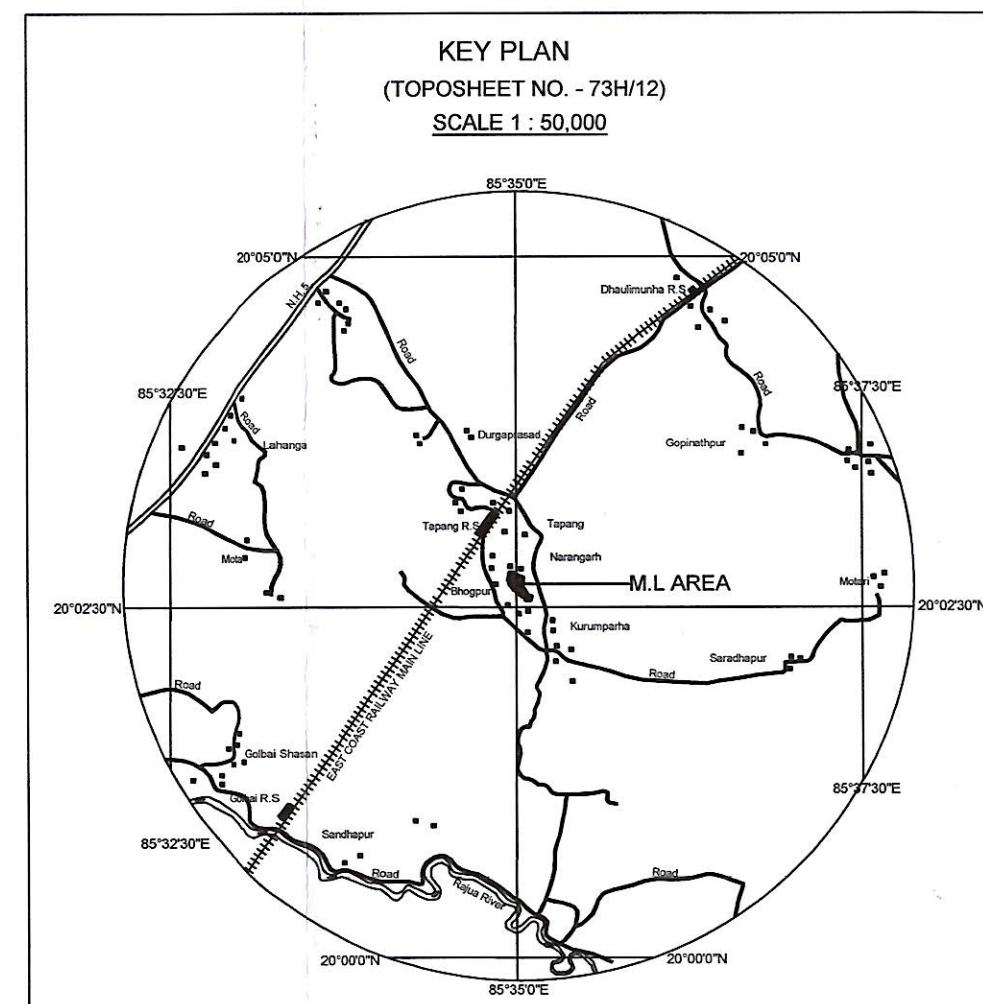
INDEX

M.L. BOUNDARY	
VILLAGE BOUNDARY	
PLOT BOUNDARY	
VILLAGE ROAD	
SAFETY ZONE	

FIELD NOTE

Reference:- The Starting point 1 is situated with a magnetic bearing of 45° 30' and at a distance of 283.76 Mt. from the village Trijunction point of village Bhagabampur No-174, Bhogapur No-204 and Narangarh No-203, Tahasil/District-Khordha.

LINE	Magnetic Bearing	Interior Angle	Distance in Mtr.	Distance in Ft.	Remarks
01-02	129° 31'	147° 17'	16.29	53.44	
02-03		193° 48'	50.46	165.55	
03-04		168° 43'	23.85	78.25	
04-05		175° 01'	24.80	81.36	
05-06		227° 54'	4.35	14.27	
06-07		135° 40'	6.69	21.95	
07-08		250° 03'	4.59	15.06	
08-09		95° 39'	22.54	73.95	
09-10		194° 09'	13.72	45.01	
10-11		173° 42'	28.63	93.93	
11-12		171° 22'	18.30	60.04	
12-13		274° 39'	6.81	22.34	
13-14		98° 44'	7.11	23.33	
14-15		159° 28'	7.61	24.97	
15-16		164° 19'	10.49	34.42	
16-17		213° 00'	14.26	46.78	
17-18		179° 55'	11.02	36.15	
18-19		164° 15'	3.70	12.14	
19-20		249° 03'	12.75	41.83	
20-21		198° 32'	7.58	24.87	
21-22		91° 31'	16.47	54.04	
22-23		161° 08'	28.99	95.11	
23-24		183° 58'	21.65	71.03	
24-25		95° 04'	25.32	83.07	
25-26		186° 38'	25.06	82.22	
26-27		95° 16'	57.53	188.75	
27-28		253° 52'	9.23	30.28	
28-29		145° 49'	18.79	61.65	
29-30		177° 56'	15.27	50.10	
30-31		184° 20'	45.38	148.88	
31-32		124° 21'	18.89	61.98	
32-33		263° 44'	148.66	487.73	
33-34		109° 42'	81.59	267.68	
34-35		225° 40'	13.27	43.54	
35-36		166° 05'	19.80	64.96	
36-37		130° 49'	79.37	260.40	
37-38		95° 53'	100.37	329.30	
38-01		153° 01'	71.83	235.66	



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D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

30

ANNEXURE-R-17/3

ILLEGAL Mining by the Villagers



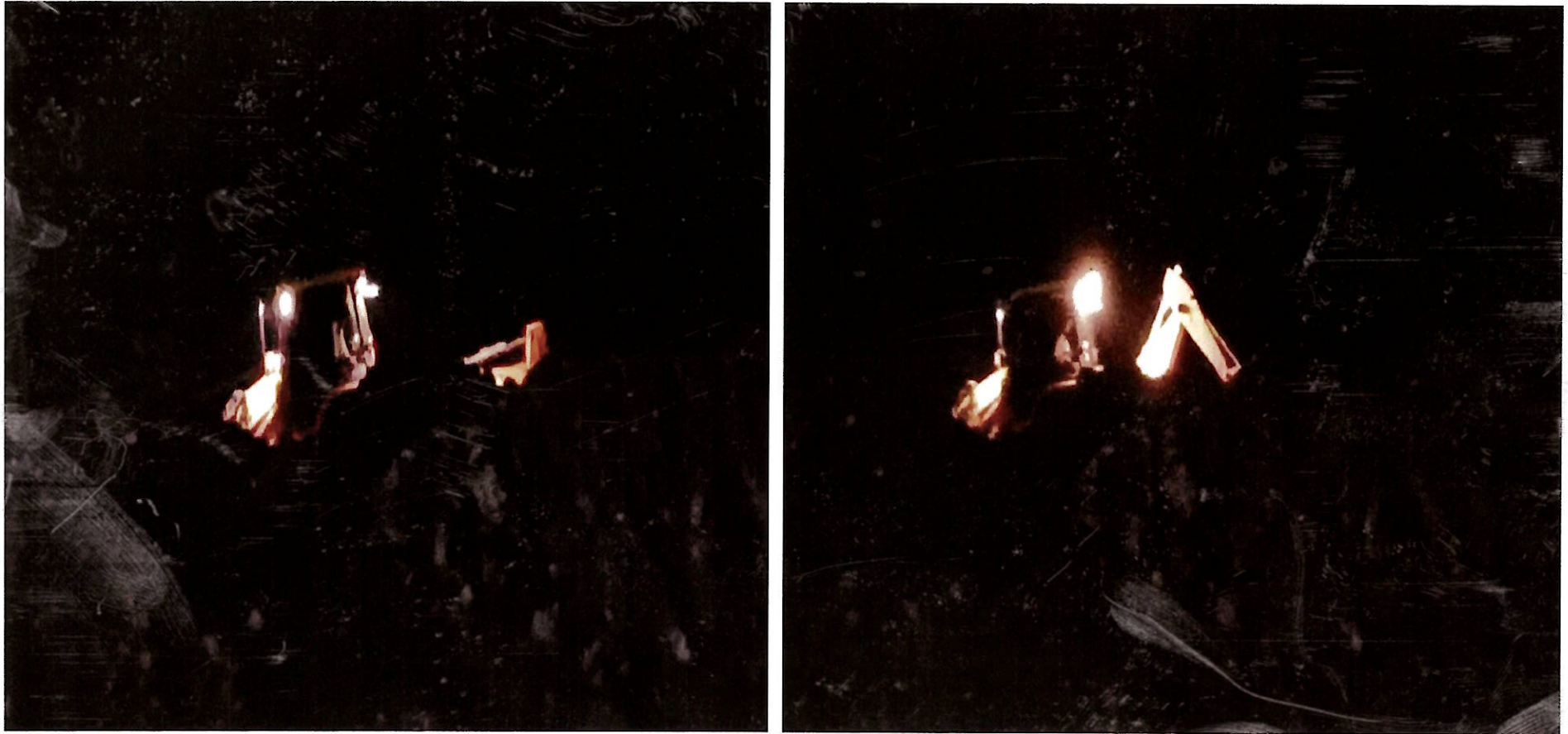
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Dityerajen Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisa Mining Corporation Ltd.



31

ILLEGAL Mining by the Villagers deploying HEMM during Night



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Dibyanjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Disha Mining Corporation Ltd.



Date: 24.11.2021

(28)

To,

The Inspector I/c,
Jankia Police Station
Khordha,

Sub :- FIR against unknown persons engaged in unauthorized excavation of Decorative stone(Khondalite) in the surrounding area of Narangarh and Kurumpada M.L area.

Sir,

In inviting the reference to the subject cited above I am bring to your notice that, it is observed during the field inspection of Kurumpada and Narangarh M.L. area by the Mining squad along with OMC officials and security team that unauthorized excavation of Khondalite stone by unknown persons have been carried out in the recent time and symptoms of such unauthorized excavation are also noticed today during the field visit. Such unlawful extraction of minerals has been going on outside the lease boundary pillars of aforesaid mining lease i.e. in the area surrounding the lease area of OMC Ltd.

In view of the above, you are requested to be vigilant over the said areas and take necessary action as per law against the persons involved in such unauthorized extraction activities.

This is for your kind information and necessary action.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Mining Officer
Cuttack circle, Cuttack

Witness

1. Saradindu Panda, Asst. Mining Officer, Cuttack 24/11/21
2. Krushna Ch Khuntia, Jr Mining Officer - Cuttack Circle, CTC 24/11/21
3. Karunakar Das, Mines Manager OMC Ltd 24/11/21
4. Harinar Barik, S.I. OMC Ltd 24/11/21
5. Debaraj Baliarsingh. (ASO GUS) 24/11/21

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibyanjan Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Jisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



55

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MINES, CUTTACK CIRCLE, CUTTACK
AT- NIMPUR, P.O-JAGATPUR, CUTTACK - 754021, PH.: 06712490357**

E-mail: mo.cuttack@orissaminerals.gov.in

Letter No. 2625...../ Mines, Dt. 12.06.2024

From,

The Mining Officer,
Cuttack Circle, Cuttack.

To,

The IIC,
Jankia Police Station, Khordha.

Sub:- Filing of F.I.R. regarding illegal extraction of Khondalite from Narangarh, Bhogapur, Hadapada, Kurumpada area of Khordha Tehsil under Khordha District.

Ref:- My written application before you on Dt.09.08.2024.

Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am to inform you that, upon receiving complaints regarding illegal/unauthorized extraction of Khondalite stones from Narangarh, Bhogpur, Hadapada and Kurumpada region, I along with the Jr. Mining Officer of Cuttack Mining Circle, proceeded to the location on Dt.09.08.2024. Police personnel of Jankia Police Station and APR provided by the District Police Headquarter accompanied us during such inspection. We spotted at least three locations where illegal/unauthorized extraction of Khondalite was evident. Fresh tracks of vehicles were found near the illegal quarries.

Location-1:-

Latitude- 20.044402⁰
Longitude- 85.584414⁰
Khata No. - 532/2 (As per KYFL)
Plot No - 1744 (As per KYFL)
Mouza- Narangarh (As per KYFL)

Location-2 :-

Latitude- 20.039503⁰
Longitude- 85.591027⁰

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Dibyaranjan Sahu

D. Sahu

Asst. Manager (Mining)
Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd

Page 1 of 3

Khata No. – 425 (As per KYFL)
 Plot No - 214 (As per KYFL)
 Mouza- Kurumpada (As per KYFL)

Location-3 :-

Latitude- 20.036615°
 Longitude- 85.585641°
 Khata No. – 161 (As per KYFL)
 Plot No - 2013 (As per KYFL)
 Mouza- Narangarh (As per KYFL)

I therefore, request you to carry out an inquiry w.r.t. the illegal/unauthorized excavation of Khondalites at the aforementioned locations and find out the culprits behind it. It is pertinent to mention here that the illegal/unauthorized extraction of Khondalite without a valid Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance(EC), Consent to Operate(CTO), creates great danger to local ecology, environment at large and public safety. Stringent action must be taken against the culprits as per the law.

This is for favour of kind information and necessary action.

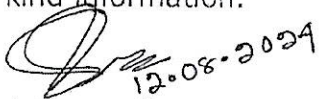
Yours faithfully,

End:- 3 nos. of Geo-tagged &
 time-stamped photos for reference.


 12.08.2024
 Mining Officer,
 Cuttack Circle, Cuttack

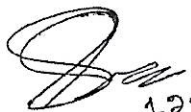
Memo No. 2626...../Mines, Dt. 12.08.2024

Copy submitted to the Tehsildar, Khordha for favour of kind information.


 12.08.2024
 Mining Officer,
 Cuttack Circle, Cuttack

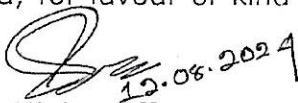
Memo No. 2627...../Mines, Dt. 12.08.2024

Copy submitted to the Sub-Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khordha for favour of kind information.


 12.08.2024
 Mining Officer,
 Cuttack Circle, Cuttack

Memo No. 2628...../Mines, Dt. 12.08.2024

Copy submitted to the Superintendent of Police, Khordha, for favour of kind information.


 12.08.2024
 Mining Officer,
 Cuttack Circle, Cuttack

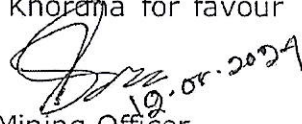
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D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

- 38 -

Memo No. 2621...../Mines, Dt. 12-05-2024

Copy submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha for favour of kind information.


 Mining Officer,
 Cuttack Circle, Cuttack

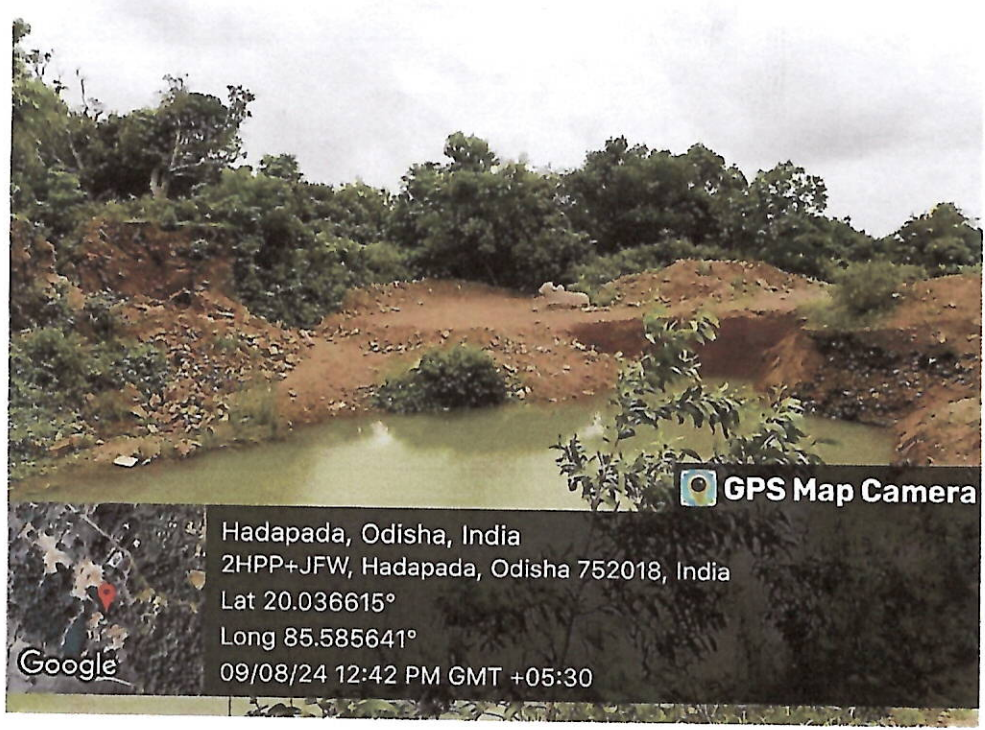
Memo No. 2630...../Mines, Dt. 12-05-2024

Copy submitted to the Director of Mines and Geology, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information.

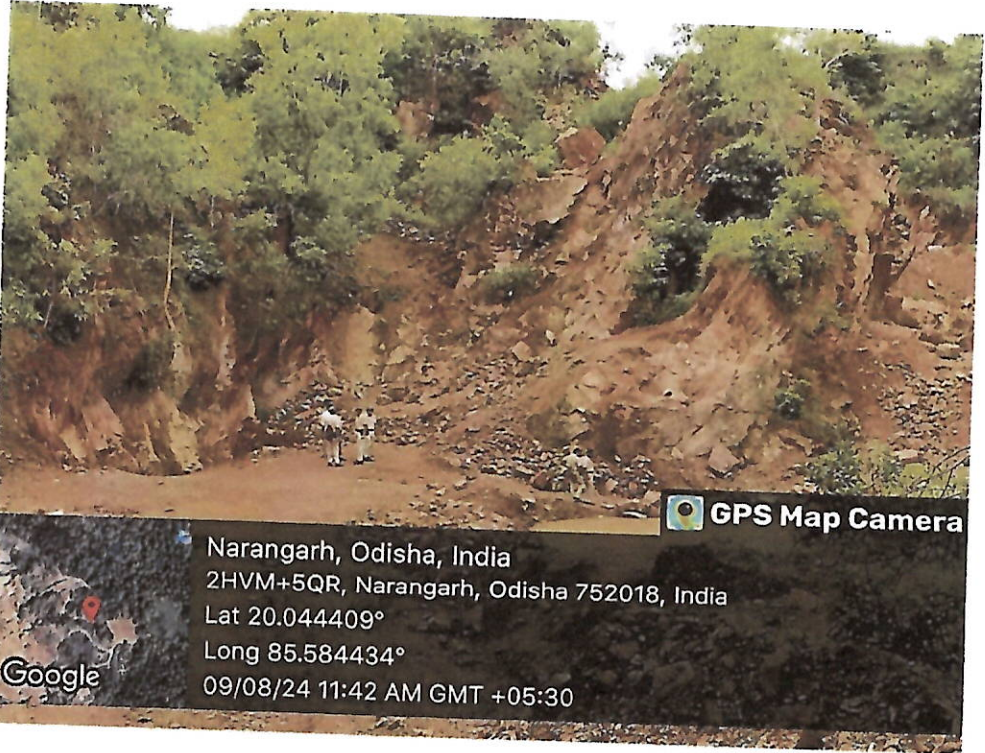

 Mining Officer,
 Cuttack Circle, Cuttack

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D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.




 **GPS Map Camera**
 Hadapada, Odisha, India
 2HPP+JFW, Hadapada, Odisha 752018, India
 Lat 20.036615°
 Long 85.585641°
 09/08/24 12:42 PM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**
 Narangarh, Odisha, India
 2HVM+5QR, Narangarh, Odisha 752018, India
 Lat 20.044409°
 Long 85.584434°
 09/08/24 11:42 AM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**
 Kurumapada, Odisha, India
 2HQR+6GJ, Kurumapada, Odisha 752018, India
 Lat 20.039503°
 Long 85.591027°
 09/08/24 12:18 PM GMT +05:30

TRUE COPY ATTESTED
 Dibyaranjan Sahu
 D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

Beautification of Parikrama, Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dibjaganjan Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



Beautification of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dibhakar Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.





Beautification of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dilgeranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Oisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



LD

Beautification of Heritage Lakes, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Debyaranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Mining Corporation Ltd.



UX

Beautification of Matha, Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dibyajyoti Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



LR

Construction of Municipal Market Complex, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dilgarnjen Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



42

Construction of Multi Level Car Parking, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dilgeranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Mining Corporation Ltd.



UXI -

Beautification of Mahodadhi Bazar, Puri under ABADHA Scheme



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Dibyanshu Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd



ANNEXURE-R-17/6 613

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER: KHORDHA DIVISION,
AT / PO / DIST. - KHORDHA

Tele No. (06755) 220539, 222825
FAX No. (06755) 220539
Mob. No. 9437000935
Email ID - dfokhordha@gmail.com

By. Mgr
(Surveyor)

No. 1391 / 4F (Misc) 218/2019
Dated, Khordha the 01st March, 2021.

1/03/2021

- To The Regional Manager,
Khondalite Groupe of Mines, OMC, Ltd. Bhubaneswar.
- Sub: Execution of mining operation at Kunda Kundi Kunda Khondalite Mines over Plot. No. 2166, 1851, 1850, 1745 under Khata No. 532/2, Mouza Naranagarh, Khordha about an area of 11.55 Acr / 4.67 Hec.
- Ref: 1. Your Letter No. 14484/OMC/KNDL/2020 dtd. 01.12.2020 & Letter No. 3073/OMC/KNDL/2021 dtd. 24.02.2021 .
2. This office letter No. 6139 dtd. 01.10.2020 & Memo. No. 344 dtd. 18.01.2021 .

Sir,

With reference to your above cited correspondence on the subject cited above, it is ascertained from the Money Receipt -Cum- Receipt Voucher bearing No. 072021000345 dtd. 22.02.2021 of an amount in Rs. 237036/- Rupees (Two Lakh Thirty Seven Thousand Thirty six only) duly deposited by you through RTGS vide UTR No. SBINR 12021022012142191 dtd. 20.02.2021 towards cutting & clearance of 137 nos of enumerated trees standing over the afore mentioned Mining area as specified the proposed plots under Khata No. 532/2, Mouza Naranagarh, Khordha about an area of 11.55 Acr / 4.67 ha on the subject. Further, the acknowledgement receipt against the said deposited amount has been submitted by the Divisional Manager, O.F.D.C, Ltd, "C" Division, Bhubaneswar vide his Ltr. No. 748/ OFDC dtd. 23.02.2021 to your office and as per the joint verification made by the Revenue & Forest Department, the permission for felling of 137 nos. of trees standing over Plot. No. 2166, 1851, 1850, 1745 under Khata No. 532/2, Mouza Naranagarh, Khordha about an area of 11.55 Acr / 4.67 Hec. for execution of mining operation at Kunda Kundi Kunda Khondalite Mines is accorded in favour of Divisional Manager, OFDC Ltd., Bhubaneswar 'C' Division .

You are requested to take up felling only through OFDC Ltd. No other authority shall be engaged for felling of the roadside trees.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Divisional Forest Officer,
Khordha Division, Khordha

Memo No. _____ / Date.

Copy forwarded to the Divisional Manager, OFDC Ltd., Bhubaneswar 'C' Division, Bhubaneswar for information & necessary action with reference to his Letter No. 748/OFDC dtd. 23.02.2021 as addressed to the Regional Manager, Khondalite Groupe of Mines, OMC, Ltd. Bhubaneswar & this office Memo. No. 342/4F (Misc.)- 218/2020 dtd. 08.01.2021. He is requested to take up felling of the proposed Mining area trees at Mz- Naranagarh and submit the conversion list in triplicate to the Range Officer, Khordha for necessary passing & issue of transit permit. Felling should be done in presence of the

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[Signature]

D. Sahu

Asst. Manager (Mining)
Mining Corporation Ltd.

1611

forest officials & no materials should be lifted without further orders. Further he should register the P.H.mark by depositing an amount of Rs. 110/- Rupees (One hundred ten only) towards registration fees & deposit the royalty of the materials after lifting of the converted materials.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Khordha Division, Khordha

Memo No. _____ / Date.

Copy forwarded to the Range Officer, Khordha for information & necessary action. He is authorized to verify the converted materials after receipt of conversion list from OFDC Ltd. & registration of their P.H. mark at this end. After being satisfied about the genuineness of the converted materials, you are authorized to pass the converted materials on the stump site and issue necessary T.T. Permit for lifting of the passed converted materials from the above stretches. A copy of the conversion list/ passing list & delivery certificate should be submitted to this office for record.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Khordha Division, Khordha

Memo No. _____ / Date.

Copy forwarded to the Collector & District Magistrate, Khordha for favour of kind information & necessary action.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Khordha Division, Khordha

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Dibyanjan Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

~~LA~~ ANNEXURE-R-17/7

By FAX/e-Mail

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

No. EA-I-07/2016- 39967 / R&DM, dated 20.12.16

From

Dr. Mona Sharma, IAS
Principal Secretary to Government

To

The Secretary,
Board of Revenue,
Odisha, Cuttack

Sub: -Implementation of judgment and order dated 15.12.2015 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal Case No.7729 of 2009 and 7730 of 2009, 142 of 2010, 221 of 2010, 2981 of 2010, 3414 of 2010, 3415 of 2010, 3446 of 2010, 14631-14632 of 2015 and 9627 of 2010.

Sir,

With reference to the cases mentioned above Hon'ble Supreme Court have struck down the first part of the proviso to Section 2(00) of the OEA Act, 1951 which pertains to the properties of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri and has also quashed the notification dated 18.03.1974 issued by the State Govt. under Section 3A of the OEA Act, 1951, in so far as quashing of Section 2(00) of the OEA Act, 1951 is concerned to the extent it applies to the lands and estate of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri. It has also been clarified by the Hon'ble Court that the striking down of the first part of the proviso to Section 2(00) of the OEA Act, 1951 as mentioned above and quashing of the notification will be prospective and their judgment shall not be applicable to the settled claim of the claimants hitherto under the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951 in so far as the lands of the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri are concerned. An extract of relevant portion of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 15.12.2015 is quoted below.

“34. For the forgoing reasons, we pass the following order: ---

- i) xxx ...xxx
- ii) We strike down the first part of the proviso of Section 2(00) of the OEA Act, 1951, which pertains to the properties of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri.

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Dibjaganjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

-2-

- iii) The notification dated 18.03.1974 issued by the State Government under section 3A of the OEA Act, 1951 in so far as point No (ii) is concerned, is also quashed by this Court, to the extent, it applies to the Lands and estate of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri.
- iv) We make it very clear that the striking down of the first part of the proviso to section 2(00) of the OEA Act, 1951 as mentioned above and quashing of the notification referred to supra will be prospective and this judgment shall not be applicable to the settled claim of the claimants hitherto under the provisions of the OEA Act of 1951 in so far as the Lands of the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri are concerned.
- v) xxxxxx
- vi) xxx.....xxx”

After consultation with the Law Department and upon careful examination of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, you are requested to dispose of the claims under the O.E.A. Act, 1951 relating to the lands of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri expeditiously, by following the aforesaid principles meticulously as decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the aforesaid judgment.

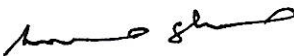
Yours faithfully,


20/12

Principal Secretary to Government

By Fax
Memo No. 39968 / R&DM, Dated 20.12.16

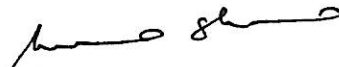
Copy forwarded to all Revenue Divisional Commissioners / all Collectors for information and necessary action.



Principal Secretary to Government

Memo No. 39969 / R&DM, Dated 20-12-16

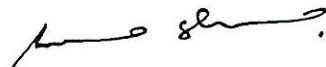
Copy forwarded to the Chief Administrator, Sri Jagannath Temple, Puri for information and necessary action.



Principal Secretary to Government

Memo No. 39970 / R&DM, Dated 20-12-16

Copy forwarded to Advocate-on-Record, Supreme Court of India, E-83, Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi-110048 for information.



Principal Secretary to Government

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D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

Supreme Court of India

Sri Jagannath Temple Mng. Committee vs Siddha Math & Ors on 16 December, 2015

Equivalent citations: AIR 2016 SUPREME COURT 564, 2015 (16) SCC 542, AIR 2016 SC (CIVIL) 516, (2016) 1 MAD LJ 425, (2016) 121 CUT LT 201, (2016) 1 ORISSA LR 209, (2016) 1 CLR 5 (SC), (2015) 13 SCALE 874

Author: V. Gopala Gowda

Bench: C. Nagappan, V. Gopala Gowda

REPORTABLE	
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.7729 OF 2009	
SRI JAGANNATH TEMPLE MANAGING COMMITTEEAPPELLANT
Vs.	
SIDDHA MATH & ORS.RESPONDENTS
WITH	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.7730 OF 2009	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.142 OF 2010	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.221 OF 2010	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.2981 OF 2010	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.3414 OF 2010	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.3415 OF 2010	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.3446 OF 2010	
CIVIL APPEAL NOS.14631-14632 OF 2015	
(Arising Out of SLP (C) Nos.9167-9168 of 2010)	
AND	
CIVIL APPEAL NO.9627 OF 2010	
J U D G M E N T	

V. GOPALA GOWDA, J.

Leave granted in the Special Leave Petitions.

The present appeals arise out of the impugned judgment and order dated 07.07.2009 passed in Original Jurisdiction Case No. 2421 of 2000 and other Writ Petitions which were disposed of in terms of the judgment dated 07.07.2009 by the High Court of Orissa at Cuttack, whereby the High Court allowed the Writ Petitions filed by the respondents herein and held that as the disputed land was earlier settled in the name of Shri Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bije Puri, Marfat Siddha Brundaban Ramanuj Das and thus, the subsequent settlement made in favour of the Temple Managing Committee in OEA Claim Case No. 68/90 was without jurisdiction.

As the facts in all the appeals are common, for the sake of convenience, we refer to the facts of Civil Appeal No. 7729 of 2009, which are stated in brief hereunder:

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibbarajen Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



The present case revolves around the ancient temple of Lord Jagannath of Puri. The lands in question have been accorded the status of 'amrutamanohi' properties. On 18.03.1974, the State Government of Orissa issued a notification under Section 3-A of the Orissa Estate Abolition Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the "OEA Act, 1951"), whereby the estate of Lord Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bijje, Puri vested in the State Government. The vesting notification was challenged by the Temple before the High Court of Orissa in Original Jurisdiction Case No. 233 of 1977. The High Court rejected the claim of the Temple. The same was upheld by this Court vide its judgment in the case of Lord Jagannath through Jagannath Singri Narasingh Das Mahapatra Sridhar Panda and Ors v. State of Orissa[1]. We will advert to this judgment in detail at a later part of this judgment. The State Government of Orissa subsequently issued a notification dated 18.04.1989 and extended the time for filing claims under Section 8-A of the OEA Act, within which the Temple filed Claim Case No. 68 of 1990 for recording the lands in question in favour of Shree Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bijje, Puri, Marfat Shree Jagannath Temple Managing Committee. Vide order dated 30.11.1992, the OEA Collector and Tahsildar, Puri observed that the suit lands in question have been recorded in the name of Shri Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bijje, Srikhetra, and accordingly settled the suit lands in favour of the Temple. In the year 2000, the respondent-Math filed a Writ Petition before the High Court of Orissa at Cuttack in Original Jurisdiction Case No. 2421 of 2000, challenging the order of the Tahsildar dated 30.11.1992 on the ground that the lands in question have been accorded the status of 'amrutamanohi' and that they were recorded as Trust Estate as defined under Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 and that lands had wrongly been settled in favour of the Temple. The High Court by the impugned judgment dated 07.07.2009 set aside the order of the Tahsildar dated 30.11.1992 and held as under:

".....it is seen in the instant case, the property has been dedicated as Amrutmonahi to Lord Sri Jagannath of Puri and the marfatdar of the property is Mahanta Siddha Brundaban Ramanuj Das. Thus, the property is attached with a charge of rendering service to Lord Jagannath by using the usufructs thereof as food offering to Lord Jagannath by using the usufructs thereof as food offering to Lord Jagannath. It is further found that on the above analysis, the property cannot be held to be under the control of the administrator of Shri Jagannath Temple but is a trust property attached with a charge and the trustee has to fulfil the wish of the dedicator of the said property by offering the usufructs to Lord Jagannath as food offering. However, since the trustee/marfatar is the Mahanta of Siddha Math, it cannot be said that the math has absolutely no interest over the said property just because it is recorded as Amrutmonahi. Applying the ratio of the decision in the case of Mahanta Shri Srinivas Ramanuj Das (supra) of the Supreme Court, it is seen that the Siddha Math is an institution, which comes within the definition of 'Math' as given in section 3 (vii) of the Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951. The property involved in this Writ Petition comes within the definition of "Trust Estate" as defined in section 2(oo) of the O.E.A Act and vested in the State Government pursuant to the notification made under Section 3-A of the O.E.A Act issued on 18.03.1974. It is also an admitted position that upon such vesting, the intermediary had a right to make an application under sections 6 and 7 of the O.E.A Act. As a matter of fact, as stated earlier, such application was made by the marfatdar of the property, i.e Mahanta of Siddha Math and the land was settled in the name of Shri Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bijje, Puri marfat Mahanta Siddha Brundaban Ramanuj Das. Hence there was no scope for the administrator of Shri Jagannath Temple to make a subsequent application under sections 6 and 7 of the O.E.A Act for re-settlement of the land and the impugned order dated 30.11.1992 having been passed without jurisdiction cannot be sustained and the said order is accordingly quashed." Hence, the present appeals have been filed by the appellant Temple and State Government and others.

We have heard the learned senior counsel for both the parties. We have also heard Mr. Vinoo Bhagat, the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the Math in the C.As. @ Special Leave Petition (Civil) Nos. 9167-9168 of 2010 and Ms. V.S. Lakshmi, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the Math in C.A. No. 9627 of 2010. On the basis of the factual evidence on record produced before us, the circumstances of the case and also in the light of the rival legal contentions urged by the learned senior counsel for both the parties, we have broadly framed the following points which require our attention and consideration:-

Whether the suit lands can vest in the respondent Math in the light of the provisions of the Shri Jagannath Temple Act, 1955?

Whether even otherwise, the Math had the right to prefer claim rights in respect of the Temple Lands and initiate the proceedings under the OEA Act, 1951 by virtue of being an intermediary?

What order?

Answer to Point No.1 At the outset, before we advert to the rival legal contentions of the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of both the parties, it is important for us to examine the provisions of the relevant Acts, as well as the previous judgments of this Court on the issue. There are two important acts which operate in the instant case. The first is the Shri Jagannath Temple Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the "Temple Act, 1955"). The long title of the Act reads as follows:

"An Act to provide for better administration and governance of Shri Jagannath Temple at Puri and its endowments." The Preamble of the Temple Act, 1955 states as under:

"Whereas the ancient Temple of Lord Jagannath of Puri has ever since its inception been an institution of unique national importance in which millions of Hindu devotees from regions far and wide have reposed their faith and belief and have regarded it as the epitome of their tradition and culture.

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And whereas by Regulation IV of 1809 passed by the Governor-General in Council on 28th April, 1809 and thereafter by other laws and regulations and in pursuance of arrangement entered into with the Raja of Khurda, later designated the Raja of Puri, the said Raja came to be entrusted hereditary with the management of the affairs of the Temple and its properties as Superintendent subject to the control and supervision of the ruling power; And whereas in view of grave and serious irregularities thereafter Government had to intervene on various occasions in the past; And whereas the administration under the Superintendent has further deteriorated and a situation has arisen rendering it expedient to reorganize the scheme of management of the affairs of the Temple and its properties and provide better administration and governance therefore in supersession of all previous laws, regulations and arrangements, having regard to the ancient customs and usages and the unique and traditional nitis and rituals contained in the Record-of-Rights prepared under the Puri Shri Jagannath Temple (Administration) Act, 1952 (Orissa Act XIV of 1952)....." (emphasis laid by this Court) Section 2 of the Temple Act, 1955 bars the operation of the Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951 on the Temple, and reads as follows: "2 (1): The provisions of the Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951 (Orissa Act 2 of 1952) shall cease to apply to the said Temple except with respect to actions taken, things done and contributions levied and the same shall be deemed to have been validly taken, done and levied as if this Act had not been passed:

(2) All laws, regulations and other enactments passed for the purpose of providing for the management of the affairs of the Temple and its properties and all deeds executed in favour of and all arrangements entered into for the said purpose with the Raja of Khurda or the Raja of Puri, as the case may be, prior to the commencement of this Act, in so far as such enactments, deeds or arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have any effect." Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955 provides for the setting up of a Temple Managing Committee as under:

"5. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force or custom, usage or contract, Sanad, deed or engagement, the administration and the governance of the Temple and its endowments shall vest in a Committee called the Shri Jagannath Temple Managing Committee constituted as such by the State Government, and it shall have the rights and privileges in respect thereof as provided in Section 33." Section 30 of the Temple Act, 1955 grants power of general superintendence of the Temple and its endowments to the State Government which may pass orders for the maintenance and administration of the temple, which reads as under:

"30. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the general superintendence of the Temple and its endowments shall vest in the State Government which may pass any orders that may be deemed necessary for the proper maintenance or administration of the Temple or its endowments or in the interest of the general public worshipping in the Temple." Section 33 of the Temple Act, 1955 empowers the Committee to be in possession of all the moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the Temple. It reads as under:

"33. (1) The Committee shall be entitled to take and be in possession of all movable and immovable properties including the Ratna Bhandar and funds and jewelries, records, documents and other assets belonging to Temple." A Constitution Bench of this Court had the occasion to examine the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955 in detail, while adjudicating upon its constitutional validity in the case of Raja Bira Kishore Deb v. State of Orissa[2]. Wanchoo, J., speaking for the bench observed as under: "This review of the provisions of the Act shows that broadly speaking the Act provides for the management of the secular affairs of the Temple and does not interfere, with the religious affairs thereof, which have to be performed according to the record of rights prepared under the Act of 1952 and where there is no such record of rights in accordance with custom and usage obtaining in the Temple. It is in this background that we have to consider the attack on the constitutionality of the Act." After adverting to the history of the administration of the Temple, it was also held:

"Finally the preamble says that the administration under the superintendent has further deteriorated and a situation has arisen rendering it expedient to reorganize the scheme of management of the affairs of the Temple and its properties and provide better administration and governance therefore in supersession of all previous laws, regulations and arrangements, having regard to the ancient customs and usages and the unique and traditional nitis and rituals contained in the record of rights prepared under the 1952 Act. So for all these reasons the appellant was removed from the sole superintendence of the Temple and a committee was appointed by s. 6 of the Act for its management." (emphasis laid by this Court) A perusal of the provisions of the Act and the decision of this Court in the case of Raja Bira Kishore Deb referred to supra clearly shows that as far as Shri Jagannath Temple of Puri is concerned, the position of law is that all the endowments and properties belonging to the Temple vest in the Shri Jagannath Temple Managing Committee.

We now turn our attention to the OEA Act, 1951. The Act received the assent of the President on 23.01.1952. The long title of the Act reads as follows:

"An act to provide for the abolition of all the rights, title and interest in land of intermediaries by whatever name known, including the mortgagees and lessees of such interest, between the raiyat and the state of Orissa, for vesting in the said state of the said right, title and interest and to make provision for other matter connected therewith....." All estates of the intermediaries were thus, abolished and by way of a notification, stood vested in the State Government. Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 (which was inserted by way of an Amendment in 1974) defines a Trust Estate as under:

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“‘trust estate’ means an estate the whole of the net income whereof under any trust or other legal obligation has been dedicated exclusively to charitable or religious purposes of a public nature without any reservation of pecuniary benefit to any individual :

Provided that all estates belonging to the Temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri within the meaning of the Shri Jagannath Temple Act, 1955 and all estates declared to be trust estates by a competent authority under this Act prior to the date of coming into force of the Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1970 shall be deemed to be trust estates.” (emphasis laid by this Court) Section 3 of the OEA Act, 1951 provides for vesting of an estate in the State by way of a notification as under:

“3. Notification vesting an estate in the State – (1) The State Government, may from time to time by notification, declare that the estate specified in the notification has passed to and become vested in the State free from all encumbrances.” “(3) Such publication shall be conclusive evidence of the notice of the declaration to everybody whose interest is affected by it.” Section 2(oo) was inserted by way of an amendment on 26.02.1974. On 18.03.1974, a notification was issued by the State Government under Section 3-A whereby the estate of Lord Jagannath vested with the State Government.

The validity of the notification was challenged, which came for consideration before a Division Bench of this Court in the case of Lord Jagannath referred to supra. This Court upheld the validity of the notification declaring the estate of Lord Jagannath as ‘trust estate’ after giving the reasons as follows:

“It is true that an order was passed under s.13-G declaring the petitioner's estate as a trust estate” and further by the insertion of clause (oo) in s 2 the petitioner's estate continued to be a ‘trust estate’, but the question is as to what is the legal effect flowing from such a declaration This aspect is dealt within s 13-I, which is quoted as under (omitting sub-section (2) which is not relevant in the present context):

“13-1. Effect of orders passed under section 13-G: (1) All estates declared under this Chapter to be trust estates by the Tribunal or the High Court, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been excluded from the operation of the vesting notification and never to have vested in the State in pursuance thereof.”

It is manifest from the language of the Section that it saves a “trust estate” so declared under s. 13-G from the operation of a notification issued under s. 3 or 3-A, but does not extend the benefit any further The provisions do not confer protection from the Act itself and cannot be interpreted to clothe it with a permanent immunity from being vested by a later notification issued under the Act Such an estate could be vested in the State of Orissa by a subsequent notification was made clear by clause (b) of s 13-K which reads as follows:

‘(a) . . .

(b) nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to debar the State Government from vesting any trust estate by the issue of a notification under Section

3.’ Sections 7-A, 8-A, 8-D and X-E of the Act include special provisions for a trust estate and unmistakably indicate that trust estates” are within the purview of the Act. The benefit they receive from a declaration under s.13-

G is limited and referable only to a vesting notification issued earlier. There is thus, no merit in the argument of the learned counsel for the appellants that the petitioner's estate could not be vested in the State by a notification issued subsequently.” It is important to note at this stage that while upholding the validity of the notification, this Court did not advert to the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955 at all.

Another judgment of this Court which is important to be examined is the Constitution Bench decision in the case of Mahant Shri Srinivas Ramanuj Das v. Surjanarayan Das[3], which examined the nature of ‘amrutamanohi’ properties.

Mr. M.L. Varma, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math contends that the controversy in the instant case is squarely covered by two judgments of this Court, the Division Bench judgment in the case of Lord Jagannath and the Constitution Bench judgment in the case of Surjanarayan Das referred to supra. The learned senior counsel places strong reliance on the following paragraphs of the decision in the case of Surjanarayan Das (supra):

“40. We may now consider the properties in schedule Kha said to be the Amruta Monohi properties of Lord Jagannath and held by the plaintiff as marfatdar. The plaintiff alleges that these properties were acquired either by purchase or ‘krayadan’ or by way of gift subject to a charge of some offering to Lord Jagannath which depended upon the individual judgment and discretion of the plaintiff, and that the public had no concern with the enjoyment or management of the usufruct thereof. The Gazetteer makes a reference to such properties and states:-

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'Both Saiva and Vaishnava Maths exist in Puri. The lands of the latter are known as Amruta Manohi (literally nectar food), because they were given with the intention that the proceeds thereof should be spent in offering bhoga before Jagannath and that the Mahaprasad thus obtained should be distributed among pilgrims, beggars and ascetics; they are distinct from the Amrut Manohi lands of the Temple itself which are under the superintendence of the Raja.' This statement makes it clear that lands endowed to the temple of Lord Jagannath are distinct from the lands or property endowed to the Vaishnava Maths for the purpose of utilising the proceeds of those properties for offering bhoga before Lord Jagannath and the subsequent distribution of that Mahaprasad among pilgrims, beggars and ascetics, presumably visiting the Math, or approaching its authorities for a portion of the Maha Prasad. The mere fact that the proceeds of the properties were to be so used, would not justify the conclusion that these properties were not endowed to the Maths but were endowed to the temple of Lord Jagannath. Properties endowed to the temple of Lord Jagannath were, according to this statement, in the Gazetteer, not under the superintendence of any Math or Mahant but under the superintendence of the Raja of Puri himself.

41. As already stated, these Amrut Manohi properties are properties which are endowed to the Math by the devotees for a particular service, which is done to Lord Jagannath by the Mahant on behalf of the Math. The properties are therefore properties endowed to the Math and not merely gifted to the plaintiff or, as had been suggested, to Lord Jagannath." (emphasis laid by this Court) The learned senior counsel contends that since an earlier decision of this Court already covers the controversy in the instant case, the same is binding on the parties as well as this Court and this Court should respect the principle of stare decisis. He further contends that the judgments delivered in the case of Surjanarayan Das and Lord Jagannath have held field since 1967 and 1989, respectively. The learned senior counsel places reliance on a seven judges Bench decision of this Court in State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat,[4] wherein, while examining the scope of the doctrine of stare decisis, it was held as under:

"111. Stare decisis is a Latin phrase which means "to stand by decided cases; to uphold precedents; to maintain former adjudication". This principle is expressed in the maxim "stare decisis et non quieta movers"

which means to stand by decisions and not to disturb what is settled. This was aptly put by Lord Coke in his classic English version as "Those things which have been so often adjudged ought to rest in peace". However, according to Justice Frankfurter, the doctrine of stare decisis is not "an imprisonment of reason" (Advanced Law Lexicon, P. Ramanatha Aiyer, 3rd Edition 2005, Volume 4, p. 4456). The underlying logic of the doctrine is to maintain consistency and avoid uncertainty. The guiding philosophy is that a view which has held the field for a long time should not be disturbed only because another view is possible.

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119. Sir John Salmond, while dealing with precedents and illustrating instances of departure by the House of Lords from its own previous decisions, states it to be desirable as 'it would permit the House (of Lords) to abrogate previous decisions which were arrived at in different social conditions and which are no longer adequate in present circumstances. This view has been succinctly advocated by Dr. Goodhart who said: "There is an obvious antithesis between rigidity and growth, and if all the emphasis is placed on absolutely binding cases then the law loses the capacity to adapt itself to the changing spirit of the times which has been described as the life of the law". This very principle has been well stated by William O' Douglas in the context of constitutional jurisprudence. He says: "So far as constitutional law is concerned, stare decisis must give way before the dynamic component of history. Once it does, the cycle starts again". The learned senior counsel further places reliance on the judgment of this Court in the case of R. Unnikrishnan v. V.K. Mahanudevan[5], wherein it was held as under:

"19. It is trite that law favors finality to binding judicial decisions pronounced by Courts that are competent to deal with the subject matter. Public interest is against individuals being vexed twice over with the same kind of litigation. The binding character of judgments pronounced by the Courts of competent jurisdiction has always been treated as an essential part of the rule of law which is the basis of the administration of justice in this country. We may gainfully refer to the decision of Constitution Bench of this Court in the Daryao v. State of U.P. where the Court succinctly summed up the law in the following words:

'It is in the interest of the public at large that a finality should attach to the binding decisions pronounced by Courts of competent jurisdiction, and it is also in the public interest that individuals should not be vexed twice over with the same kind of litigation. The binding character of judgments pronounced by courts of competent jurisdiction is itself an essential part of the rule of law, and the rule of law obviously is the basis of the administration of justice on which the Constitution lays so much emphasis.'

20. That even erroneous decisions can operate as res-judicata is also fairly well settled by a long line of decisions rendered by this Court. In Mohanlal Goenka v. Benoy Kishna Mukherjee this Court observed:

'There is ample authority for the proposition that even an erroneous decision on a question of law operates as 'res judicata' between the parties to it. The correctness or otherwise of a judicial decision has no bearing upon the question whether or not it operates as 'res judicata.'

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21. Similarly, in *State of West Bengal v. Hemant Kumar Bhattacharjee* this Court reiterated the above principles in the following words:

'A wrong decision by a court having jurisdiction is as much binding between the parties as a right one and may be superseded only by appeals to higher tribunals or other procedure like review which the law provides.'

22. The recent decision of this Court in *Kalinga Mining Corporation v.*

Union of India is a timely reminder of the very same principle. The following passage in this regard is apposite:

'In our opinion, if the parties are allowed to reargue issues which have been decided by a court of competent jurisdiction on a subsequent change in the law then all earlier litigation relevant thereto would always remain in a state of flux. In such circumstances, every time either a statute or a provision thereof is declared ultra vires, it would have the result of reopening of the decided matters within the period of limitation following the date of such decision.' The learned senior counsel contends that the decision rendered by this Court in the case of *Lord Jagannath* referred to supra cannot be wished away by branding it as per incuriam. It is an extremely serious matter to contend that a judgment is per incuriam. It is contended that in order to render a judgment per incuriam, it must be first shown that the oversight or inadvertence is a glaring and obtrusive omission.

Mr. Harin P. Raval, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant Temple Committee, on the other hand, contends that the decision of this Court in the case of *Lord Jagannath* referred to supra is per incuriam as it was passed in ignorance of the Temple Act, 1955. The learned senior counsel contends that the judgment does not even notice Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955. The judgment was passed only on considering the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951. The judgment held that it cannot be said that the estate of *Lord Jagannath* could not be vested in the State government by a notification issued subsequently. The learned senior counsel contends that the OEA Act, 1951 is an Act which was principally enacted for the purpose of abolishing all rights in land of "intermediaries" between the Raiyats and the state by whatever name known and for the vesting of the same in the state. It could thus, only divest the intermediaries of its rights in land by vesting it in the State but cannot affect the statutory vesting of all endowments in the managing committee under Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955. Thus, the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951 even by way of insertion of Section 3A and the issue of a subsequent notification cannot divest the absolute ownership of the endowments of the Temple. The learned senior counsel submits that the endowments vested in the managing committee and hence it ceased to be an intermediary interest and became the absolute vested property of *Lord Jagannath*. The learned senior counsel contends that a decision given in ignorance of a statute or a rule having the force of a statute can be held to be per incuriam, as was held by a three Judge Bench of this Court in the case of *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Gurnam Kaur*[6]. The learned senior counsel further places reliance on another decision of this Court in the case of *State of U.P. v. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.*,[7] wherein the principle of per incuriam was discussed as under:

'Incuria literally means 'carelessness'. In practice per incuriam appears to mean per ignoratum.' English Courts have developed this principle in relaxation of the rule of stare decisis. The 'quotable in law' is avoided and ignored if it is rendered, in ignoratum of a statute or other binding authority' (*Young v. Bristol Aeroplane Ltd.*). Same has been accepted, approved and adopted by this Court while interpreting Article 141 of the Constitution which embodies the doctrine of precedents as a matter of law. In *Jaisri Sahu v. Rajdewan Dubey*, this Court while pointing out the procedure to be followed when conflicting decisions are placed before a Bench extracted a passage from *Halsbury Laws of England* incorporating one of the exceptions when the decision of an Appellate Court is not binding." The learned senior counsel further places reliance on the decision of this Court in the case of *Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd. v. Jindal Exports Ltd.*,[8] wherein this Court examined the prior decisions on the issue of per incuriam at length and arrived at the following conclusion: "23. A prior decision of this court on identical facts and law binds the Court on the same points of law in a latter case. This is not an exceptional case by inadvertence or oversight of any judgment or statutory provisions running counter to the reason and result reached. Unless it is a glaring case of obtrusive omission, it is not desirable to depend on the principle of judgment 'per incuriam'. It is also not shown that some part of the decision based on a reasoning which was demonstrably wrong, hence the principle of per incuriam cannot be applied....." The learned senior counsel contends that in the *Lord Jagannath* case, not only did the Court ignore the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955, it also ignored the decision of the Constitution Bench in the case of *Raja Kishore Deb* referred to supra, wherein this Court has held that the *Lord Jagannath Temple* occupies a unique position in the State of Odisha and is a temple of national importance and no other temple in that state can be compared with it. It stands in a class by itself and with respect to be a subject of special consideration by the State Government and thus requires special treatment.

We are unable to agree with the contention advanced by Mr. M.L. Varma, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math. The decision of this Court in the case of *Lord Jagannath* (supra) does not bar the present case by res judicata. The principle of res judicata, codified in Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure has been examined in a catena of cases by this Court. A Constitution Bench of this Court in *Sheodan Singh v. Daryao Kunwar*[9], held as under:

"A plain reading of s. 11 shows that to constitute a matter res judicata, the following conditions must be satisfied, namely - (i) The matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit or issue must be the same matter which was directly and substantially in issue in the former suit; (ii) The former suit must have been a suit between the same parties or between parties

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under whom they or any of them claim; (iii) The parties must have litigated under the same title in the former suit; (iv) The court which decided the former suit must be a court competent to try the subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue is subsequently raised; and

(v) The matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit must have been heard and finally decided by the Court in the first suit." The above legal principles laid down by this Court have been reiterated in the case of Syed Mohd. Salie Labbai & Ors. v. Mohd. Hanifa & Ors.[10], as under:

".....it may be necessary to mention that before a plea of res judicata can be given effect, the following conditions must be proved- (1) that the litigating parties must be the same; (2) that the subject-matter of the suit also must be identical; (3) that the matter must be finally decided between the parties; and (4) that the suit must be decided by a court of competent jurisdiction." In the Lord Jagannath case referred to supra, this Court was concerned only with the validity of the vesting notification dated 18.03.1974, whereas in the instant case, it is the validity of the order dated 30.11.1992 that is being examined, along with the question whether land once vested for a particular purpose, namely, as property of Lord Jagannath can be divested by operation of another legislation. Since the subject matter of the two cases is not identical, the bar of res judicata does not operate on the proceedings in the instant case. Further, it is well settled law that a question of law can be raised at any time during the proceedings. In the case of National Textile Corporation Ltd. v. Naresh Kumar Badrikumar Jagad[11], it was held as under:-

"19. There is no quarrel to the settled legal proposition that a new plea cannot be taken in respect of any factual controversy whatsoever, however, a new ground raising a pure legal issue for which no inquiry/proof is required can be permitted to be raised by the court at any stage of the proceedings." We agree with the contention advanced by the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant Temple Committee. Most respectfully, we opine that the decision of this Court in the case of Lord Jagannath referred to supra, wherein this Court upheld the validity of the notification dated 18.03.1974 in so far as it pertains to the estate of Lord Jagannath is per incuriam for non-consideration of the provisions of Sections 5 and 30 of the Temple Act, 1955 and the law laid down by this Court as regards between the two State enactments, which one will be the Special Act over other. While the doctrine of stare decisis is crucial to maintain judicial discipline, what cannot be lost sight of the fact is that decisions which are rendered in ignorance of existing statutes and law laid down by this Court cannot bind subsequent Benches of this Court. In the case of Moti Kureshi Jamat referred to supra, it was held as under:

"112. The trend of judicial opinion, in our view, is that stare decisis is not a dogmatic rule allergic to logic and reason; it is a flexible principle of law operating in the province of precedents providing room to collaborate with the demands of changing times dictated by social needs, State policy and judicial conscience." It becomes clear from a perusal of the case law adverted to by the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant Temple Committee that a judgment can be said to be per incuriam when it is passed in forgetfulness or ignorance of a statute operating in that field. The notification dated 18.03.1974 vested the estates of Lord Jagannath, Puri in the State Government in view of the amended provision of the proviso to Section 2(o) of the OEA Act, 1951 inserted by way of an Amendment in the year 1974. The judgment in the case of Lord Jagannath was passed only on consideration of the OEA Act, 1951. The provisions of the Temple Act, 1955, which is the principal Act that applies to the Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri were not adverted to at all.

We now turn our attention to the validity of the vesting order dated 30.11.1992 passed by the Tahsildar of Puri in O.E.A Claim Case No. 68 of 1990, by which the suit lands were settled in favour of the Temple.

Mr. Harin P. Raval, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant Temple Committee contends that in view of Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955 read with Sections 16 and 33 of the said Act, all endowments of the temple, including the properties belonging to or given or endowed for the support of the Temple or given or endowed for the performance of any service including the service of offerings to the deity or charity connected therewith vest in Temple Committee. The learned senior counsel contends that the Temple Act, 1955 is a special legislation enacted by the State Government of Odisha and thus overrides any general law enacted. The learned senior counsel contends that by Section 5 of the said Act, the property vested in Temple Committee. The vesting of the property in the Temple Committee is statutory in nature by virtue of Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955. He further contends that once land has been vested with the State, the same is not available for vesting again merely on the application of the amended provisions inserted later in another Act. The learned senior counsel further contends that the Temple Act, 1955 is a special law enacted by which the properties and endowments of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri stood statutorily vested in the Temple Committee. The OEA Act, 1951, on the other hand, was enacted for the purpose of abolishing all rights of 'intermediaries' between the raiyats and the State by whatever name known and for the vesting of the same in the State. Thus, the provisions of the OEA Act, even by way of insertion of Section 3A and the issue of a subsequent notification cannot divest the absolute ownership of the endowments of the Temple. The learned senior counsel contends that the endowments vested in the Temple Committee, and thus, ceased to be an intermediary interest and became the absolute vested property of Lord Jagannath. The learned senior counsel places reliance on the judgment of this Court in the case of U.P State Electricity Board & Anr. v. Hari Shankar Jain & Ors.[12], wherein this Court while holding that the provisions of a special statute must prevail over those of a general statute held as under:

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"8. The maxim "Generalia Specialibus non derogant" is quite well known. The rule flowing from the maxim has been explained in *Mary Seward v. The Owner of the "Vera Cruz"* as follows:

Now if anything be certain it is this, that where there are general words in a later Act capable of reasonable and sensible application without extending them to subjects specially dealt with by earlier legislation, you are not to hold that earlier and special legislation indirectly repealed, altered, or derogated from merely by force of such general words, without any indication of a particular intention to do so.

9. The reason for the rule that a general provision should yield to a specific provision is this: In passing a Special Act, Parliament devotes its entire consideration to a particular subject. When a General Act is subsequently passed, it is logical to presume that Parliament has not repealed or modified the former Special Act unless it appears that the Special Act again received consideration from Parliament....." The learned senior counsel further places reliance on a more recent judgment of this Court, in the case of *Commercial Tax Officer, Rajasthan v.*

Binani Cements Ltd. & Anr.[13], wherein after adverting to a number of previous decisions on the aspect, it was held as under:

"46. In *Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd. v. State of Bihar* this Court has observed that while determining the question whether a statute is a general or a special one, focus must be on the principal subject-matter coupled with a particular perspective with reference to the intendment of the Act. With this basic principle in mind, the provisions must be examined to find out whether it is possible to construe harmoniously the two provisions. If it is not possible then an effort will have to be made to ascertain whether the legislature had intended to accord a special treatment vis-à-vis the general entries and a further endeavour will have to be made to find out whether the specific provision excludes the applicability of the general ones. Once we come to the conclusion that intention of the legislation is to exclude the general provision then the rule "general provision should yield to special provision" is squarely attracted.

47. Having noticed the aforesaid, it could be concluded that the rule of statutory construction that the specific governs the general is not an absolute rule but is merely a strong indication of statutory meaning that can be overcome by textual indications that point in the other direction.

This rule is particularly applicable where the legislature has enacted comprehensive scheme and has deliberately targeted specific problems with specific solutions. A subject specific provision relating to a specific, defined and describable subject is regarded as an exception to and would prevail over a general provision relating to a broad subject." Mr. M.L. Varma, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math, on the other hand, contends that Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955 only pertains to the administration and governance of the Temple and its endowments that vest in the committee. The Temple Act, 1955 was enacted because of serious irregularities in the administration and governance of the Temple and its endowments and for reorganizing the scheme of management of the affairs of the temple and its properties. Only what was being managed by the Raja of Puri was taken over under the Temple Act, 1955. The learned senior counsel places reliance on B.K. Mukherjea's 'The Hindu Law of Religious and Charitable Trust' and contends that the respondent Math is a Vaishnava Math of Puri. The Math and the Jagannath Temple have co existed for centuries. Each is a separate legal entity, holding its properties separately and performing its religious and other functions in accordance with religious customs and usage. The Math and the Temple hold their own properties separately. Acquisition of property can be done only through transfer or succession. The learned senior counsel contends that the appellant Temple Committee has not produced any evidence on record through which it could claim the ownership over the property of the respondent Math. The learned senior counsel contends that the 'amrutamanohi' properties are endowed to two different legal entities- the Temple and the Math. Thus, it cannot be contended that the properties of the Math belong to the Temple.

The learned senior counsel further contends that Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 which defines Trust Estate, was inserted in the year 1974. Under the proviso, all estates belonging to the temple of Lord Jagannath were deemed to be trust estates. Thus, the estate of Lord Jagannath came to be vested in the State Government vide notification dated 18.03.1974. The amendments to the OEA Act, 1951 were effected when the Temple Act, 1955 was in force. The learned senior counsel contends that it is a well settled principle of law that a subsequent legislation prevails over a prior legislation.

We accept the contentions advanced by the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant Temple Committee and are unable to agree with the contentions advanced by the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math. The Temple and the Math are two distinct legal entities. The OEA Act, 1951 was enacted to provide for the abolition of all rights, title and interest in the land of intermediaries and vesting the same in the State. The Act was thus meant to abolish the interest of the intermediaries in the land. A Constitution Bench of this Court, upholding the constitutional validity of the Act in the case of *K.C. Gajapati Narayan Deo & Ors. v. State of Orissa*[14] held as under:

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“The primary purpose of the Act is to abolish all zamindari and other proprietary estates and interests in the State of Orissa and after eliminating all the intermediaries, to bring the ryots or the actual occupants of the lands in direct contact with the State Government. It may be convenient here to refer briefly to some of the provisions of the Act which are material for our present purpose. The object of the legislation is fully set out in the preamble to the Act which discloses the public purpose underlying it. Section 2(g) defines an "estate" as meaning any land held by an intermediary and included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district. The expression "intermediary" with reference to any estate is then defined and it means a proprietor, sub-proprietor, landlord, land-holder... thikadar, tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder and includes the holder of inam estate, jagir and maufi tenures and all other interests of similar nature between the ryot and the State. Section 3 of the Act empowers the State Government to declare, by notification, that the estate described in the notification has vested in the State free from all encumbrances. Under section 4 it is open to the State Government, at any time before issuing such notification, to invite proposals from "intermediaries" for surrender of their estates and if such proposals are accepted, the surrendered estate shall vest in the Government as soon as the agreement embodying the terms of surrender is executed. The consequences of vesting either by issue of notification or as a result of surrender are described in detail in section 5 of the Act. It would be sufficient for our present purpose to state that the primary consequence is that all lands comprised in the estate including communal lands, non-ryoti lands, waste lands, trees, orchards, pasture lands, forests, mines and minerals, quarries rivers and streams, tanks, water channels, fisheries, ferries, hats and bazars, and buildings or structures together with the land on which they stand shall, subject to the other provisions of the Act, vest absolutely in the State Government free from all encumbrances and the intermediary shall cease to have any interest in them.” (emphasis laid by this Court) On the other hand, keeping in view the growing irregularities in the management of the affairs of the temple, the Temple Act, 1955 was enacted by the state, which received the assent of the President on 15.10.1955. We agree with the contention advanced by Mr. Harin P. Raval, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant Temple Committee that as far as the Jagannath Temple of Puri and its endowments are concerned, the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955, being the special law, take priority over the provisions of any other legislation. Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955 makes it clear that the properties and endowments of the Temple stand statutorily vested in the Temple Committee. The Constitution Bench judgment in the case of Surjanarayan Das referred to supra draws a distinction between the 'amrutamanohi' properties of the Math and the Temple in the following terms:

“40. The Gazetteer makes a reference to such properties and states:-

"Both Saiva and Vaishnava Maths exist in Puri. The lands of the latter are known as Amruta Manohi (literally nectar food), because they were given with the intention that the proceeds thereof should be spent in offering bhoga before Jagannath and that the Mahaprasad thus obtained should be distributed among pilgrims, beggars and ascetics; they are distinct from the Amruth Manohi lands of the Temple itself which are under the superintendence of the Raja".

This statement makes it clear that lands endowed to the temple of Lord Jagannath are distinct from the lands or property endowed to the Vaishnava Maths for the purpose of utilising the proceeds of those properties for offering bhoga before Lord Jagannath and the subsequent distribution of that Mahaprasad among pilgrims, beggars and ascetics, presumably visiting the Math, or approaching its authorities for a portion of the Maha Prasad. The mere fact that the proceeds of the properties were to be so used, would not justify the conclusion that these properties were not endowed to the Maths but were endowed to the temple of Lord Jagannath. Properties endowed to the temple of Lord Jagannath were, according to this statement, in the Gazetteer, not under the superintendence of any Math or Mahant but under the superintendence of the Raja of Puri himself.” (emphasis laid by this Court) The OEA Act, 1951 was enacted with a view to abolish the rights, title and interest of intermediaries in the land in the State of Odisha. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the OEA Act, 1951 reads as under:

“.....in the interest of the cultivators of the soil and for the general, material and social advancement of the Province, it is necessary to remove all intermediaries between the Government and the ryots. The general consensus of opinion is that the zamindari system has perpetuated assessment which has no relation to the productive capacity of the land and has further led to loss of contact between the Government and the actual cultivator and has acted as a break in agricultural improvement.....It seems without a social change in the existing system of land tenure no coordinated plan of agricultural reconstruction can be undertaken with a fair rent, fixity of tenure, proper maintenance of irrigation sources and consequent increases of crop yield and extension of cultivation.....” (emphasis laid by this Court) The OEA Act, 1951 was thus enacted with a view to protecting the interest of the cultivators of the soil and to do away with the evils of the zamindari system. In the light of the same, it cannot be said that the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951 will apply to the land of the appellant Temple Committee over the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955, which is clearly the special legislation in the instant case. At this stage, it is also crucial to examine the statement of objects and reasons of the Amendment Act of 1974 by virtue of which Section 2(oo) was inserted in the OEA Act, 1951. It states as under:

“The Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 provides for the abolition of temporarily and permanently settled zamindaris and other intermediary interests and tenures in the State of Orissa. All estates except trust estates have vested in the Government by virtue of notifications issued in that behalf by the Government under the Act. For carrying out the purposes of trusts efficiently and to ensure proper performance of traditional rites and rituals in the religious institutions when trust estates are vested in the Government.....and that any land or building (being part of a trust estate) vested in the Government maybe settled in certain

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circumstances with the person who immediately before such vesting was an intermediary in respect of such land or building.” (emphasis laid by this Court) A perusal of the aforementioned objects and reasons makes it clear that the said amendment clearly encroaches upon the field of the Temple Act, 1955.

The said amendment has been enacted with a view to ensuring the proper performance of traditional rites and rituals in the religious institutions. As far as the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri is concerned, the State Legislature had already enacted the Temple Act, 1955 and vested the land belonging to the Temple in the Temple Management Committee by virtue of Sections 5 and 30 of the Act of 1955. The object of the said Act was to provide for better administration and governance of the affairs of the Temple and its properties. Thus, proviso to Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951, by which the estates belonging to the Temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri within the meaning of the Temple Act, 1955 are deemed to be Trust Estates is in direct contravention and subversion of the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955. Further, even the contention advanced on behalf of the respondent Math that a subsequent legislation takes precedence over a prior decision is liable to be rejected as the same is not tenable in law. The same becomes clear from the decision of this Court in the case of U.P State Electricity Board referred to supra, wherein a three judge bench had to adjudicate the operation of a subsequent general legislation in the following terms: “We have already shown that the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act is a Special Act dealing with a Specific subject, namely the conditions of service, enumerated in the Schedule, of workmen in industrial establishments. It is impossible to conceive that Parliament sought to abrogate the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act embodying as they do hard-won and precious rights of workmen and prescribing as they do an elaborate procedure, including a quasi-judicial determination, by a general, incidental provision like Sec. 79(c) of the Electricity Supply Act. It is obvious that Parliament did not have before it the Standing orders Act when it passed the Electricity Supply Act and Parliament never meant that the Standing orders Act should stand protanto re pealed by Sec. 79(c) of the Electricity Supply Act. We are clearly of the view that the provisions of the Standing orders Act must prevail over S. 79(c) of the Electricity Supply Act, in regard to matters to which the Standing orders Act applies.” Further, Justice Krishna Iyer in the case of LIC v. D.J. Bahadur[15], while examining the difference between general and special statutes held as under:

“In determining whether a statute is a special or a general one, the focus must be on the principal subject matter plus the particular perspective. For certain purposes, an Act may be general and for certain other purposes it may be special and we cannot blur distinctions when dealing with finer points of law. In law, we have a cosmos of relativity not absolutes-so too in life. The ID Act is a special statute devoted wholly to investigation and settlement of industrial disputes which provides definitionally for the nature of industrial disputes coming within its ambit. It creates an infrastructure for investigation into, solution of and adjudication upon industrial disputes. It also provides the necessary machinery for enforcement of awards and settlements. From alpha to omega the ID Act has one special mission-the resolution of industrial disputes through specialised agencies according to specialised procedures and with special reference to the weaker categories of employees coming within the definition of workmen. therefore, with reference to industrial disputes between employers and workmen, the ID Act is a special statute, and the L.I.C. Act does not speak at all with specific reference to workmen. On the other hand, its powers relate to the general aspects of nationalisation, of management when private businesses are nationalised and a plurality of problems which, incidentally, involve transfer of service of existing employees of insurers. The workmen qua workmen and industrial disputes between workmen and the employer as such are beyond the orbit of and have no specific or special place in the scheme of the L.I.C. Act. And whenever there was a dispute between workmen and management the ID Act mechanism was resorted to.” Further, on the point of a subsequent legislation taking precedence over a prior legislation, he observed as under:

“The general rule, that prior statutes are held to be repealed by implication by subsequent statutes if the two are repugnant, is said not to apply if the prior enactment is special and the subsequent enactment is general, the rule of law being, as stated by Lord Selbourne in *Seward v. Vera Cruz* (1884) 10 AC 59 “that where there are general words in a later Act capable of reasonable and sensible application without extending them to subjects specially dealt with by earlier legislation, you are not to hold that earlier and special legislation indirectly repealed, altered, or derogated from merely by force of such general words, without any indication of a particular intention to do so”, “There is a well-known rule which has application to this case, which is that a subsequent general Act does not affect a prior special Act by implication. That this is the law cannot be doubted, and the cases on the subject will be found collected in the third edition of Maxwell is *generalia specialibus non derogant*-i.e. general provisions will not abrogate special provisions. “When the legislature has given its attention to a separate subject and made provision for it, the presumption is that a subsequent general enactment is not intended to interfere with the special provision unless it manifests that intention very clearly. Each enactment must be construed in that respect according to its own subject-matter and its own terms.” (emphasis laid by this Court) In the instant case, there is a clear conflict between the proviso of Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 and Sections 5 and 30 of the Temple Act, 1955. It is also clear that both the above statutory provisions of the Acts cannot survive together. While the rule of harmonious construction must be given effect to as far as possible, when the provisions of two statutes are irreconcilable, it needs to be decided as to which provision must be given effect to. In the instant case, Section 2(oo) proviso in its entirety is not violative of the provisions of the Temple Act. At the cost of repetition, we reproduce the relevant part of Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 as under:

“Provided that all estates belonging to the Temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri within the meaning of the Shri Jagannath Temple Act, 1955 and all estates declared to be trust estates by a competent authority under this Act prior to the date of coming into force of the Orissa Estate Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1970 shall be deemed to be trust estates.” (emphasis laid by this Court) It is

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only the first part of the proviso which is in contravention of the Temple Act, 1955. If that part of the proviso continues to be given effect, Sections 5 and 30 of the Temple Act, 1955, by which the estates of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri are vested in the Temple Committee will lose their meaning. By striking down Section 2(oo) proviso to that extent, both the provisions will be able to operate.

In *Commercial Tax Officer v. Binani Cements Ltd.*[16] this Court held as under:

“It is well established that when a general law and a special law dealing with some aspect dealt with by the general law are in question, the rule adopted and applied is one of harmonious construction whereby the general law, to the extent dealt with by the special law, is impliedly repealed. This principle finds its origins in the latin maxim of *generalia specialibus non derogant*, i.e., general law yields to special law should they operate in the same field on same subject.” (emphasis laid by this Court) In *J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of U.P.*[17], a three judge bench of this Court held as under: “9. ...We reach the same result by applying another well known rule of construction that general provisions yield to special provisions. The learned Attorney-General seemed to suggest that while this rule of construction is applicable to resolve the conflict between the general provision in one Act and the special provision in another Act, the rule cannot apply in resolving a conflict between general and special provisions in the same legislative instrument. This suggestion does not find support in either principle or authority. The rule that general provisions should yield to specific provisions is not an arbitrary principle made by lawyers and Judges but springs from the common understanding of men and women that when the same person gives two directions one covering a large number of matters in general and another to only some of them his intention is that these latter directions should prevail as regards these while as regards all the rest the earlier direction should have effect. In *Pretty v. Solly* (quoted in *Craies on Statute Law* at p.m. 206, 6th Edn.) Romilly, M.R., mentioned the rule thus:

The rule is, that whenever there is a particular enactment and a general enactment in the same statute and the latter, taken in its most comprehensive sense, would overrule the former, the particular enactment must be operative, and the general enactment must be taken to affect only the other parts of the statute to which it may properly apply. The rule has been applied as between different provisions of the same statute in numerous cases some of which only need be mentioned: *De Winton v. Brecon*, *Churchill v. Crease*, *United States v. Chase and Carroll v. Greenwich Ins. Co.*

10. Applying this rule of construction that in cases of conflict between a specific provision and a general provision the specific provision prevails over the general provision and the general provision applies only to such cases which are not covered by the special provision, we must hold that Clause 5(a) has no application in a case where the special provisions of Clause 23 are applicable.” (emphasis laid by this Court) It becomes clear from a perusal of the above mentioned two judgments of this Court that while provisions of different statutes must be harmoniously constructed as far as possible, in cases where it is not possible, the Court needs to examine as to which provision must be given effect to.

In the case in hand, the first part of the proviso of Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 cannot be allowed to sustain. Clearly, the intention of the legislature could not have been to render virtually the entire Temple Act, enacted on the specific subject, meaningless, by way of enacting a proviso to Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 as an amendment in 1974, which is the general legislation in the instant case. Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951, thus, to that extent requires to be struck down so that both the OEA Act, 1951 as well as the Temple Act, 1955 can be given due effect in their respective field of operation. In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 142 of the Constitution, this Court can pass any order as may be “necessary for doing complete justice” in a case before it. In the instant case, great injustice will be caused to the appellant Temple if the rights conferred upon it by the Temple Act are allowed to be taken away by operation of the proviso to Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act. Therefore, we have to strike down the proviso to Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act and also quash the notification dated 18.03.1974 in so far as it relates to the property of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri.

Further, it is a settled principle of law that once a property is vested by an Act of legislature, to achieve the laudable object, the same cannot be divested by the enactment of any subsequent general law and vest such property under such law. Similarly, if in the instant case, we were to accept the contentions advanced by the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math, then Sections 5 and 30 of the Temple Act, 1955 will be rendered useless and nugatory and thereby the laudable object and intentment of the Temple Act will be defeated and the interest of the public at large will be affected. Thus, the notification dated 18.03.1974 issued by the State Government under Section 3-A of the OEA Act, 1951, whereby the estate of Lord Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bije, Puri vested in the State Government (in terms of Point (ii) of the notification), is liable to be quashed to that extent. As a consequence, the order dated 30.09.1981 passed by the OEA Tahsildar, who falls within the inclusive definition of Collector in terms of Section 2 (d) of the OEA Act, 1951, settling the land in favour of the Mahantas of various Maths as Marfatdars of the Shri Jagannath Mohaprabhu Bije, Puri is in violation of the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955 and is thus, liable to be set aside.

We will now examine whether even according to the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951, the respondent Math had the right to file an application for settlement of the suit lands in terms of Sections 6 and 7 of the OEA Act, 1951. There are certain provisions of the OEA Act, 1951 which need to be appreciated at this stage.

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Section 2(hh) of the OEA Act, 1951 defines an intermediary interest as follows:

“Intermediary interest’ means an estate or any rights or interest therein held or owned by or vested in an Intermediary and any reference to ‘estate’ in this Act shall be construed as including a reference to ‘Intermediary Interest’ also” Section 8-A provides for filing of claims under Section 6, 7 and 8 of the OEA Act, 1951 which reads as under:

“8-A. Filing of claims under Section 6, 7 and 8 and dispute relating thereto – (1) The Intermediary shall file his claim in the prescribed manners for settlement of fair and equitable rent in respect of lands and building which are deemed to be settled with him under Section 6 or Section 7 before the Collector within 6 (six) months from the date of vesting.” Mr. M.L. Varma, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math contends that Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 was amended in the year 1974, in terms of which all estates belonging to the temple of Lord Jagannath were deemed to be trust estates. Thus, the same vested in the State Government after notification of 18.03.1974. Thus, the provisions of Section 8A of the OEA Act, 1951 come into play, and accordingly an intermediary had the right to file its claim before the Collector within six months. The learned senior counsel contends that the lands of the respondent Math were recorded in the Record of Rights, and the Tahsildar issued an inquiry report which stated that the said respondents were in possession of the lands. The lands were accordingly settled in favour of the respondent Math vide order dated 30.09.1981. The learned senior counsel further contends that the application filed by the appellant Temple Committee under Section 8-A, in which an order dated 30.11.1992 settling the lands in their favour was passed was liable to be set aside, as the respondent Math herein was not a party to the same. It is further contended that the order was liable to be set aside, as the lands already settled by way of order dated 12.01.1982 in favour of the respondent Math, could not be re-settled as the same were not available for the Collector to do so in view of the earlier order, referred to supra.

Mr. Shibasis Mishra, the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the State of Odisha, the appellant in Civil Appeal No.142 of 2010 contends that after the decision of this Court in the case of Lord Jagannath referred to supra, the State Government vide notifications dated 18.04.1989 and 20.11.1990, extended the time period for filing of claims in respect of estates of Lord Jagannath. On 20.11.1990, the Temple Committee lodged its claim recording the estates of Lord Jagannath in favour of Shri Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bije, Puri, Marfat through Shri Jagannath Temple Managing Committee by filing Claim Case No. 68 of 1990. On 30.11.1992, the order was passed by the OEA Collector recording the properties in favour of the Temple Committee.

We cannot accept the contentions advanced by the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Math. The Form ‘H’ submitted in terms of the OEA Act, 1951 in Claim Case No. 58 of 1975 reveals that while Column 9 “[Whether with respect to the lands in possession of the applicant or his temporary lessee or mortgaggee on the date of vesting]” is marked as ‘Self Possession’, and Column 11 “[If in the possession of a temporary lessee or mortgaggee give full details of the lessee or mortgaggee.....]” has been left blank. Therefore, the claim of the respondent Math and the basis of its claim is not stated in the claim petition. In the absence of the same, its claim as intermediary to prefer claim under Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 of the OEA Act, 1951 before the Tahsildar is wholly untenable in law. Further, the order dated 12.01.1982, passed in OEA Claim Case No. 58 of 1975 filed by the respondent Math to settle the lands in their favour has been passed by the Tahsildar, Puri. Section 8-A of the Act clearly provides that the claims have to be filed before the Collector. Mr. L. Nageshwar Rao, the learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the Tahsildar contends that the definition of Collector in the OEA Act, 1951 is an inclusive one, and therefore he had the authority to determine the rights of the respondent. We cannot agree with this legal contention advanced by the learned senior counsel. The proceedings under Section 8-A, OEA Act, 1951 are quasi judicial in nature. The Orissa High Court in the case of Bharat Bihari Mishra v. State of Orissa[18], has held as under:

“All the above provisions of the Act and the Rules go to indicate that the proceeding under Section 8-A(1) is quasi judicial in nature. The procedure for conduct of the proceeding has been provided in the Act and the different Rules as noted above.” It is well settled in law that a quasi judicial function cannot be delegated and therefore, the inclusive reading of the definition of Collector under Section 2(d) of the OEA Act, 1951 to also include Tahsildar can be applied only as far as it pertains to the discharge of administrative powers of the Collector. In reference to the role of the Tahsildar under the OEA Act, 1951, this Court has held that the Tahsildar performs an administrative function and not a quasi judicial one. In the case of Basanti Kumar Sahu v. State of Orissa[19] a three judge bench of this Court has held as under:

“If it had been an order made on the quasi-judicial side, the High Court would have held that the Tribunal had jurisdiction under Section 38-B and there would have been no occasion to interfere with the order. The High Court justified the Board’s order to the extent it annulled the Tahsildar’s order dated 17-12-1977 but interfered with it solely on the ground that the Board had no jurisdiction since the Tahsildar’s order was not a quasi-judicial order. In other words, according to the High Court, the Tahsildar’s order was an administrative order. If that be so, one fails to understand why the matter should be remitted to the Tahsildar once again to take an administrative decision? The order of the High Court is, therefore, unsustainable.” Since the Tahsildar performs only an administrative function under the OEA Act, 1951 and not a quasi judicial function, thus, he was not competent to pass the order of settlement of claim either under Section 6 or 7 or 8 of the OEA Act, 1951. For the reasons stated in answer to Point No.1 above, vesting of the suit lands in favour of the Math is bad in law. Further, as we have already held supra that once the land already vested in the Temple Committee under Sections 5 and 30 of the Temple Act, 1955 which is a special enactment to deal

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with the properties endowed to the appellant Temple Committee, the same could not have been divested by applying the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951 by way of an amendment to the Act by insertion of Sections 2(oo) and 3A in the OEA Act, 1951, as the operation of the said Act and the Temple Act, 1955 are in different fields and the objects and intentment of the abovementioned two Acts are entirely different. A constitution bench of this Court in the case of Calcutta Gas Company Ltd. v. State of West Bengal[20] held that in case of a conflict or overlap between different entries, the rule of harmonious construction must be applied to give effect to all the entries. This Court held as under:

"8.Before construing the said entries it would be useful to notice some of the well settled rules of interpretation laid down by the Federal Court and this Court in the matter of constructing the entries. The power to legislate is given to the appropriate Legislatures by Article 246 of the Constitution. The entries in the three Lists are only legislative heads or fields of legislation; they demarcate the area over which the appropriate Legislatures can operate. It is also well settled that widest amplitude should be given to the language of the entries. But some of the entries in the different List or in the same List may overlap and sometimes may also appear to be in direct conflict with each other. It is then the duty of this Court to reconcile the entries and bring about harmony between them. When the question arose about reconciling entry 45 of List I, duties of excise, and entry 18 of List II, taxes on the sale of goods, of Government of India Act, 1935, Gwyer, C.J., in *In re The Central Provinces and Berar Act No. XIV of 1938*, observed :

"A grant of the power in general terms, standing by itself, would no doubt be construed in the wider sense; but it may be qualified by other express provisions in the same enactment, by the implication of the context, and even by considerations arising out of what appears to be the general scheme of the Act."

The learned Chief Justice proceeded to state :

"..... an endeavour must be made to solve it, as the Judicial Committee have said by having recourse to the context and scheme of the Act, and a reconciliation attempted between two apparently conflicting jurisdictions by reading the two entries together and by interpreting, and, where necessary, modifying the language of the one by that of the other. If indeed such a reconciliation should prove impossible, then, and only then, will the non-obstante clause operate and the federal power prevail." The Federal Court in that case held that the entry "taxes on the sale of goods" was not covered by the entry "duties of excise" and in coming to that conclusion, the learned Chief Justice observed : "Here are two separate enactments, each in one aspect conferring the power to impose a tax upon goods; and it would accord with sound principles of construction to take the more general power, that which extends to the whole of India, as subject to an exception created by the particular power, that which extends to the provinced only. It is not perhaps strictly accurate to speak of the provincial power as being excepted out of the federal power, for the two are independent of one another and exist side by side. But the underlying principle in the two cases must be the same, that a general power ought not to be so construed as to make a nullity of a particular power conferred by the same Act and operating in the same field, when by reading the former in a more restricted sense effect can be given to the latter in its ordinary and natural meaning."

The rule of construction adopted by that decision for the purpose of harmonizing the two apparently conflicting entries in the two Lists would equally apply to an apparent conflict between two entries in the same List. Patanjali Sastri, J., as he then was, held in *State of Bombay v. Narothamdas Jethabai*, that the words "administration of justice" and "constitution and organization of all courts" in item one of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, must be understood in a restricted sense excluding from their scope "jurisdiction and powers of courts" specifically dealt with in item 2 of List II. In the words of the learned Judge, if such a construction was not given "the wider construction of entry 1 would deprive entry 2 of all its content and reduce it to useless lumber." This rule of construction has not been dissented from in any of the subsequent decisions of this Court. It may, therefore, be taken as a well settled rule of construction that every attempt should be made to harmonize the apparently conflicting entries not only of different Lists but also of the same List and to reject that construction which will rob one of the entries of its entire content and make it nugatory." (emphasis laid by this Court) In the light of the reasons assigned by us in answer to Point No.1 and held in favour of the Temple, there was no need for the Temple Committee to file claim proceedings under Section 8-A of the OEA Act, 1951, in respect of its own lands which were already vested in it under Section 5 of the Temple Act, 1955. The suit lands vest in the Temple Committee itself. Thus, in view of the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955, the settlement of the suit lands in favour of the respondent Math cannot be sustained, as it is bad in law.

In view of the findings and reasons recorded on Point Nos.1 and 2 in favour of the appellant Temple Committee, the impugned judgment and order dated 07.07.2009 passed in Original Jurisdiction Case No. 2421 of 2000 by the High Court of Orissa at Cuttack is liable to be set aside and accordingly, we set aside the same.

Since we have categorically recorded the finding both on facts and in law while answering Point No. 1 in favour of the appellant Temple Committee holding that the provisions of the OEA Act, 1951 have no application to the lands of the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri, there is no need for us to pass an order in favour of the Temple under the OEA Act, 1951 as the suit lands were already vested in favour of the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri by virtue of the provisions of the Temple Act, 1955.

For the foregoing reasons, we pass the following order :-

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- 62 -

C.A. Nos.7729 of 2009, 7730 of 2009,142 of 2010, 221 of 2010, 2981 of 2010, 3414 of 2010,3415 of 2010 and 3446 of 2010 are allowed. The impugned judgment and order dated 07.07.2009 passed in Original Jurisdiction Case No. 2421 of 2000 by the High Court of Orissa at Cuttack is hereby set aside.

We strike down the first part of the proviso of Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951, which pertains to the properties of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri.

The notification dated 18.03.1974 issued by the State Government under Section 3A of the OEA Act, 1951 in so far as point No. (ii) is concerned, is also quashed by this Court, to the extent, it applies to the lands and estate of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri.

We make it very clear that the striking down of the first part of the proviso to Section 2(oo) of the OEA Act, 1951 as mentioned above and quashing of the notification referred to supra will be prospective and this judgment shall not be applicable to the settled claim of the claimants hitherto under the provisions of the OEA Act of 1951 in so far as the lands of the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri are concerned.

In view of the disposal of appeals above-mentioned in favour of the Temple Managing Committee, C.A. Nos. @ SLP (C) Nos. 9167-9168 of 2010 (filed by Sri Raghav Das Math) and C.A. No. 9627 of 2010 (filed by Bauli Matha) are hereby dismissed.

No costs are awarded in these proceedings.

.....J. [V. GOPALA GOWDA]
J. [C. NAGAPPAN] New Delhi, December 16, 2015 ITEM NO.1A-For
 Judgment COURT NO.10 SECTION XIA S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS Civil
 Appeal No(s). 7729/2009 SRI JAGANNATH TEMPLE MNG. COMMITTEE Appellant(s) VERSUS SIDDHA MATH & ORS.
 Respondent(s) WITH C.A. Nos.14631-14632 of 2015 @ SLP(C) No. 9167-9168/2010 Date : 16/12/2015 These matters were
 called on for pronouncement of JUDGMENT today.

For Appellant(s) Mr. Swetaketu Mishra, Adv.

Mr. Sanjay R. Das, Adv.

Mr. V. K. Monga, Adv.

Mr. Shibashish Misra, Adv.

Mr. Radha Shyam Jena, Adv.

Mr. Vinoo Bhagat, Adv.

Mr. Rutwik Panda, Adv.

Ms. Anshu Malik, Adv.

Mr. A. Venayagam Balan, Adv.

For Respondent(s)	Mr. Rajiv S. Roy, Adv.
	Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick, Adv.
	Mr. Avrojoyoti Chatterjee, Adv.
	Mr. Sukumar, Adv.
	Mrs. Soma Mullick, Adv.
	Mr. Sebat Kumar Devria, Adv.
	Mr. Abhijit S. Roy, Adv.
	Mr. Satya Mitra, Adv.
	Mr. S. K. Verma, Adv.
	Mr. Atul Kumar, Adv.
CA 7730/09, 221/10	Mr. Vinoo Bhagat, Adv.

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and 3414/2010 Mr. Rutwik Panda, Adv.
Ms. Anshu Malik, Adv.

Mr. Kunal Verma, Adv.

Mr. Sibho Sankar Mishra, Adv.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.Gopala Gowda pronounced the judgment of the Bench comprising His Lordship and Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Nagappan.

Leave granted in SLP(C) Nos. 9167-9168 of 2010.

C.A. Nos.7729 of 2009, 7730 of 2009,142 of 2010, 221 of 2010, 2981 of 2010, 3414 of 2010,3415 of 2010 and 3446 of 2010 are allowed and C.A. Nos.14631-14632 of 2015 @ SLP(C) Nos. 9167-9168 of 2010 and C.A. No.9627 of 2010 are dismissed in terms of the Signed Reportable Judgment.

(VINOD KUMAR) (MALA KUMARI SHARMA)
COURT MASTER COURT MASTER
(Signed Reportable Judgment is placed on the file)

-
- [1] 1989 (1) Suppl.SCC 553
 - [2] AIR 1964 SC 1501
 - [3] AIR 1967 SC 256
 - [4] (2005) 8 SCC 534
 - [5] (2014) 4 SCC 434
 - [6] (1989) 1 SCC 101
 - [7] (1991) 4 SCC 139
 - [8] (2001) 6 SCC 356
 - [9] AIR 1966 SC 1332
 - [10] AIR 1976 SC 1569
 - [11] (2011) 12 SCC 695
 - [12] (1978) 4 SCC 16
 - [13] (2014) 8 SCC 319
 - [14] AIR 1953 SC 375
 - [15] AIR 1980 SC 2181
 - [16] (2014) 8 SCC 319
 - [17] (1961) 3 SCR 185
 - [18] 2012 (II) OLR 968
 - [19] (1998) 8 SCC 722
 - [20] AIR 1962 SC 1044

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Dibyaranjan Sahu
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Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

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Ex - ANNEXURE-R-17/18

MONTHLY ANALYSIS REPORT
(JUNE-2024)

ON

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

AT

OMC

**THE ODISHA MINING CORPORATION
LIMITED**
(A Gold Category State-PSU)

**Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Khordha**

Prepared by:-



VISIONTEK CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT. LTD.
(An Enviro Engineering Consulting Cell)

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Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

METHODOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION :

M/s Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. carried out the environmental monitoring for the **The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited** (A Gold Category State PSU) for the mines **Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine**.

Environmental monitoring was carried out at various locations inside the plant site. The Monitoring was carried out with respect to the qualities of Ambient Air Quality, Fugitive Emission, Ambient Noise , Work Zone Noise, Surface Water , Flow rate Measurement.

2.0 STUDY PERIOD:

The Study Was Conducted During Month of **JUNE-2024**.

3.0 METHODOLOGY:

The environmental monitoring was carried out as per the standard methodology of Bureau of Indian Standard (IS: 11255), American Public Health Association (APHA), & Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

4.0 SELECTION OF MONITORING LOCATIONS:

The location for Ambient Air Quality, Fugitive Emission, Ambient Noise, Work Zone Noise, Ground Water, Surface Water, Meteorological, Surface Water Runoff, and Flow rate measurement, Ground Water Level, Vehicular Emission, Personal Dust & Free Silica, and Soil has been selected by OMC representative

4.1 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY:

The ambient air quality (AAQ) of the study region was monitored at three locations selected within the premises. Ambient air quality (AAQ) in respect of Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm or PM_{10}), Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), Sulphur di-oxide (SO_2), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Respirable Dust Sampler (APM 460BL) of ENVIROTECH make, FPS (APM) of



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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

ENVIROTECH make, are used for monitoring of ambient air quality at all the identified locations. The sampling method was carried out as per the guidelines for planning IS: 5182 (part 14): 2000. And the analysis methods are outlined in the table as shown below:

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS METHOD

SL. NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1.	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm or PM_{10}), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Gravimetric method
2.	Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Gravimetric method
3.	Sulphur di-oxide (SO_2), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Improved west & Geake method
4.	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Jacob and Hochheiser Modified method
5.	Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/m^3	NDIR Spectroscopy method

4.1.1 MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SAMPLING STATIONS:

Details of the sampling locations are given below.

Field ID	Station	Co-ordinates
AAQMS-1	Plant Main Gate	20° 2' 40.6392" 85° 34' 54.7824"
AAQMS-2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir	20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708"

The Detailed Monthly Air Quality report is given in the **Annexure-1**.

4.2 FUGITIVE EMISSION:

The Fugitive emission of the study region was monitored at two locations selected within the plant premises. The parameters monitored were Suspended Particulate Matter using Respirable Dust Sampler. Sampling was done as per guidelines of Bureau of Indian Standard. And the analysis methods are outlined in the table as shown below:

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

FUGITIVE EMISSION ANALYSIS METHOD

SL. NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1.	Suspended Particulate Matter	Gravimetric Method

4.2.1 FUGITIVE EMISSION SAMPLING STATIONS:

Detail of the sampling location is given below.

Field ID	Station	Co-ordinates
F-1	Quarry-2	20° 2' 38.4252" 85° 34' 57.2952"
F-2	Quarry-4	20° 2' 41.9496" 85° 34' 58.2636"

The Detailed Fugitive Emission Report is given in the **Annexure-2**.

4.3 NOISE LEVEL MONITORING:

Noise Levels were recorded by Digital Sound Level Meter of LUTRON make at four locations within the plant premises. Monitoring was carried out once in a month at each location during the study period for day time and night time. According to CPCB (Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) rules, 2000 day time is considered from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm and night time is considered from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am. Locations of Noise level monitoring stations are as follows:

4.3.1 WORK ZONE NOISE LEVEL SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinates
N-1	Quarry-4	20° 2' 41.7192" 85° 34' 58.2564"
N-2	Quarry-2	20° 2' 37.9428" 85° 34' 59.2932"

The Detailed Work Zone Noise Measurement Data is given in **Annexure-3**.

4.3.2 AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinates
N-1	Plant Main Gate	20° 2' 40.6392" 85° 34' 54.7824"
N-2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir	20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708"

The Detailed Ambient Noise Measurement Data is given in **Annexure-4**.



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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

4.4 WATER QUALITY:

Water quality monitoring was carried out at fourteen waste water locations. Samples were collected manually during study period. Considering several possibilities of interference the poly tetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) sample bottles were used. These bottles were sterilized properly before being used for water sample collection.

The methodology for sample collection, preservation and analysis was as per Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 23RD Edition 2017, APHA.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS METHOD

SL.NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1	Suspended Solids	Gravimetric
2	Oil & Grease	Solvent extraction method
3	Copper (as Cu)	AAS Method
4	Iron (as Fe)	Phenanthroline Spectrophotometric
5	Free available Chlorine	Titrimetric
6	Zinc (as Zn)	AAS Method
7	Chromium (Total)	AAS Method
8	Phosphate as PO ₄	Molybdate Method
9	pH Value	Potentiometric Method
10	Fluoride (as F)	Fluoride Ion Meter
11	Total Dissolved Solids	Gravimetric
12	BOD (3) days at 27°C	Bottle Incubation for 3 days at 27°C
13	Chemical Oxygen Demand	Open Reflux method

4.4.1 SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Detail of the sampling location is given below:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinate
SW-1	Pond Near to Kanchilo Village	20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312"
SW-2	Pond Near to Main gate	20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632"

The Detailed Surface Water Analysis Report is given in the Annexure-5.

4.4.2 GROUND WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Detail of the sampling location is given below:

Field ID	Location ID
GW-1	Bore well Within the plant premises
GW-2	Bore well at Kanchilo Village

The Detailed Surface Water Analysis Report is given in the Annexure-6

4.5 FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT :

Flow rate measurements have been done by Water flow Meter. Locations of Flow rate Measurement monitoring stations are as follows:

4.5.1 FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinate
FR-1	Pond Near to Kanchilo Village	20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312"
FR-2	Pond Near to Main gate	20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632"

The Detailed Flow rate Measurement is given in Annexure-7.

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Environmental Monitoring Report

4.6 GROUND WATER LEVEL :

Ground Water level measurements have been measured by Piezeometer . Locations of Flow rate Measurement monitoring stations are as follows:

4.5.1 GROUND WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID
GWL-1	Bore well Within the plant premises
GWL-2	Borewell at Kanchilo Village

The Detailed Ground Water Level Measurement is given in **Annexure-8**.

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-1

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING
REPORT

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- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services

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 Environment Lab
 Food Lab
 Material Lab
 Soil Lab
 Mineral Lab
 &
 Microbiology Lab

Ref: ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05042

Date: 05.07.2024

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT JUNE-2024

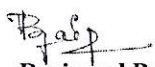

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	AAQ-1- Plant Main gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')
Monitoring Instruments:	:	RDS (APM 460 BL), FPS (APM 550) Envirotech, CO Analyzer
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Date	PARAMETERS				
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO _x (µg/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)
03.06.2024	55.6	28.5	17.6	20.2	0.50
06.06.2024	57.1	29.4	18.3	20.5	0.48
10.06.2024	58.3	30.2	18.1	21.3	0.49
13.06.2024	56.2	31.5	17.9	20.8	0.51
17.06.2024	54.6	28.4	18.3	19.6	0.47
20.06.2024	54.2	29.3	17.9	18.2	0.46
24.06.2024	54.1	28.4	16.5	19.4	0.48
27.06.2024	53.9	28.5	18.1	20.1	0.45
Averages	55.5	29.3	17.8	20.0	0.48
NAAQ Standard	100.00 (24 hours)	60.00 (24 hours)	80.00 (24hours)	80.00 (24hour)	4.0 (1hour)
Testing method	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-23) RA2019	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-24) RA2019	Improved West and Geake method ISO 5182 (Part-2) RA 2017	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) ISO 5182 (Part-6) RA 2012	NDIR Spectroscopy ISO 5182(Part 10) RA2009

Note: BDL Value SO₂ <4 µg/m³, NO₂ <9 µg/m³, CO <0.1 mg/m³

TERMS AND CONDITION: -

1. The Test result is relevant only to the item tested.
2. This report shall not be reproduced in full or part without written approval of Visiontek consultancy services. (P) Ltd
3. The laboratory is not responsible for the authenticity of photocopied test report.
4. The test item will not be retained for more than 15 days from the date of issue of test report except in case as required by applicable regulations.
5. The laboratory's responsibility under this report is limited to; proven willful negligence.
6. Decision rule applied whenever the requirements/specification provided by customers/standard requirement.

Reviewed By: 


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D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

Approved By: 




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- Public Health Engineering

- Mine Planning & Design
- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services

Laboratory Services
Environment Lab
Food Lab
Material Lab
Soil Lab
Mineral Lab
&
Microbiology Lab

Ref: ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05043

Date: 05.07.2024

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT JUNE-2024

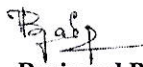

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	AAQ-2- Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708")
Monitoring Instruments:	:	RDS (APM 460 BL), FPS (APM 550) Envirotech, CO Analyzer
Sample Collected By	:	VC SPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Date	PARAMETERS				
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO _x (µg/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)
03.06.2024	50.4	26.8	13.6	18.2	0.46
06.06.2024	51.8	27.2	13.2	17.1	0.44
10.06.2024	50.9	26.3	14.1	19.3	0.48
13.06.2024	53.2	28.5	13.7	17.5	0.43
17.06.2024	52.2	27.4	13.8	17.6	0.44
20.06.2024	50.6	26.3	14.2	18.5	0.47
24.06.2024	49.3	25.8	13.3	17.5	0.45
27.06.2024	47.5	26.7	12.4	16.8	0.43
AVERAGE	50.7	26.9	13.5	17.8	0.45
NAAQ Standard	100.00 (24 hours)	60.00 (24 hours)	80.00 (24hours)	80.00 (24hour)	4.0 (1hour)
Testing method	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-23) RA2019	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-24) RA2019	Improved West and Geake method ISO 5182 (Part-2) RA 2017	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) ISO 5182 (Part-6) RA 2012	NDIR Spectroscopy ISO 5182(Part 10) RA2009

Note: BDL Value SO₂ <4 µg/m³, NO₂ <9 µg/m³, CO <0.1 mg/m³

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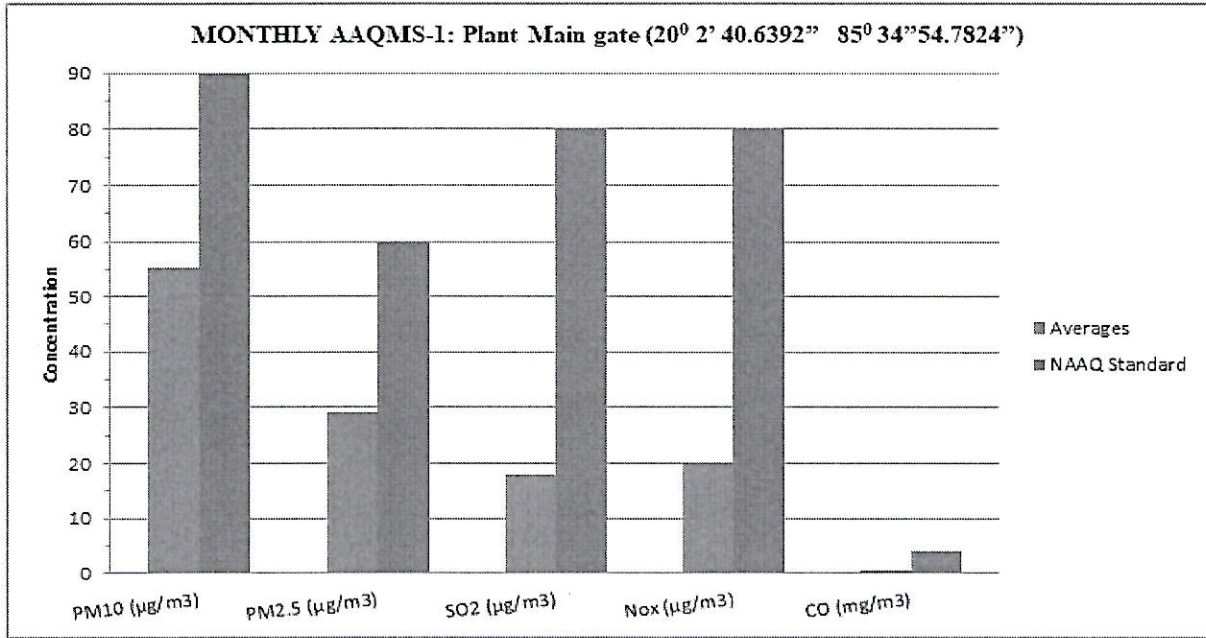
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FIG-1:- Monthly AAQ, Location- AAQ-1- Plant Main gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')



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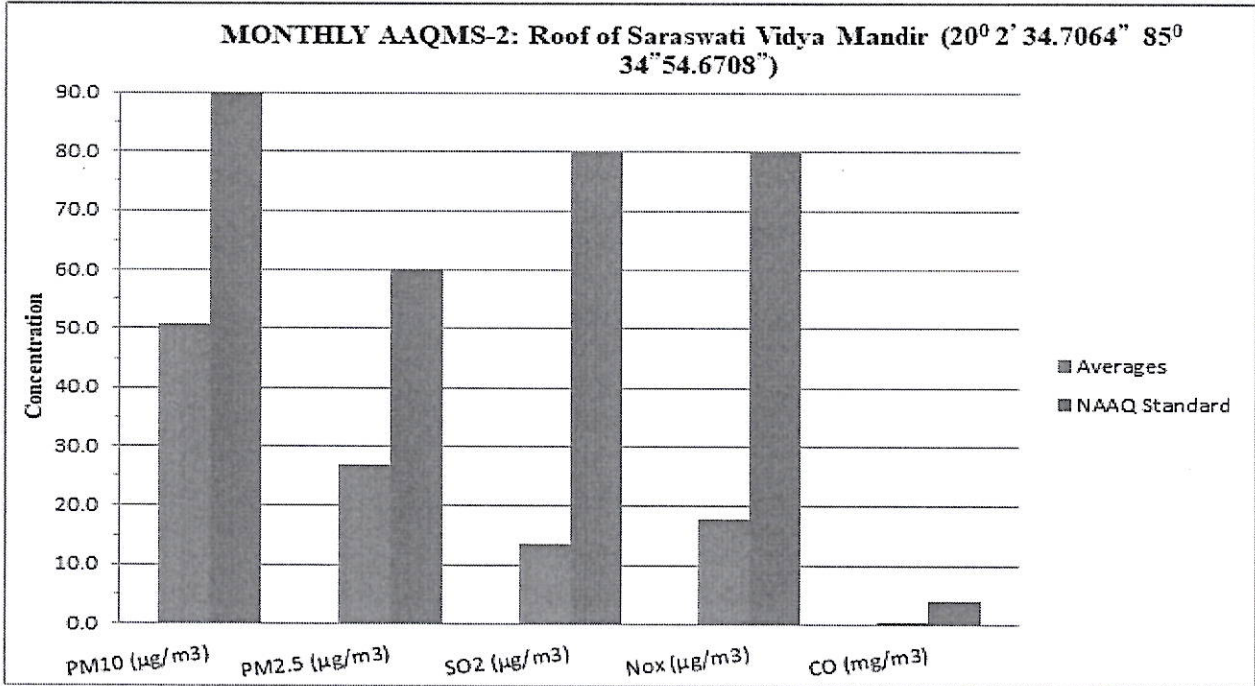
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FIG-2:- Monthly AAQ, Location- AAQ-2- Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20°2' 34.7064'' 85°34''54.6708'')



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*The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine*

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-2

FUGITIVE EMISSION MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05044

Date : 05.07.2024

FUGITIVE EMISSION MONITORING REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Monitoring Instruments	:	RDS (APM 460 BL)
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Monitoring Date	Sampling Location	Parameter
		SPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
24.06.2024	F-1: Quarry-2 (20° 2' 38.4252'' 85° 34' 57.2952'')	528
24.06.2024	F-2: Quarry-4 (20° 2' 41.9496' 85° 34' 58.2636'')	504
MoEF & CC Notification GSR 809(E) DT 04.10.2010		1200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Testing Method		Gravimetric Method

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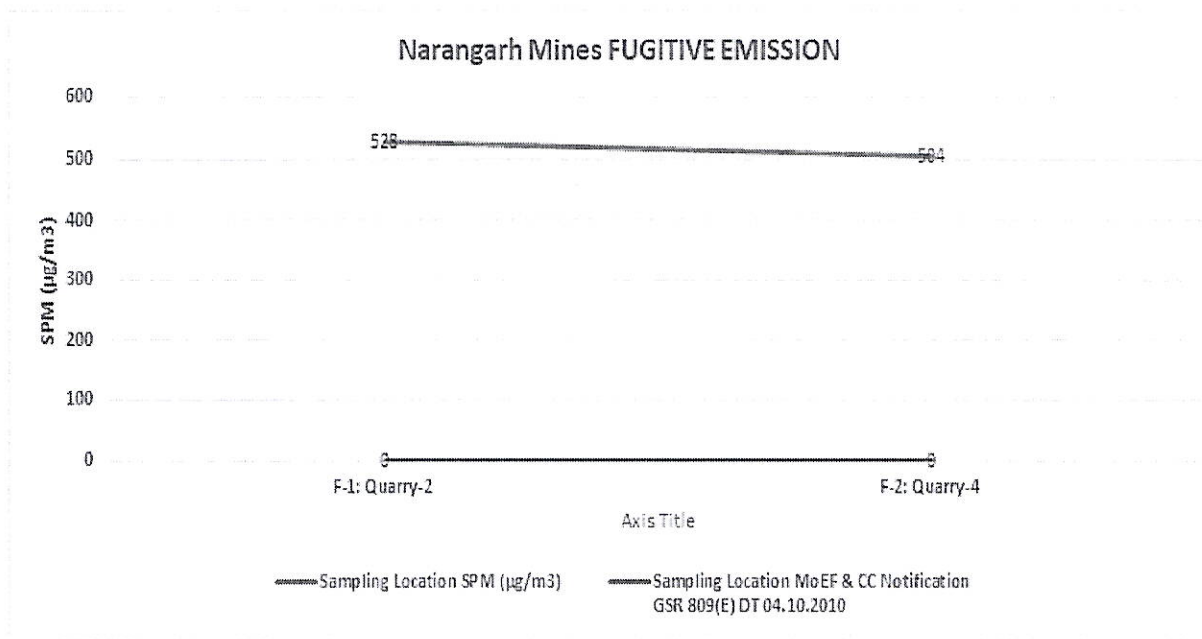
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FIG-3:- Fugitive Emission



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D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.


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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-3

WORK ZONE NOISE MONITORING REPORT

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 - &
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Ref : ENVLAB24-25/TR-05045

Date : 05.07.2024

WORK ZONE-NOISE MONITORING REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sample Type	Work Zone Noise
Date of Monitoring	14.06.2024

SL. No.	LOCATION	Noise Level in dB(A)	
		Day Times (dBA)	Night Time (dBA)
1	Quarry-4 (20° 2' 41.7192" 85° 34' 58.2564")	70.2	54.6
2	Quarry-2 (20° 2' 37.9428" 85° 34' 59.2932")	68.6	52.7
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS		Day time (in dBA)	Night time (in dBA)
i	Industrial	75.0	70.0
ii	Commercial	65.0	55.0
iii	Residential	55.0	45.0
iv	Sensitive	50.0	40.0

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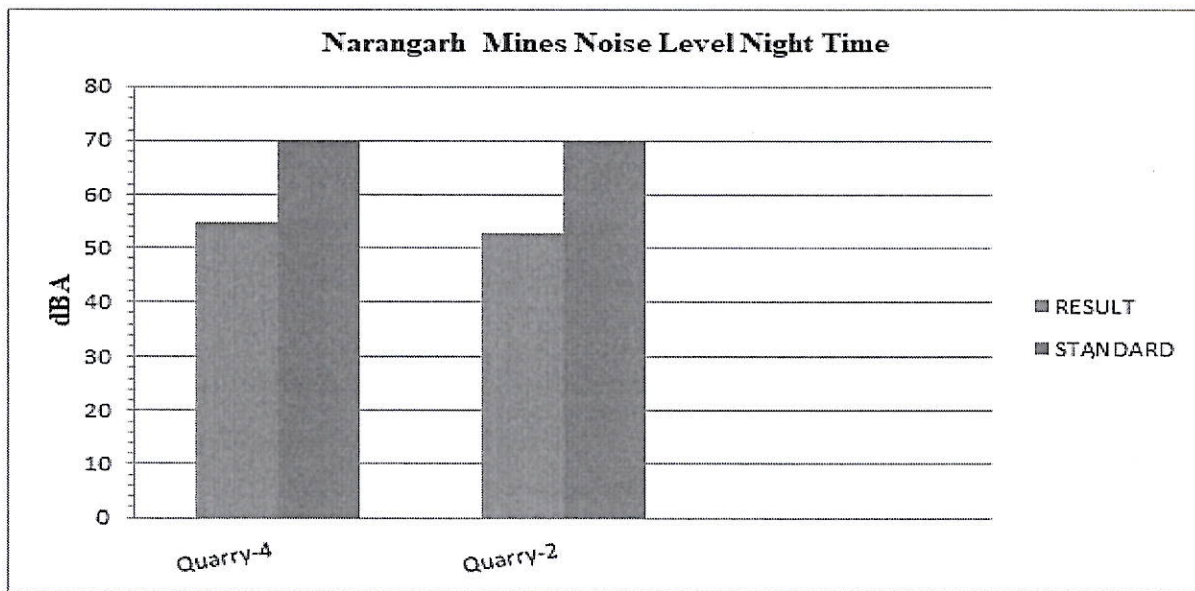
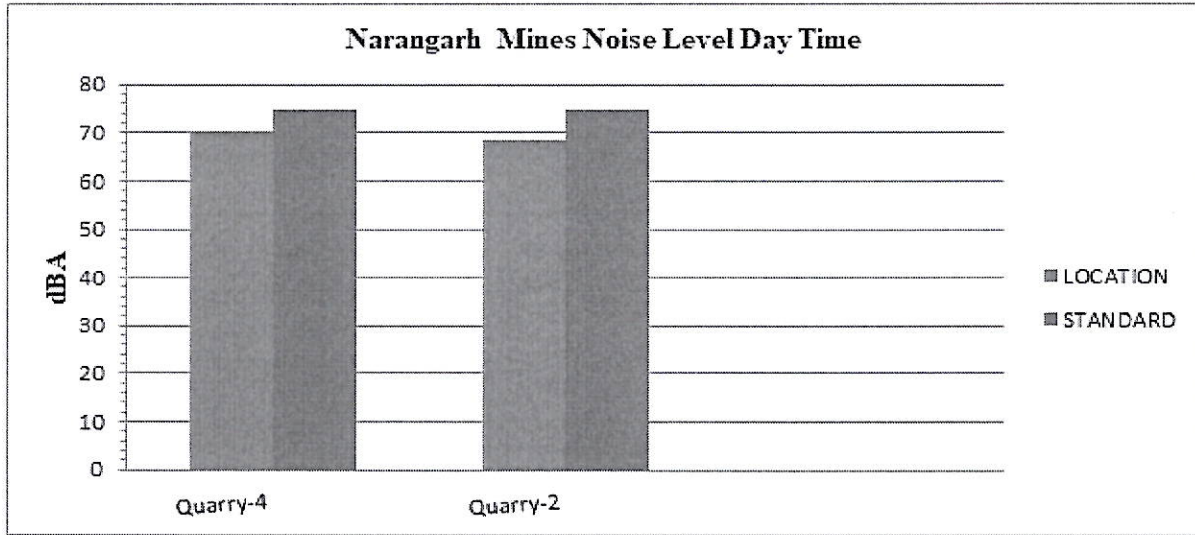
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FIG-4:- Workzone Noise Monitoring Day Time & Night Time;



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Asst. Manager (Mining)
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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-4

AMBIENT ZONE NOISE MONITORING REPORT

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Dibhramanjari Sahu
D. Sahu
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Date : 05.07.2024

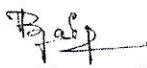

AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sample Type	Ambient Noise Level
Date of Monitoring	14.06.2024

SL. No.	LOCATION	Noise Level in dB(A)	
		Day Times (dBA)	Night Time (dBA)
1.	Plant Main Gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')	64.5	58.6
2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20° 2' 34.7064'' 85° 34' 54.6708'')	42.3	38.5
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS		Day time (in dBA)	Night time (in dBA)
i	Industrial	75.0	70.0
ii	Commercial	65.0	55.0
iii	Residential	55.0	45.0
iv	Sensitive	50.0	40.0

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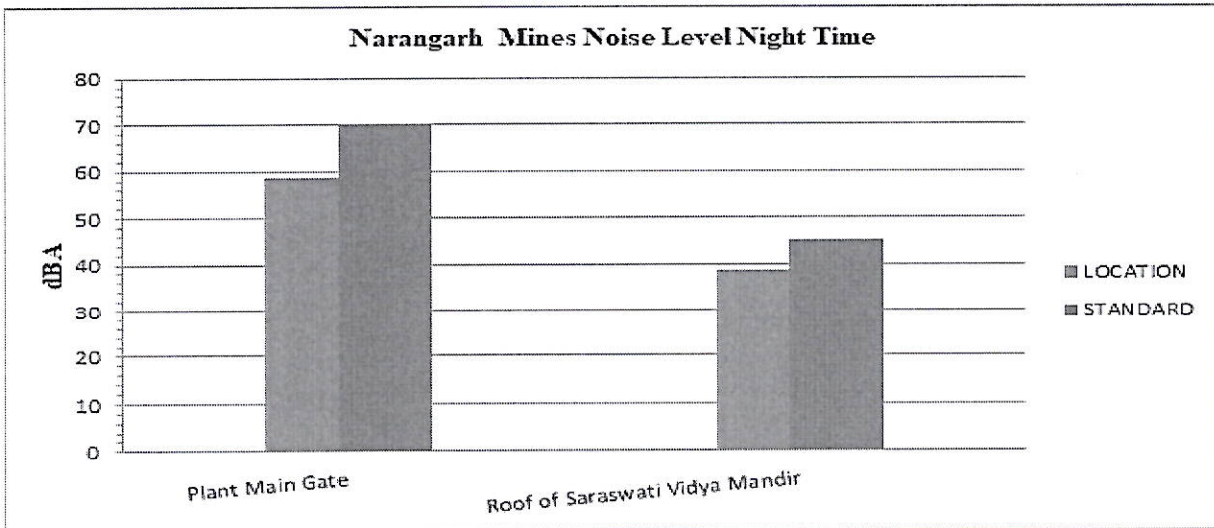
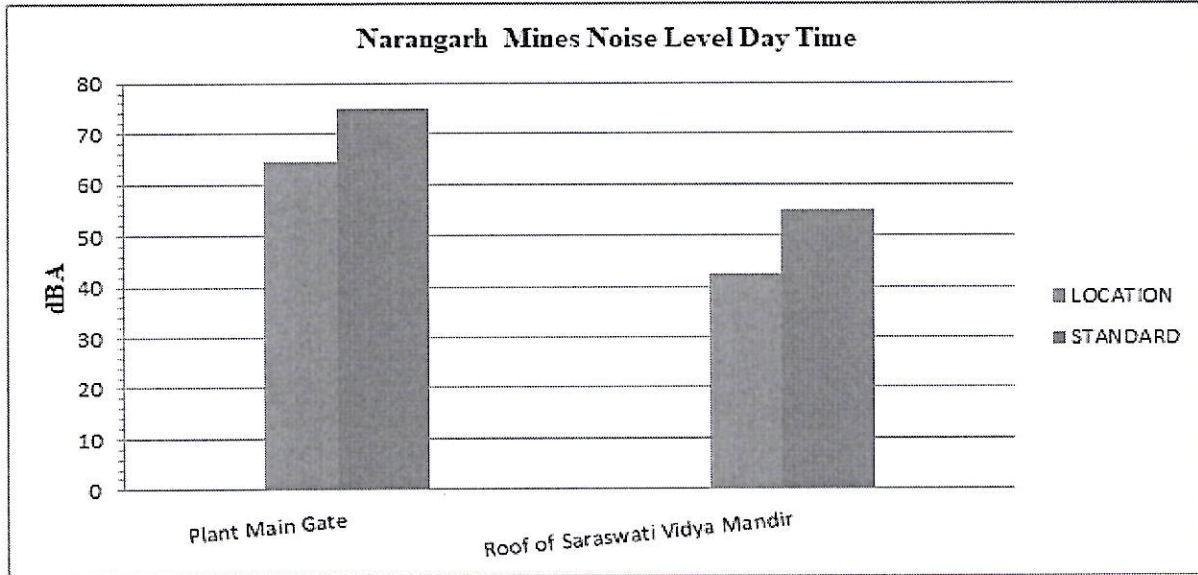
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FIG-5:- Ambient Noise Monitoring Day Time & Night Time



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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-5

SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05047

Date : 05.07.2024

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	SWQ-1: Pond Near to Kanchilo Village (20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312")
	:	SWQ-2: Pond Near to Main Gate (20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632")
Date of Sampling	:	20.06.2024
Date of Analysis	:	21.06.2024 TO 27.06.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

Sl. No.	Parameter	Testing Methods	Unit	Standards as per IS-2296:1992 Class-'C'	Analysis Results	
					SW-1	SW-2
1	Colour	Visual Comparison Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 2120 B, C	Hazen	300	<10	<5
2	Odour	Threshold Odour Test APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 :2150 B	--	--	Odorless	Odorless
3	Total Suspended Solids as TSS	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 :2540 D	mg/l	--	42.9	45.4
4	Temperature	By Thermometer APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 :2550 B	°C	--	26.3	27.1
5	pH at 25°C	pH Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 4500H+ B	--	6.0-9.0	7.31	7.35
6	Dissolved Oxygen (min)	Modified Winkler Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 4500 O- C	mg/l	4.0	4.2	4.8
7	Turbidity	Nephelometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 2130 B	NTU	--	4.9	5.3
8	Chloride (max)	Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 4500Cl- B	mg/l	600	33.5	36.1
9	Total Dissolved Solids	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 2540 C	mg/l	1500	322	348
10	Oil & Grease (max)	Gravimetric Method (Solvent Extraction) APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017:5520-B	mg/l	--	BDL (<5.0)	BDL (<5.0)
11	Total Residual Chlorine as RFC	Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 : 4500Cl ₂ B	mg/l	--	ND	ND
12	Ammonical Nitrogen	Distillation Followed by titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 : 4500 NH ₃ F	mg/l	--	0.014	0.018
13	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Distillation Followed by titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 : 4500 N _{ORG} B	mg/l	--	1.6	2
14	Free Ammonia	By Calculation	mg/l	--	0.012	0.015
15	Total Hardness	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 : 2340 C	mg/l	--	164	176
16	Calcium as Ca	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 : 3500Ca B	mg/l	--	32.8	34.1
17	Magnesium as Mg	Calculation Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 : 3500Mg B	mg/l	--	19.9	22.1
18	Anionic Detergents as MBAS	APHA 23 RD Edition 5540 C , 2017	mg/l	1	ND	ND
19	BOD (3) days at 27°C (max)	Oxygen Depletion Method IS 3025(P-44) : 1993 RA 2003	mg/l	3.0	2.6	3.0
20	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Open Reflux Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 5220 C	mg/l	--	9.8	12.4
21	Arsenic as As	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 3114 B	mg/l	0.2	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
22	Lead as Pb	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017 3111 B	mg/l	0.1	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
23	Cadmium as Cd (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 3111 B	mg/l	0.01	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
24	Hexa Chromium as Cr ⁺⁶	Diphenyl Carbazide Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 3500Cr B	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
25	Copper as Cu (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 3111 B	mg/l	1.5	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
26	Zinc as Zn(max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.,2017: 3111 B	mg/l	15	BDL (<0.03)	BDL (<0.03)
27	Selenium as Se (max)	By AAS Method	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.001)	BDL (<0.001)

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		APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3500 Se C			(<0.001)	
28	Cyanide as CN (max)	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 CN ⁻ C,D	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
29	Fluoride as F (max)	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500F- C	mg/l	1.5	0.18	0.21
30	Sulphates (SO ₄) (max)	Turbidimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 SO ₄ ²⁻ E	mg/l	400	4.4	5.1
31	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH (max)	Chloroform extraction by Colorimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 5530 B,D	mg/l	0.005	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
32	Iron as Fe (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3111 B	mg/l	50	1.1	1.3
33	Nitrate as NO ₃ (max)	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	mg/l	50	0.29	0.35
34	Alkalinity	Titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:2320 B	mg/l	-	88	92
35	Total Coli form	By Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 9221 B	MPN/ 100 ml	5000	210	260
36	Nitrate Nitrogen as NO ₃ -N	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	mg/l	50	1.5	2.2
37	Dissolved Phosphate as PO ₄	Stannous Chloride Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:4500 P D	mg/l	--	0.2	0.23
38	Sulphide as S ²⁻	By Iodometric Method APHA 23 rd Edition 4500 -S ²⁻ .D; 2017	mg/l	--	ND	ND
39	Bioassay Test	APHA 23 rd Edition 6582 (P-2) 2001	%	--	91%	93%
40	Vanadium as V	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	mg/l	--	BDL (<0.2)	BDL (<0.2)
41	Mercury as Hg	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3500 Hg	mg/l	--	BDL(<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
42	Total Chromium as Cr-Total	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	mg/l	--	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)

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Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



Approved By: P. Pati



The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-6

GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05050

Date : 05.07.2024

GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mines
Sampling Location	:	GWQ-1: Bore well within the plant premises GWQ-2: Bore well at Kanchilo Village
Date of Sampling	:	20.06.2024
Date of Analysis	:	21.06.2024 TO 27.06.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Testing Methods	Standard as per IS:10500 Amend on 2015 & 2018		Analysis Results	
				Acceptable Limit	Permissible Limit	GW-1	GW-2
Essential Characteristics							
1	Colour	Hazen	Visual Comparison Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2120 B, C	5	15	<5	<5
2	Odour	--	Threshold Odour Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2150 B	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Taste	--	Flavor Threshold Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2160 C	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Turbidity	NTU	Nephelometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2130 B	1	5	1.2	1.5
5	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	Conductivity Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2510 B	--	--	346	372
6	pH at 25°C	--	pH Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500H* B	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation	7.09	7.15
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/l	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2340 C	200	600	148	150
8	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3111, B	1.0	No Relaxation	0.94	1.02
9	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/l	Argentometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl* B	250	1000	30.9	32.2
10	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/l	Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl, B	0.2	1	ND (<1)	ND (<1)
Desirable Characteristics							
11	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2540 C	500	2000	186	210
12	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Ca B	75	200	32.2	30.7
13	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	Calculation Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Mg B	30	100	16.4	17.8
14	Copper as Cu	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	0.05	1.5	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
15	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	Persulfate Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500Mn B	0.1	0.3	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
16	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	Turbidimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 SO ₄ ²⁻ E	200	400	5.6	6.2
17	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/l	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	45	No Relaxation	4.2	4.6
18	Fluoride as F	mg/l	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500F* C	1.0	1.5	0.16	0.21
19	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH	mg/l	Chloroform extraction by Colorimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 5530 B,D	0.001	0.002	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
20	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3112 B	0.001	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
21	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	0.003	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
22	Selenium as Se	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500 Se C	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.001)	BDL (<0.001)
23	Arsenic as As	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3114 B	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method	0.05	No Relaxation	BDL	BDL

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			APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 CN: C,D			(<0.01)	(<0.01)
25	Lead as Pb	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
26	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3111 B	5	15	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
27	Hexavalent Chromium as Cr ⁶⁺	mg/l	By Diphenyl Carbazide Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3500 Cr B	--	--	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
28	Alkalinity	mg/l	Titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:2320 B	200	600	89	92
29	Aluminium as Al	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3111 D	0.03	0.2	BDL (<0.1)	BDL (<0.1)
30	Boron as B	mg/l	Curcumin Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500B, B	0.5	2.4	BDL (<0.1)	BDL (<0.1)
31	Barium as Ba	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	0.7	No relaxation	BDL (<0.5)	BDL (<0.5)
32	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	0.07	No relaxation	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
33	Nickel as Ni	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	0.02	No relaxation	BDL (<0.03)	BDL (<0.03)
34	Sulphide as S ²⁻	mg/l	By Iodometric Method APHA 23 rd Edition 4500 -S ²⁻ .D; 2017	0.05	No relaxation	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
35	Poly aromatic Hydrocarbon as PAH	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6440 B; 2017	0.0001	No relaxation	BDL (<0.0001)	BDL (<0.0001)
36	Pesticide	µg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6630 C; 2017	--	-	Absent	Absent
37	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6431 B; 2017	0.0005	No relaxation	BDL (<0.0005)	BDL (<0.0005)
38	Trihalo methanes (Chloroform)	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6232 C; 2017	0.2	No relaxation	BDL (<0.2)	BDL (<0.2)
39	Mineral Oil	mg/l	IS 3025 (P-39): 1991	0.5	No relaxation	BDL (<0.5)	BDL (<0.5)
40	Anionic Detergents	mg/l	APHA 23rd Edition 5540 C , 2017	0.2	1.0	ND	ND
41	Total Coliform	MPN/ 100 ML	By Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 9221 B	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	---	Not Detected	Not Detected

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D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

approved By: *P. Patil*



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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-7

FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT REPORT

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● Public Health Engineering

● Mine Planning & Design
● Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
● Waste Management Services

Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05048

Date : 05.07.2024

FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Date of Sampling	:	20.06.2027
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

SL.No.	Location	Unit	Result
1.	FR-1 : Pond Near to Kanchilo Village (20° 2' 31.5528'' 85° 34' 24.9312'')	m/s	4.1
2.	FR-2: Pond Near to Main gate (20° 2' 43.1232'' 85° 34' 55.9632'')	m/s	3.9

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Reviewed By: *P. Patil*



Approved By: *P. Patil*



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D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
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Annexure-8

GROUND WATER LEVEL ANALYSIS REPORT

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- Microbiology Lab

Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-05049

Date : 05.07.2024

GROUND WATER LEVEL ANALYSIS REPORT JUNE-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Date of Sampling	20.06.2024
Sample Collected By	VC SPL representative in presence of Client's representative

SL.No.	Date of Monitoring	Monitoring Location	Result, mtr
1	20.06.2024	Bore well Within the plant premises	4.4
2	20.06.2024	Borewell at Kanchilo Village	4.1

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Approved By: P. Pati

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Asst. Manager (Mining)

Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

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MONTHLY ANALYSIS REPORT (JULY-2024)

ON
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

AT

OMC

**THE ODISHA MINING CORPORATION
LIMITED**
(A Gold Category State-PSU)

Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Khordha

Prepared by:-



VISIONTEK CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT. LTD.
(An Enviro Engineering Consulting Cell)

Plot No.-M22&M23, Chandaka Industrial Estate, Patia
Bhubaneswar-751024, Odisha

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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

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Environmental Monitoring Report

METHODOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION :

M/s Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. carried out the environmental monitoring for the **The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited** (A Gold Category State PSU) for the mines **Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine**.

Environmental monitoring was carried out at various locations inside the plant site. The Monitoring was carried out with respect to the qualities of Ambient Air Quality, Fugitive Emission, Ambient Noise , Work Zone Noise, Surface Water , Flow rate Measurement.

2.0 STUDY PERIOD:

The Study Was Conducted During Month of **JULY-2024**.

3.0 METHODOLOGY:

The environmental monitoring was carried out as per the standard methodology of Bureau of Indian Standard (IS: 11255), American Public Health Association (APHA), & Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

4.0 SELECTION OF MONITORING LOCATIONS:

The location for Ambient Air Quality, Fugitive Emission, Ambient Noise, Work Zone Noise, Ground Water, Surface Water, Meteorological, Surface Water Runoff, and Flow rate measurement, Ground Water Level, Vehicular Emission, Personal Dust & Free Silica, and Soil has been selected by OMC representative

4.1 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY:

The ambient air quality (AAQ) of the study region was monitored at three locations selected within the premises. Ambient air quality (AAQ) in respect of Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm or PM_{10}), Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), Sulphur di-oxide (SO_2), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO),. Respirable Dust Sampler (APM 460BL) of ENVIROTECH make, FPS (APM) of



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Environmental Monitoring Report

ENVIROTECH make, are used for monitoring of ambient air quality at all the identified locations. The sampling method was carried out as per the guidelines for planning IS: 5182 (part 14): 2000. And the analysis methods are outlined in the table as shown below:

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS METHOD

SL. NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1.	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm or PM_{10}), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Gravimetric method
2.	Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Gravimetric method
3.	Sulphur di-oxide (SO_2), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Improved west & Geake method
4.	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Jacob and Hochheiser Modified method
5.	Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/m^3	NDIR Spectroscopy method

4.1.1 MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SAMPLING STATIONS:

Details of the sampling locations are given below.

Field ID	Station	Co-ordinates
AAQMS-1	Plant Main Gate	20° 2' 40.6392" 85° 34' 54.7824"
AAQMS-2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir	20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708"

The Detailed Monthly Air Quality report is given in the **Annexure-1**.

4.2 FUGITIVE EMISSION:

The Fugitive emission of the study region was monitored at two locations selected within the plant premises. The parameters monitored were Suspended Particulate Matter using Respirable Dust Sampler. Sampling was done as per guidelines of Bureau of Indian Standard. And the analysis methods are outlined in the table as shown below:

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 Asst. Manager (Mining)
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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

FUGITIVE EMISSION ANALYSIS METHOD

SL. NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1.	Suspended Particulate Matter	Gravimetric Method

4.2.1 FUGITIVE EMISSION SAMPLING STATIONS:

Detail of the sampling location is given below.

Field ID	Station	Co-ordinates
F-1	Quarry-2	20° 2' 38.4252" 85° 34' 57.2952"
F-2	Quarry-4	20° 2' 41.9496' 85° 34' 58.2636"

The Detailed Fugitive Emission Report is given in the **Annexure-2**.

4.3 NOISE LEVEL MONITORING:

Noise Levels were recorded by Digital Sound Level Meter of LUTRON make at four locations within the plant premises. Monitoring was carried out once in a month at each location during the study period for day time and night time. According to CPCB (Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) rules, 2000 day time is considered from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm and night time is considered from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am. Locations of Noise level monitoring stations are as follows:

4.3.1 WORK ZONE NOISE LEVEL SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinates
N-1	Quarry-4	20° 2' 41.7192" 85° 34' 58.2564"
N-2	Quarry-2	20° 2' 37.9428" 85° 34' 59.2932"

The Detailed Work Zone Noise Measurement Data is given in **Annexure-3**.

4.3.2 AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinates
N-1	Plant Main Gate	20° 2' 40.6392" 85° 34' 54.7824"
N-2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir	20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708"

The Detailed Ambient Noise Measurement Data is given in **Annexure-4**.

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

4.4 WATER QUALITY:

Water quality monitoring was carried out at fourteen waste water locations. Samples were collected manually during study period. Considering several possibilities of interference the poly tetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) sample bottles were used. These bottles were sterilized properly before being used for water sample collection.

The methodology for sample collection, preservation and analysis was as per Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 23RD Edition 2017, APHA.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS METHOD

SL.NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1	Suspended Solids	Gravimetric
2	Oil & Grease	Solvent extraction method
3	Copper (as Cu)	AAS Method
4	Iron (as Fe)	Phenanthroline Spectrophotometric
5	Free available Chlorine	Titrimetric
6	Zinc (as Zn)	AAS Method
7	Chromium (Total)	AAS Method
8	Phosphate as PO ₄	Molybdate Method
9	pH Value	Potentiometric Method
10	Fluoride (as F)	Fluoride Ion Meter
11	Total Dissolved Solids	Gravimetric
12	BOD (3) days at 27°C	Bottle Incubation for 3 days at 27°C
13	Chemical Oxygen Demand	Open Reflux method

4.4.1 SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Detail of the sampling location is given below:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinate
SW-1	Pond Near to Kanchilo Village	20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312"
SW-2	Pond Near to Main gate	20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632"

The Detailed Surface Water Analysis Report is given in the Annexure-5.

4.4.2 GROUND WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Detail of the sampling location is given below:

Field ID	Location ID
GW-1	Bore well Within the plant premises
GW-2	Bore well at Kanchilo Village

The Detailed Surface Water Analysis Report is given in the Annexure-6

4.5 FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT :

Flow rate measurements have been done by Water flow Meter. Locations of Flow rate Measurement monitoring stations are as follows:

4.5.1 FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinate
FR-1	Pond Near to Kanchilo Village	20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312"
FR-2	Pond Near to Main gate	20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632"

The Detailed Flow rate Measurement is given in Annexure-7.

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

4.6 GROUND WATER LEVEL :

Ground Water level measurements have been measured by Piezeometer . Locations of Flow rate Measurement monitoring stations are as follows:

4.5.1 GROUND WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID
GWL-1	Bore well Within the plant premises
GWL-2	Borewell at Kanchilo Village

The Detailed Ground Water Level Measurement is given in **Annexure-8**.

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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-1

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING
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Ref: ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08163

Date: 05.08.2024

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	AAQ-1- Plant Main gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')
Monitoring Instruments:	:	RDS (APM 460 BL), FPS (APM 550) Envirotech, CO Analyzer
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Date	PARAMETERS				
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)
04.07.2024	46.7	25.2	17.2	19.2	0.45
08.07.2024	47.8	24.6	16.2	17.5	0.42
11.07.2024	46.4	21.8	17.2	19.5	0.43
15.07.2024	46.1	22.6	17.1	18.4	0.44
18.07.2024	40.3	20.8	16.9	17.6	0.42
22.07.2024	44.6	21.3	17.3	17.8	0.41
25.07.2024	45.5	22.6	16.2	18.2	0.40
29.07.2024	48.1	23.1	16.9	17.3	0.42
Averages	45.7	22.8	16.9	18.2	0.42
NAAQ Standard	100.00 (24 hours)	60.00 (24 hours)	80.00 (24hours)	80.00 (24hour)	4.0 (1hour)
Testing method	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-23) RA2019	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-24) RA2019	Improved West and Geake method ISO 5182 (Part-2) RA 2017	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) ISO 5182 (Part-6) RA 2012	NDIR Spectroscopy ISO 5182(Part 10) RA2009

Note: BDL Value SO₂ <4 µg/m³, NO₂ <9 µg/m³, CO <0.1 mg/m³

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Ref: ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08164

Date: 05.08.2024

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT JULY-2024

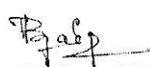

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	AAQ-2- Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708")
Monitoring Instruments:	:	RDS (APM 460 BL), FPS (APM 550) Envirotech, CO Analyzer
Sample Collected By	:	VC SPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Date	PARAMETERS				
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)
04.07.2024	42.5	20.5	12.4	16.1	0.41
08.07.2024	40.9	20.8	11.9	14.2	0.40
11.07.2024	43.1	22.1	12.2	16.3	0.39
15.07.2024	40.6	21.6	12.1	15.9	0.41
18.07.2024	40.1	21.3	11.6	15.2	0.42
22.07.2024	41.9	20.4	11.7	14.6	0.41
25.07.2024	43.2	20.2	12.2	14.9	0.42
29.07.2024	44.1	21.7	11.4	15.2	0.40
AVERAGE	42.1	21.1	11.9	15.3	0.41
NAAQ Standard	100.00 (24 hours)	60.00 (24 hours)	80.00 (24hours)	80.00 (24hour)	4.0 (1hour)
Testing method	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-23) RA2019	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-24) RA2019	Improved West and Geake method ISO 5182 (Part-2) RA 2017	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) ISO 5182 (Part-6) RA 2012	NDIR Spectroscopy ISO 5182(Part 10) RA2009

Note: BDL Value SO₂ <4 µg/m³, NO₂ <9 µg/m³, CO <0.1 mg/m³

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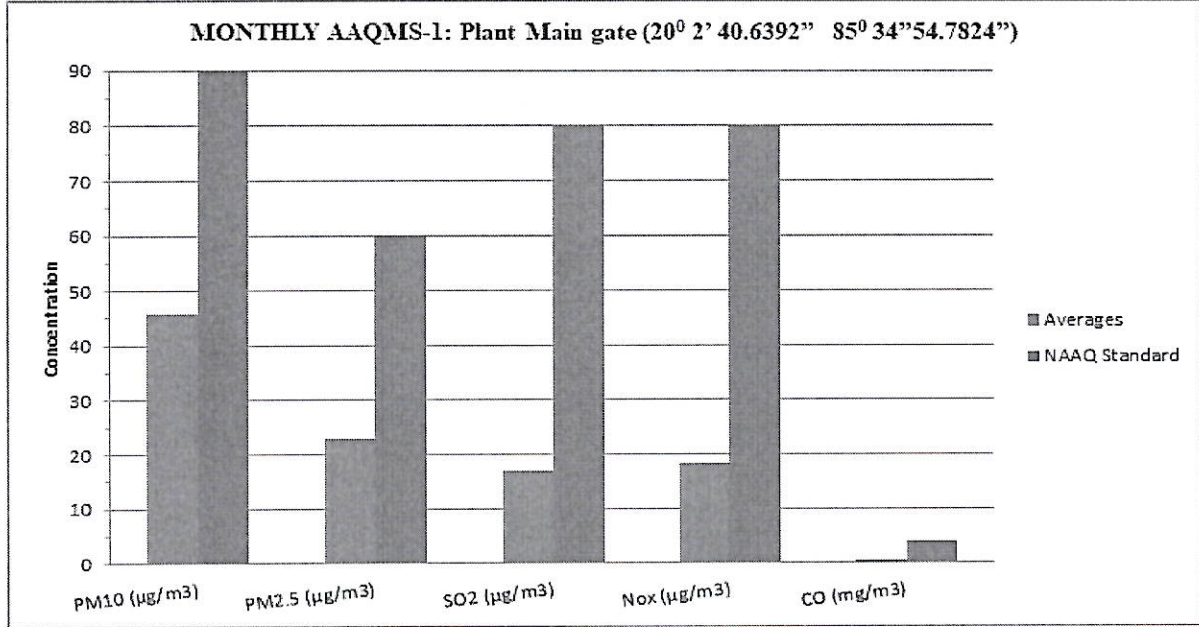
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FIG-1:- Monthly AAQ, Location- AAQ-1- Plant Main gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')



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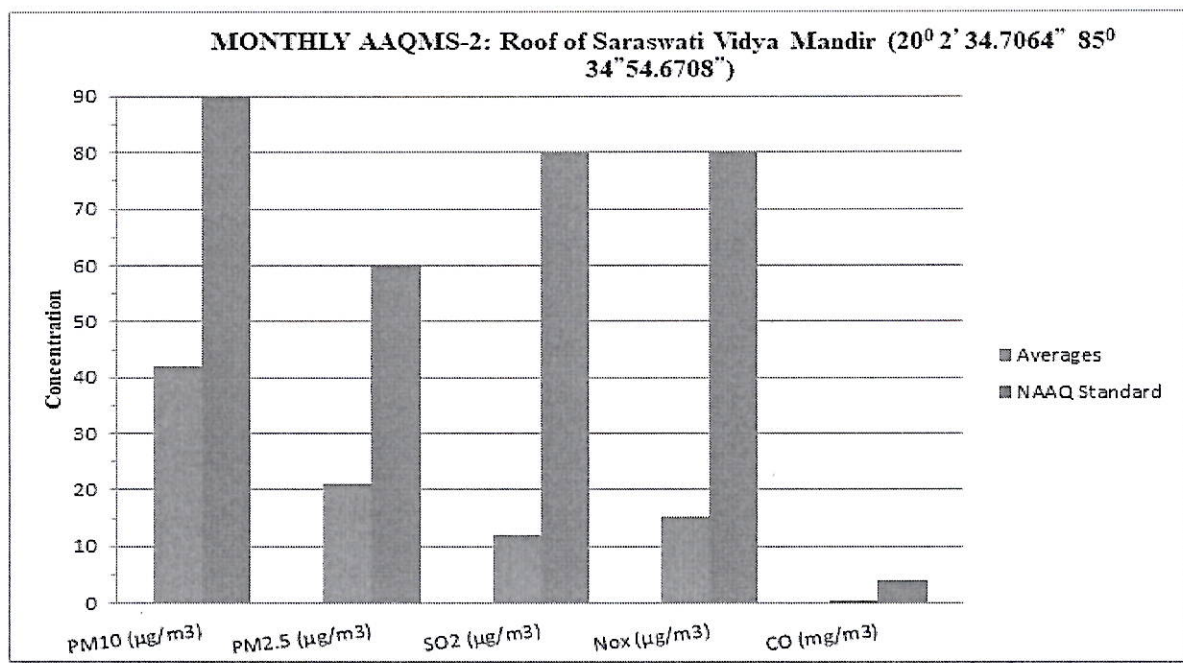
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FIG-2:- Monthly AAQ, Location- AAQ-2- Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20°2' 34.7064'' 85°34'54.6708'')



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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-2

FUGITIVE EMISSION MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08165

Date : 05.08.2024

FUGITIVE EMISSION MONITORING REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Monitoring Instruments	:	RDS (APM 460 BL)
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Monitoring Date	Sampling Location	Parameter
		SPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
24.07.2024	F-1: Quarry-2 ($20^{\circ} 2' 38.4252''$ $85^{\circ} 34' 57.2952''$)	472
24.07.2024	F-2: Quarry-4 ($20^{\circ} 2' 41.9496''$ $85^{\circ} 34' 58.2636''$)	447
MoEF & CC Notification GSR 809(E) DT 04.10.2010		1200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Testing Method		Gravimetric Method

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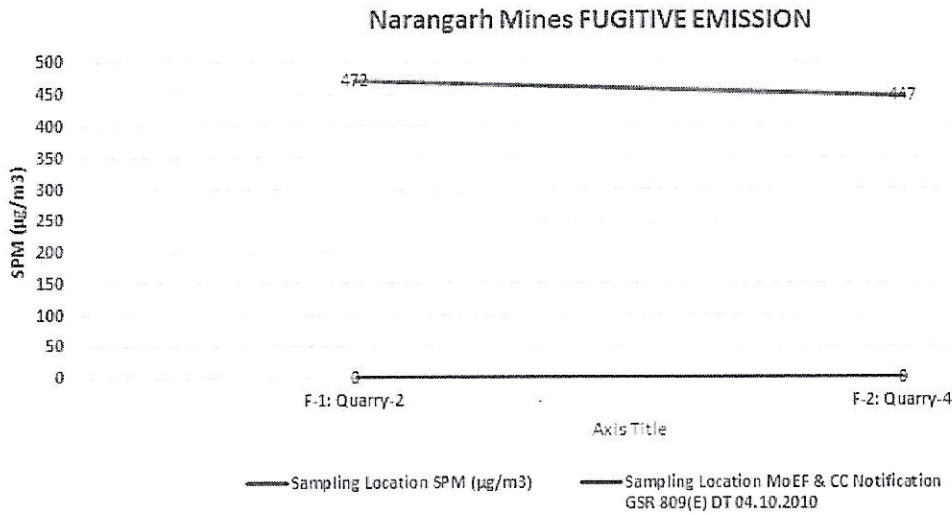
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FIG-3:- Fugitive Emission



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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-3

WORK ZONE NOISE MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB24-25/TR-08166

Date : 05.08.2024

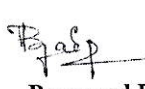
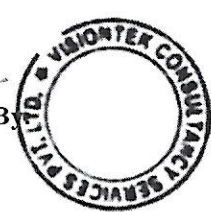
WORK ZONE-NOISE MONITORING REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sample Type	Work Zone Noise
Date of Monitoring	20.07.2024

SL. No.	LOCATION	Noise Level in dB(A)	
		Day Times (dBA)	Night Time (dBA)
1	Quarry-4 (20° 2' 41.7192" 85° 34' 58.2564")	71.6	53.1
2	Quarry-2 (20° 2' 37.9428" 85° 34' 59.2932")	69.5	51.8
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS		Day time (in dBA)	Night time (in dBA)
i	Industrial	75.0	70.0
ii	Commercial	65.0	55.0
iii	Residential	55.0	45.0
iv	Sensitive	50.0	40.0

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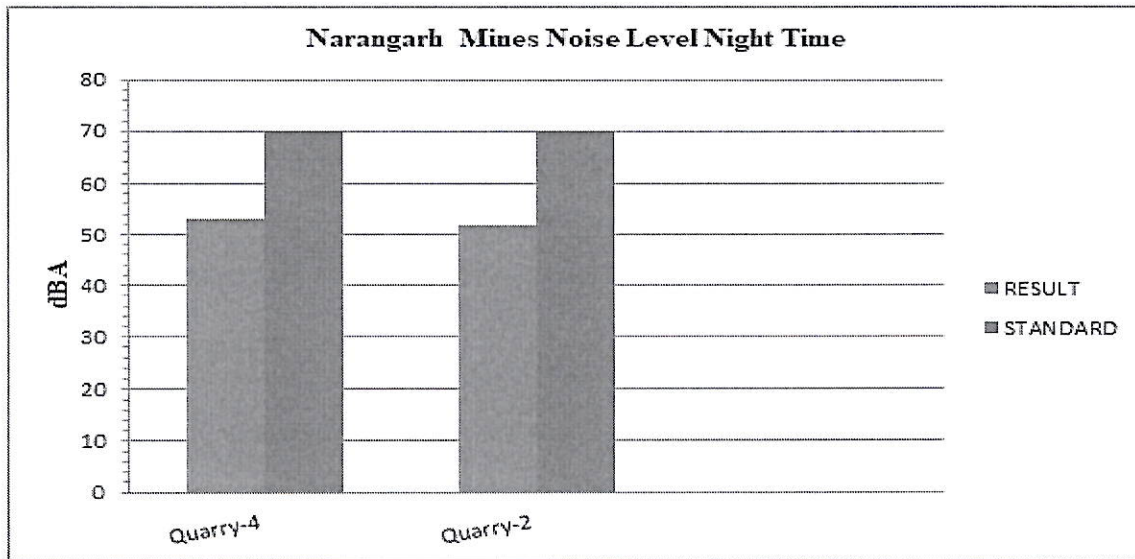
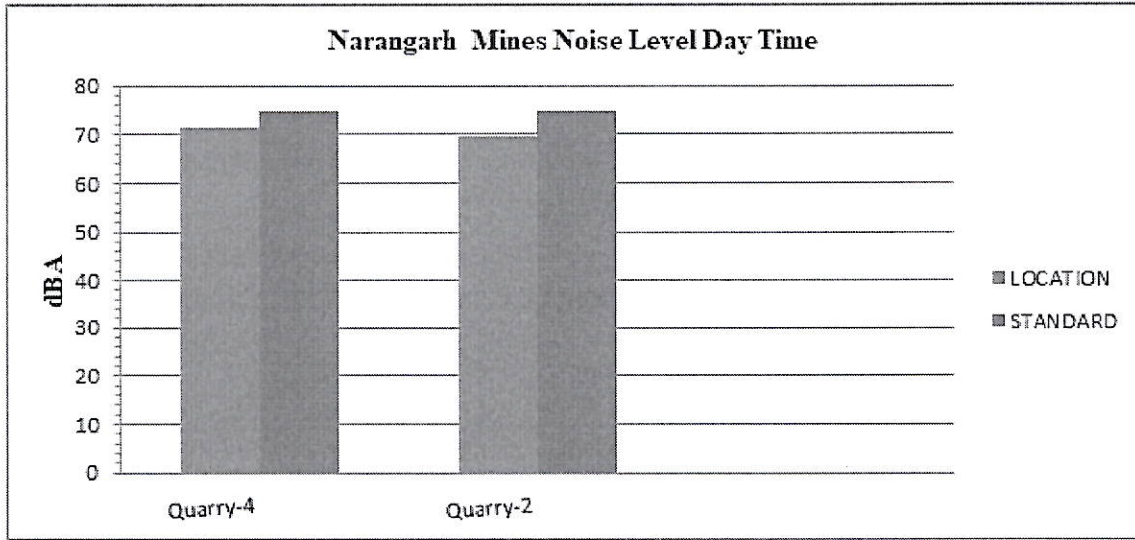
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FIG-4:- Workzone Noise Monitoring Day Time & Night Time;



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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-4

AMBIENT ZONE NOISE MONITORING REPORT

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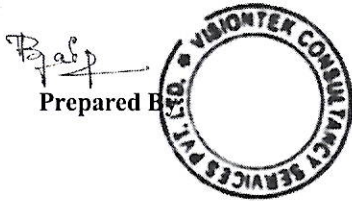
AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sample Type	Ambient Noise Level
Date of Monitoring	20.07.2024

SL. No.	LOCATION	Noise Level in dB(A)	
		Day Times (dBA)	Night Time (dBA)
1.	Plant Main Gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')	66.8	59.7
2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20° 2' 34.7064'' 85° 34' 54.6708'')	41.5	36.2
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS		Day time (in dBA)	Night time (in dBA)
i	Industrial	75.0	70.0
ii	Commercial	65.0	55.0
iii	Residential	55.0	45.0
iv	Sensitive	50.0	40.0

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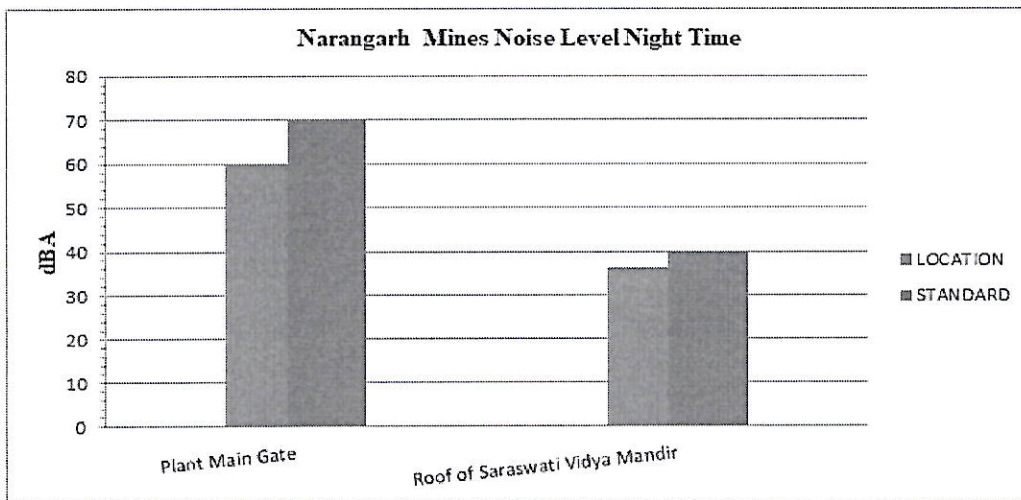
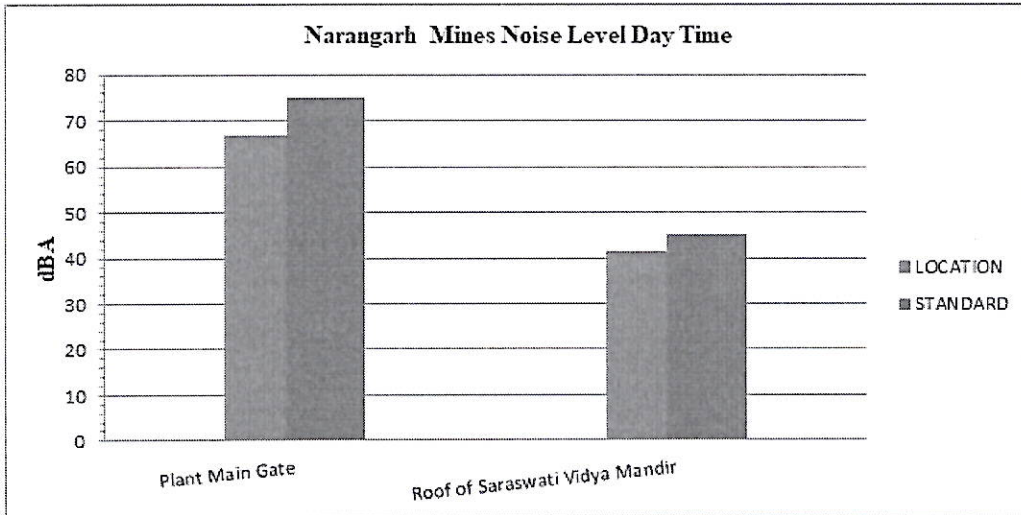
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FIG-5:- Ambient Noise Monitoring Day Time & Night Time



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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-5

SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08168

Date : 05.08.2024

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	SWQ-1: Pond Near to Kanchilo Village (20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312")
	:	SWQ-2: Pond Near to Main Gate (20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632")
Date of Sampling	:	20.07.2024
Date of Analysis	:	22.07.2024 TO 27.07.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

Sl. No.	Parameter	Testing Methods	Unit	Standards as per IS-2296:1992 Class - 'C'	Analysis Results	
					SW-1	SW-2
1	Colour	Visual Comparison Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 2120 B, C	Hazen	300	<10	<10
2	Odour	Threshold Odour Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2150 B	--	--	Odorless	Odorless
3	Total Suspended Solids as TSS	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2540 D	mg/l	--	50.2	62.6
4	Temperature	By Thermometer APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2550 B	°C	--	24.3	23.1
5	pH at 25°C	pH Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 4500H+ B	--	6.0-9.0	7.22	7.34
6	Dissolved Oxygen (min)	Modified Winkler Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 O- C	mg/l	4.0	4.6	5.0
7	Turbidity	Nephelometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 2130 B	NTU	--	5.5	6.0
8	Chloride (max)	Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500Cl- B	mg/l	600	34.2	36.5
9	Total Dissolved Solids	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 2540 C	mg/l	1500	331	350
10	Oil & Grease (max)	Gravimetric Method (Solvent Extraction) APHA 23 RD Ed.2017:5520-B	mg/l	--	BDL (<5.0)	BDL (<5.0)
11	Total Residual Chlorine as RFC	Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl, B	mg/l	--	ND	ND
12	Ammonical Nitrogen	Distillation Followed by titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500 NH ₃ F	mg/l	--	0.015	0.019
13	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Distillation Followed by titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500 N _{ORG} B	mg/l	--	1.5	2.1
14	Free Ammonia	By Calculation	mg/l	--	0.013	0.016
15	Total Hardness	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2340 C	mg/l	--	168	180
16	Calcium as Ca	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Ca B	mg/l	--	31.5	33.4
17	Magnesium as Mg	Calculation Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Mg B	mg/l	--	21.7	23.5
18	Anionic Detergents as MBAS	APHA 23 RD Edition 5540 C , 2017	mg/l	1	ND	ND
19	BOD (3) days at 27°C (max)	Oxygen Depletion Method IS 3025(P-44) : 1993 RA 2003	mg/l	3.0	2.5	3.0
20	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Open Reflux Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 5220 C	mg/l	--	10.2	14.0
21	Arsenic as As	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3114 B	mg/l	0.2	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
22	Lead as Pb	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	mg/l	0.1	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
23	Cadmium as Cd (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	mg/l	0.01	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
24	Hexa Chromium as Cr ⁺⁶	Diphenyl Carbazide Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500Cr B	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
25	Copper as Cu (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	mg/l	1.5	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
26	Zinc as Zn(max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	mg/l	15	BDL (<0.03)	BDL (<0.03)
27	Selenium as Se (max)	By AAS Method	mg/l	0.05	BDL	BDL (<0.001)

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		APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3500 Se C			(<0.001)	
28	Cyanide as CN (max)	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 CN ⁻ C,D	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
29	Fluoride as F (max)	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500F- C	mg/l	1.5	0.19	0.22
30	Sulphates (SO ₄) (max)	Turbidimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 SO ₄ ²⁻ E	mg/l	400	4.8	5.3
31	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH (max)	Chloroform extraction by Colorimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 5530 B,D	mg/l	0.005	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
32	Iron as Fe (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3111 B	mg/l	50	1.3	1.5
33	Nitrate as NO ₃ (max)	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	mg/l	50	0.31	0.34
34	Alkalinity	Titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:2320 B	mg/l	-	84	90
35	Total Coli form	By Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 9221 B	MPN/ 100 ml	5000	240	280
36	Nitrate Nitrogen as NO ₃ -N	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	mg/l	50	1.8	2.3
37	Dissolved Phosphate as PO ₄	Stannous Chloride Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:4500 P D	mg/l	--	0.23	0.25
38	Sulphide as S ²⁻	By Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Edition 4500 -S ²⁻ .D; 2017	mg/l	--	ND	ND
39	Bioassay Test	APHA 23 RD Edition 6582 (P-2) 2001	%	--	92%	91%
40	Vanadium as V	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	mg/l	--	BDL (<0.2)	BDL (<0.2)
41	Mercury as Hg	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3500 Hg	mg/l	--	BDL(<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
42	Total Chromium as Cr-Total	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	mg/l	--	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)

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Approved By: P. Pati

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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-6

GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08171

Date : 05.08.2024

GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mines
Sampling Location	:	GWQ-1: Bore well within the plant premises GWQ-2: Bore well at Kanchilo Village
Date of Sampling	:	20.07.2024
Date of Analysis	:	22.07.2024 TO 27.07.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Testing Methods	Standard as per IS:10500 Amend on 2015 & 2018		Analysis Results	
				Acceptable Limit	Permissible Limit	GW-1	GW-2
Essential Characteristics							
1	Colour	Hazen	Visual Comparison Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2120 B, C	5	15	<5	<5
2	Odour	--	Threshold Odour Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2150 B	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Taste	--	Flavor Threshold Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2160 C	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Turbidity	NTU	Nephelometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2130 B	1	5	1.3	1.4
5	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	Conductivity Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2510 B	--	--	356	378
6	pH at 25°C	--	pH Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500H ⁺ B	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation	7.11	7.18
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/l	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2340 C	200	600	152	164
8	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3111, B	1.0	No Relaxation	0.96	1.05
9	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/l	Argentometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl ⁻ B	250	1000	31.2	30.8
10	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/l	Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl ₂ B	0.2	1	ND (<1)	ND (<1)
Desirable Characteristics							
11	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2540 C	500	2000	192	218
12	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Ca B	75	200	33.2	31.9
13	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	Calculation Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Mg B	30	100	16.8	20.5
14	Copper as Cu	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	0.05	1.5	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
15	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	Persulfate Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500Mn B	0.1	0.3	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
16	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	Turbidimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 SO ₄ ²⁻ E	200	400	5.8	6.9
17	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/l	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	45	No Relaxation	4.4	4.7
18	Fluoride as F	mg/l	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500F ⁻ C	1.0	1.5	0.18	0.22
19	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH	mg/l	Chloroform extraction by Colorimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 5530 B,D	0.001	0.002	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
20	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3112 B	0.001	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
21	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	0.003	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
22	Selenium as Se	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500 Se C	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.001)	BDL (<0.001)
23	Arsenic as As	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3114 B	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
		mg/l	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 CN ⁻ C,D	0.05	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)

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25	Lead as Pb	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
26	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	5	15	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
27	Hexavalent Chromium as Cr ⁶⁺	mg/l	By Diphenyl Carbazide Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3500 Cr B	--	--	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
28	Alkalinity	mg/l	Titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017:2320 B	200	600	92	94
29	Aluminium as Al	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 D	0.03	0.2	BDL (<0.1)	BDL (<0.1)
30	Boron as B	mg/l	Curcumin Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500B, B	0.5	2.4	BDL (<0.1)	BDL (<0.1)
31	Barium as Ba	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.7	No relaxation	BDL (<0.5)	BDL (<0.5)
32	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.07	No relaxation	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
33	Nickel as Ni	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.02	No relaxation	BDL (<0.03)	BDL (<0.03)
34	Sulphide as S ²⁻	mg/l	By Iodometric Method APHA 23 rd Edition 4500 -S ²⁻ .D; 2017	0.05	No relaxation	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
35	Poly aromatic Hydrocarbon as PAH	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6440 B; 2017	0.0001	No relaxation	BDL (<0.0001)	BDL (<0.0001)
36	Pesticide	µg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6630 C; 2017	--	-	Absent	Absent
37	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6431 B; 2017	0.0005	No relaxation	BDL (<0.0005)	BDL (<0.0005)
38	Trihalo methanes (Chloroform)	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6232 C; 2017	0.2	No relaxation	BDL (<0.2)	BDL (<0.2)
39	Mineral Oil	mg/l	IS 3025 (P-39): 1991	0.5	No relaxation	BDL (<0.5)	BDL (<0.5)
40	Anionic Detergents	mg/l	APHA 23rdEdition 5540 C , 2017	0.2	1.0	ND	ND
41	Total Coliform	MPN/ 100 ML	By Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 9221 B	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	---	Not Detected	Not Detected

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-7

FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT REPORT

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● Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
● Waste Management Services

Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08169

Date : 05.08.2024

FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Date of Sampling	:	20.07.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

SL.No.	Location	Unit	Result
1.	FR-1 : Pond Near to Kanchilo Village (20° 2' 31.5528'' 85° 34' 24.9312'')	m/s	5.1
2.	FR-2: Pond Near to Main gate (20° 2' 43.1232'' 85° 34' 55.9632'')	m/s	4.9

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approved By: *P. Patil*

Dibhrajendra Sahu
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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-8

GROUND WATER LEVEL ANALYSIS REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-08170

Date : 05.08.2024

GROUND WATER LEVEL ANALYSIS REPORT JULY-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Date of Sampling	20.07.2024
Sample Collected By	VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

SL.No.	Date of Monitoring	Monitoring Location	Result, mtr
1	20.06.2024	Bore well Within the plant premises	5.3
2	20.06.2024	Borewell at Kanchilo Village	5.7

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MONTHLY ANALYSIS REPORT (AUGUST-2024)

ON
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

AT

OMC

**THE ODISHA MINING CORPORATION
LIMITED
(A Gold Category State-PSU)**

**Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Khordha**

Prepared by:-



VISIONTEK CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT. LTD.
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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

METHODOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION :

M/s **Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.** carried out the environmental monitoring for the **The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited** (A Gold Category State PSU) for the mines **Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine.**

Environmental monitoring was carried out at various locations inside the plant site. The Monitoring was carried out with respect to the qualities of Ambient Air Quality, Fugitive Emission, Ambient Noise , Work Zone Noise, Surface Water , Flow rate Measurement.

2.0 STUDY PERIOD:

The Study Was Conducted During Month of **AUGUST-2024.**

3.0 METHODOLOGY:

The environmental monitoring was carried out as per the standard methodology of Bureau of Indian Standard (IS: 11255), American Public Health Association (APHA), & Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

4.0 SELECTION OF MONITORING LOCATIONS:

The location for Ambient Air Quality, Fugitive Emission, Ambient Noise, Work Zone Noise, Ground Water, Surface Water, Meteorological, Surface Water Runoff, and Flow rate measurement, Ground Water Level, Vehicular Emission, Personal Dust & Free Silica, and Soil has been selected by OMC representative

4.1 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY:

The ambient air quality (AAQ) of the study region was monitored at three locations selected within the premises. Ambient air quality (AAQ) in respect of Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm or PM_{10}), Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), Sulphur di-oxide (SO_2), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO),. Respirable Dust Sampler (APM 460BL) of ENVIROTECH make, FPS (APM) of



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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

ENVIROTECH make, are used for monitoring of ambient air quality at all the identified locations. The sampling method was carried out as per the guidelines for planning IS: 5182 (part 14): 2000. And the analysis methods are outlined in the table as shown below:

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS METHOD

SL. NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1.	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm or PM_{10}), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Gravimetric method
2.	Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Gravimetric method
3.	Sulphur di-oxide (SO_2), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Improved west & Geake method
4.	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Jacob and Hochheiser Modified method
5.	Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/m^3	NDIR Spectroscopy method

4.1.1 MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SAMPLING STATIONS:

Details of the sampling locations are given below.

Field ID	Station	Co-ordinates
AAQMS-1	Plant Main Gate	20° 2' 40.6392" 85° 34' 54.7824"
AAQMS-2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir	20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708"

The Detailed Monthly Air Quality report is given in the **Annexure-1**.

4.2 FUGITIVE EMISSION:

The Fugitive emission of the study region was monitored at two locations selected within the plant premises. The parameters monitored were Suspended Particulate Matter using Respirable Dust Sampler. Sampling was done as per guidelines of Bureau of Indian Standard. And the analysis methods are outlined in the table as shown below:

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FUGITIVE EMISSION ANALYSIS METHOD

SL. NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1.	Suspended Particulate Matter	Gravimetric Method

4.2.1 FUGITIVE EMISSION SAMPLING STATIONS:

Detail of the sampling location is given below.

Field ID	Station	Co-ordinates
F-1	Quarry-2	20° 2' 38.4252" 85° 34' 57.2952"
F-2	Quarry-4	20° 2' 41.9496' 85° 34' 58.2636"

The Detailed Fugitive Emission Report is given in the **Annexure-2**.

4.3 NOISE LEVEL MONITORING:

Noise Levels were recorded by Digital Sound Level Meter of LUTRON make at four locations within the plant premises. Monitoring was carried out once in a month at each location during the study period for day time and night time. According to CPCB (Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) rules, 2000 day time is considered from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm and night time is considered from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am. Locations of Noise level monitoring stations are as follows:

4.3.1 WORK ZONE NOISE LEVEL SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinates
N-1	Quarry-4	20° 2' 41.7192" 85° 34' 58.2564"
N-2	Quarry-2	20° 2' 37.9428" 85° 34' 59.2932"

The Detailed Work Zone Noise Measurement Data is given in **Annexure-3**.

4.3.2 AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinates
N-1	Plant Main Gate	20° 2' 40.6392" 85° 34' 54.7824"
N-2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir	20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708"

The Detailed Ambient Noise Measurement Data is given in **Annexure-4**.

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Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

4.4 WATER QUALITY:

Water quality monitoring was carried out at fourteen waste water locations. Samples were collected manually during study period. Considering several possibilities of interference the poly tetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) sample bottles were used. These bottles were sterilized properly before being used for water sample collection.

The methodology for sample collection, preservation and analysis was as per Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 23RD Edition 2017, APHA.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS METHOD

SL.NO.	PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD
1	Suspended Solids	Gravimetric
2	Oil & Grease	Solvent extraction method
3	Copper (as Cu)	AAS Method
4	Iron (as Fe)	Phenanthroline Spectrophotometric
5	Free available Chlorine	Titrimetric
6	Zinc (as Zn)	AAS Method
7	Chromium (Total)	AAS Method
8	Phosphate as PO ₄	Molybdate Method
9	pH Value	Potentiometric Method
10	Fluoride (as F)	Fluoride Ion Meter
11	Total Dissolved Solids	Gravimetric
12	BOD (3) days at 27°C	Bottle Incubation for 3 days at 27°C
13	Chemical Oxygen Demand	Open Reflux method

4.4.1 SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Detail of the sampling location is given below:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinate
SW-1	Pond Near to Kanchilo Village	20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312"
SW-2	Pond Near to Main gate	20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632"

The Detailed Surface Water Analysis Report is given in the Annexure-5.

4.4.2 GROUND WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Detail of the sampling location is given below:

Field ID	Location ID
GW-1	Bore well Within the plant premises
GW-2	Bore well at Kanchilo Village

The Detailed Surface Water Analysis Report is given in the Annexure-6

4.5 FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT :

Flow rate measurements have been done by Water flow Meter. Locations of Flow rate Measurement monitoring stations are as follows:

4.5.1 FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID	Co-ordinate
FR-1	Pond Near to Kanchilo Village	20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312"
FR-2	Pond Near to Main gate	20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632"

The Detailed Flow rate Measurement is given in Annexure-7.

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Environmental Monitoring Report

4.6 GROUND WATER LEVEL :

Ground Water level measurements have been measured by Piezeometer . Locations of Flow rate Measurement monitoring stations are as follows:

4.5.1 GROUND WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT SAMPLING STATIONS:

Field ID	Location ID
GWL-1	Bore well Within the plant premises
GWL-2	Borewell at Kanchilo Village

The Detailed Ground Water Level Measurement is given in **Annexure-8**.

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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-1

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING
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Ref: ENVLAB/24-25/TR-09317

Date: 05.09.2024

MONTHLY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	: M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	: Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	: AAQ-1- Plant Main gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')
Monitoring Instruments:	: RDS (APM 460 BL), FPS (APM 550) Envirotech, CO Analyzer
Sample Collected By	: VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Date	PARAMETERS				
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)
05.08.2024	46.9	22.9	16.3	18.2	0.43
08.08.2024	45.1	23.4	17.2	20.1	0.39
12.08.2024	46.5	24.1	17.5	19.1	0.44
15.08.2024	48.3	25.3	16.3	19.4	0.42
19.08.2024	50.2	23.5	15.9	18.3	0.40
22.08.2024	43.5	22.8	16.4	17.6	0.39
26.08.2024	44.6	21.4	17.2	18.2	0.46
29.08.2024	46.1	23.2	16.3	19.1	0.44
Averages	46.4	23.3	16.6	18.8	0.42
NAAQ Standard	100.00 (24 hours)	60.00 (24 hours)	80.00 (24hours)	80.00 (24hour)	4.0 (1hour)
Testing method	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-23) RA2019	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-24) RA2019	Improved West and Geake method ISO 5182 (Part-2) RA 2017	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) ISO 5182 (Part-6) RA 2012	NDIR Spectroscopy ISO 5182(Part 10) RA2009

Note: BDL Value SO₂ <4 µg/m³, NO₂ <9 µg/m³, CO <0.1 mg/m³

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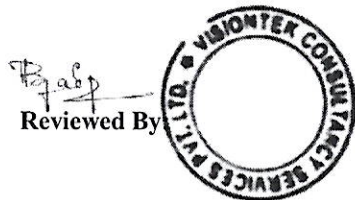
Name of Industry	: M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	: Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	: AAQ-2- Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20° 2' 34.7064" 85° 34' 54.6708")
Monitoring Instruments:	: RDS (APM 460 BL), FPS (APM 550) Envirotech, CO Analyzer
Sample Collected By	: VCSPL representative in presence of Client's representative

Date	PARAMETERS				
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)
05.08.2024	43.2	21.9	11.9	16.8	0.39
08.08.2024	41.6	20.8	12.2	15.2	0.42
12.08.2024	44.2	21.3	11.7	16.1	0.36
15.08.2024	42.4	23.5	12.3	16	0.41
19.08.2024	41.6	22.4	11.9	15.2	0.40
22.08.2024	43.9	23.6	11.5	14.9	0.41
26.08.2024	40.8	21.2	12.1	15.6	0.43
29.08.2024	43.7	23.5	11.6	15.2	0.42
AVERAGE	42.7	22.3	11.9	15.6	0.41
NAAQ Standard	100.00 (24 hours)	60.00 (24 hours)	80.00 (24hours)	80.00 (24hour)	4.0 (1hour)
Testing method	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-23) RA2019	Gravimetric ISO 5182 (Part-24) RA2019	Improved West and Geake method ISO 5182 (Part-2) RA 2017	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) ISO 5182 (Part-6) RA 2012	NDIR Spectroscopy ISO 5182(Part 10) RA2009

Note: BDL Value SO₂ <4 µg/m³, NO₂ <9 µg/m³, CO <0.1 mg/m³

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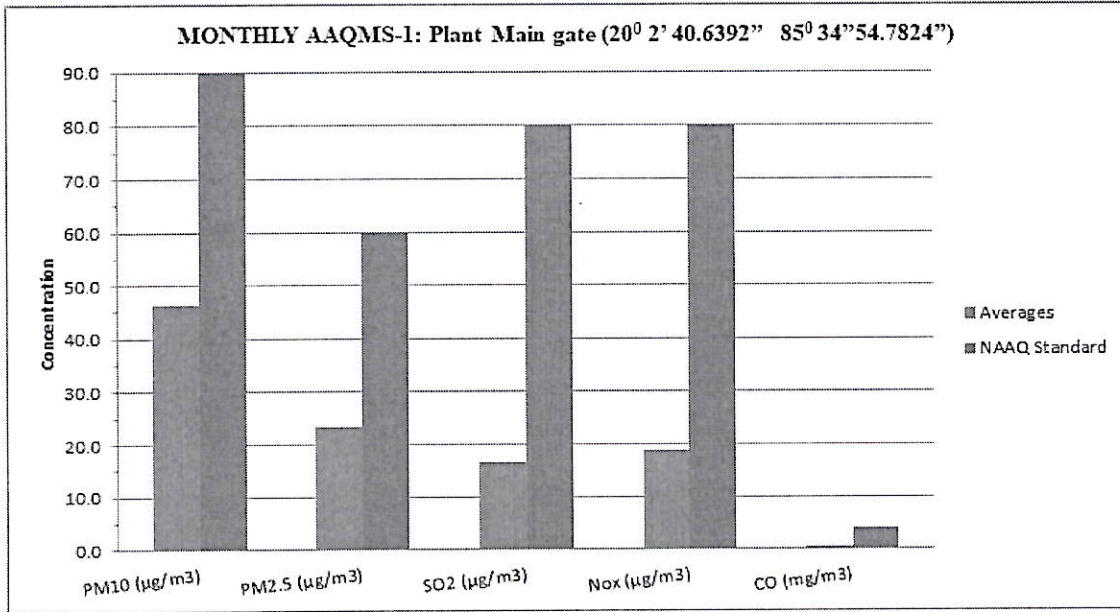
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FIG-1:- Monthly AAQ, Location- AAQ-1- Plant Main gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')



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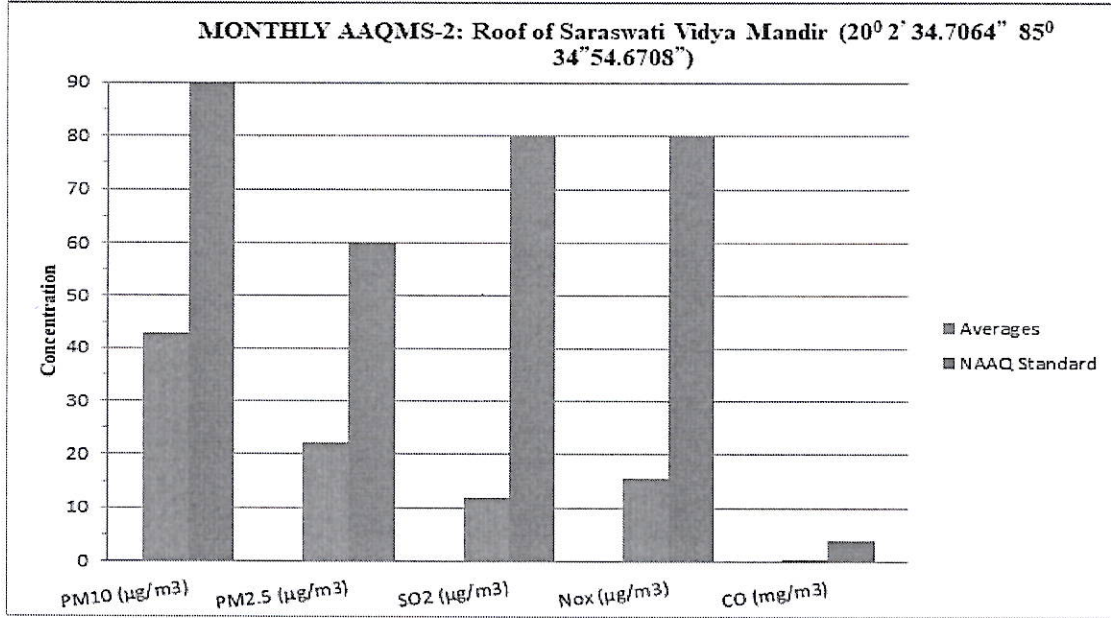
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FIG-2:- Monthly AAQ, Location- AAQ-2- Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20⁰²' 34.7064'' 85⁰³⁴'54.6708'')



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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-2

FUGITIVE EMISSION MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-09319

Date : 05.09.2024

FUGITIVE EMISSION MONITORING REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Monitoring Instruments	:	RDS (APM 460 BL)
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPS representative in presence of Client's representative

Monitoring Date	Sampling Location	Parameter
		SPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
19.08.2024	F-1: Quarry-2 ($20^{\circ} 2' 38.4252''$ $85^{\circ} 34' 57.2952''$)	505
19.08.2024	F-2: Quarry-4 ($20^{\circ} 2' 41.9496''$ $85^{\circ} 34' 58.2636''$)	476
MoEF & CC Notification GSR 809(E) DT 04.10.2010		1200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Testing Method		Gravimetric Method

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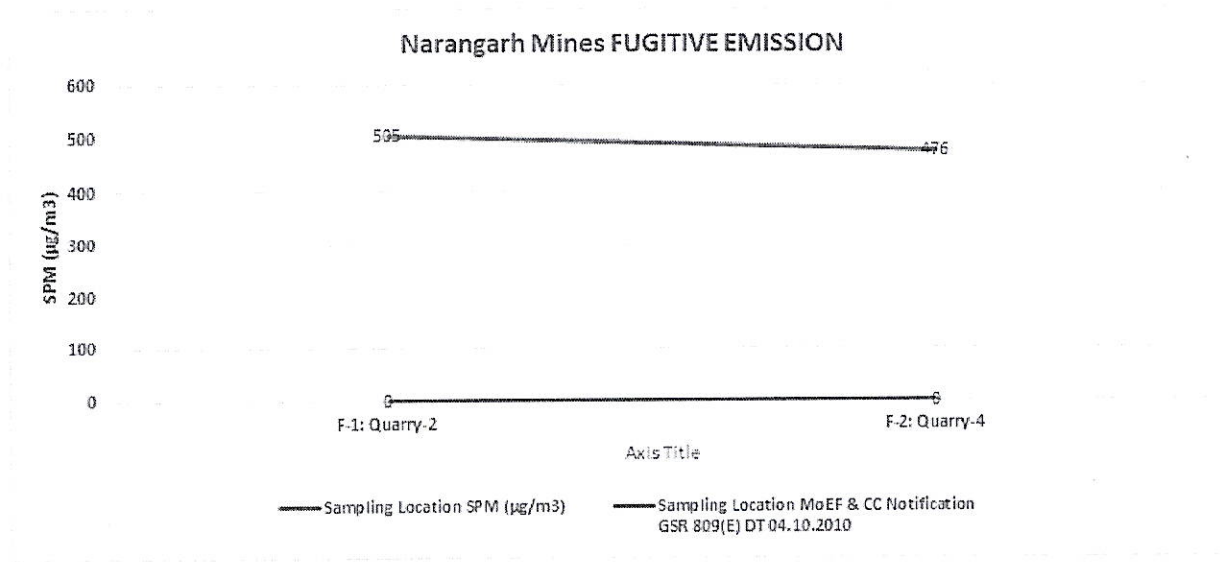
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FIG-3:- Fugitive Emission



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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-3

WORK ZONE NOISE MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB24-25/TR-09320

Date : 05.09.2024

WORK ZONE-NOISE MONITORING REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sample Type	Work Zone Noise
Date of Monitoring	17.08.2024

SL. No.	LOCATION	Noise Level in dB(A)	
		Day Times (dBA)	Night Time (dBA)
1	Quarry-4 (20° 2' 41.7192" 85° 34' 58.2564")	70.5	54.5
2	Quarry-2 (20° 2' 37.9428" 85° 34' 59.2932")	63.9	50.1
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS		Day time (in dBA)	Night time (in dBA)
i	Industrial	75.0	70.0
ii	Commercial	65.0	55.0
iii	Residential	55.0	45.0
iv	Sensitive	50.0	40.0

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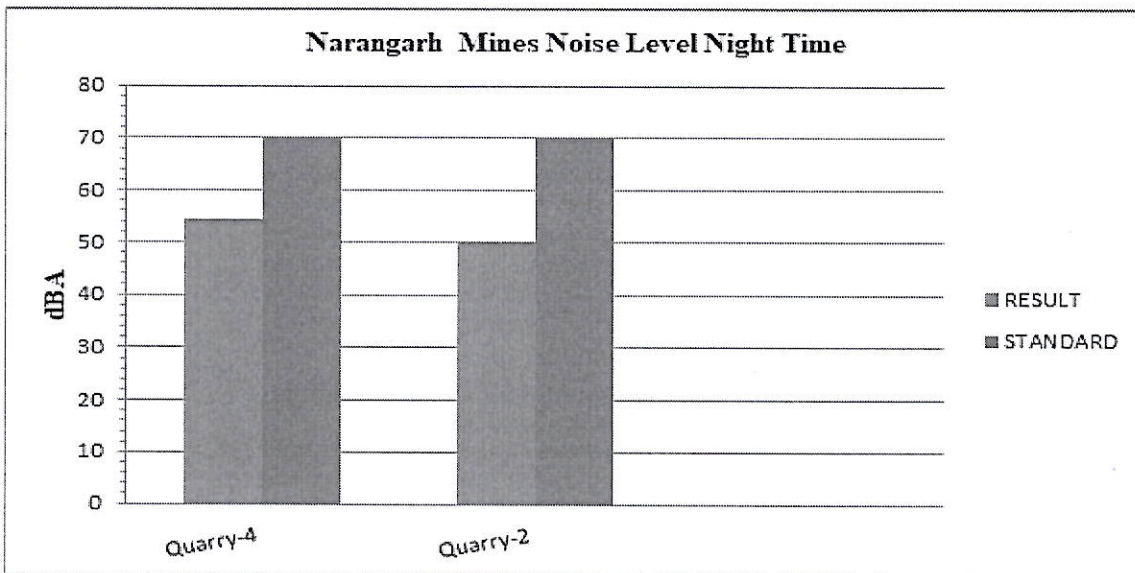
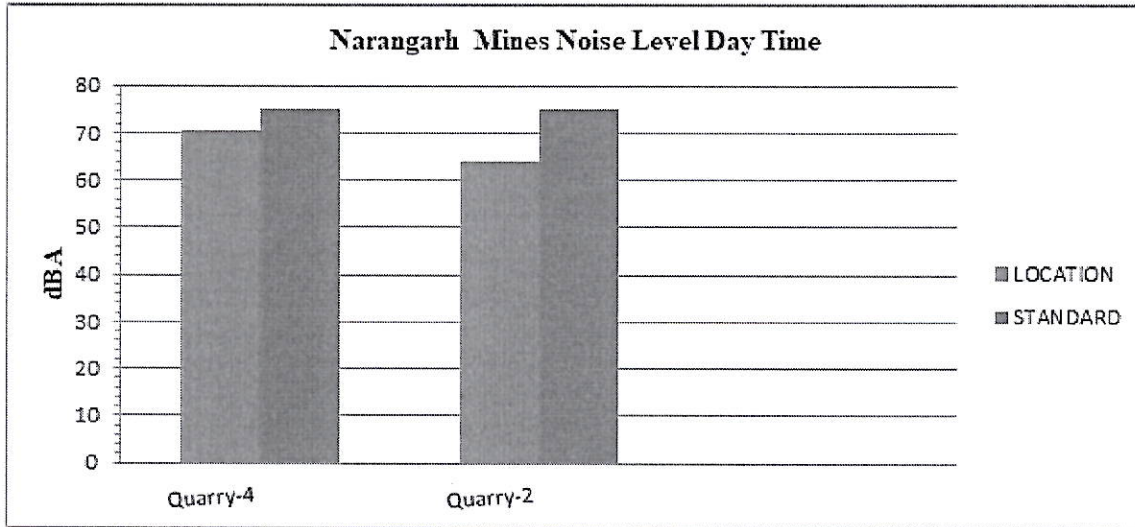
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FIG-4:- Workzone Noise Monitoring Day Time & Night Time;



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Annexure-4

AMBIENT ZONE NOISE MONITORING REPORT

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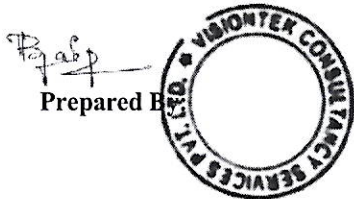
AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sample Type	Ambient Noise Level
Date of Monitoring	17.08.2024

SL. No.	LOCATION	Noise Level in dB(A)	
		Day Times (dBA)	Night Time (dBA)
1.	Plant Main Gate (20° 2' 40.6392'' 85° 34' 54.7824'')	65.2	57.2
2	Roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir (20° 2' 34.7064'' 85° 34' 54.6708'')	40.9	35.6
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS		Day time (in dBA)	Night time (in dBA)
i	Industrial	75.0	70.0
ii	Commercial	65.0	55.0
iii	Residential	55.0	45.0
iv	Sensitive	50.0	40.0

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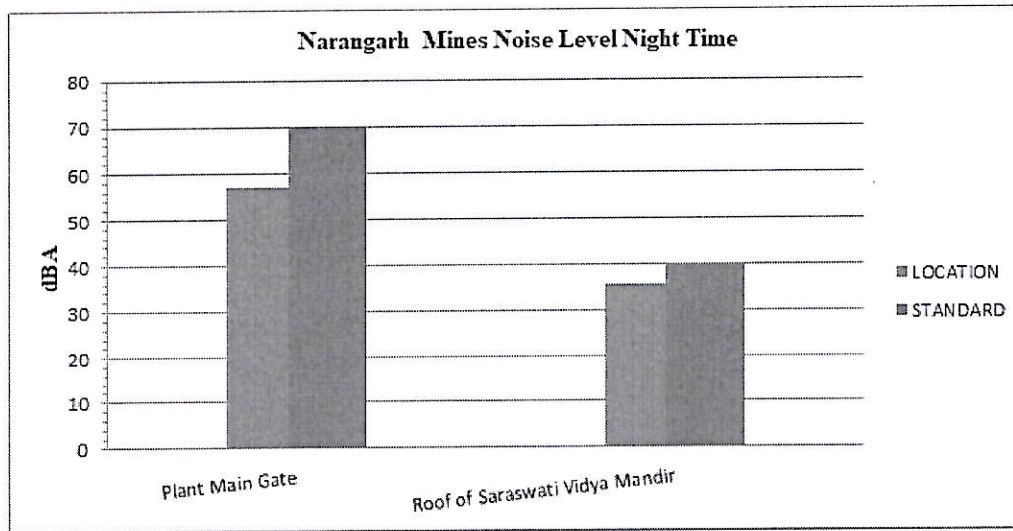
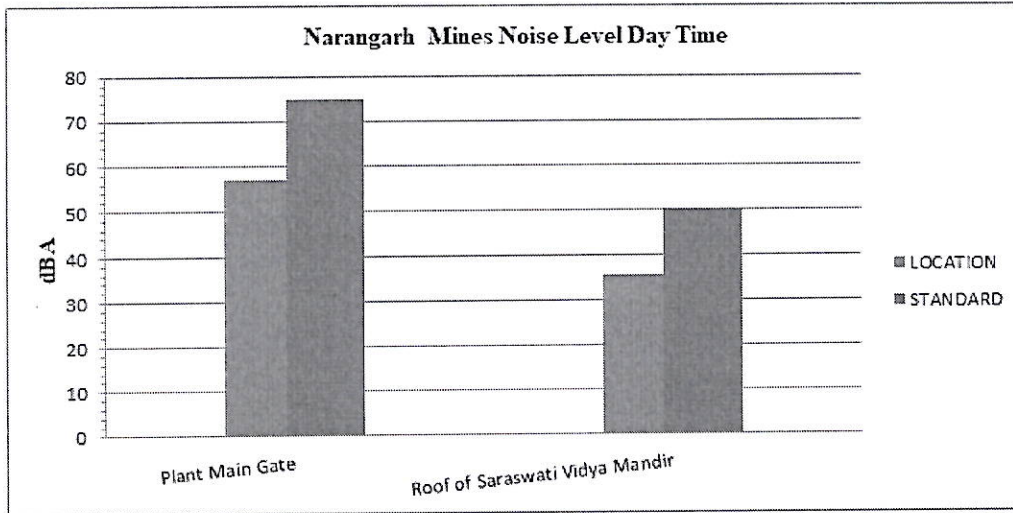
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FIG-5:- Ambient Noise Monitoring Day Time & Night Time



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Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-5

SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT

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Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-09322

Date : 05.09.2024

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Sampling Location	:	SWQ-1: Pond Near to Kanchilo Village (20° 2' 31.5528" 85° 34' 24.9312")
	:	SWQ-2: Pond Near to Main Gate (20° 2' 43.1232" 85° 34' 55.9632")
Date of Sampling	:	19.08.2024
Date of Analysis	:	20.08.2024 TO 26.08.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

Sl. No.	Parameter	Testing Methods	Unit	Standards as per IS-2296:1992 Class - 'C'	Analysis Results	
					SW-1	SW-2
1	Colour	Visual Comparison Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 2120 B, C	Hazen	300	15	<20
2	Odour	Threshold Odour Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2150 B	--	--	Odorless	Odorless
3	Total Suspended Solids as TSS	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2540 D	mg/l	--	68.5	71.2
4	Temperature	By Thermometer APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2550 B	°C	--	23.6	22.8
5	pH at 25°C	pH Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 4500H ⁺ B	--	6.0-9.0	7.29	7.3
6	Dissolved Oxygen (min)	Modified Winkler Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 O ⁻ C	mg/l	4.0	5.2	5.8
7	Turbidity	Nephelometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 2130 B	NTU	--	10.3	10.8
8	Chloride (max)	Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500Cl ⁻ B	mg/l	600	33.6	35.1
9	Total Dissolved Solids	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 2540 C	mg/l	1500	346	361
10	Oil & Grease (max)	Gravimetric Method (Solvent Extraction) APHA 23 RD Ed.2017:5520-B	mg/l	--	BDL (<5.0)	BDL (<5.0)
11	Total Residual Chlorine as RFC	Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl ⁻ B	mg/l	--	ND	ND
12	Ammonical Nitrogen	Distillation Followed by titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500 NH ₃ F	mg/l	--	0.018	0.023
13	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Distillation Followed by titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500 NORG B	mg/l	--	1.6	2.4
14	Free Ammonia	By Calculation	mg/l	--	0.014	0.019
15	Total Hardness	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2340 C	mg/l	--	172	180
16	Calcium as Ca	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Ca B	mg/l	--	32.6	34.5
17	Magnesium as Mg	Calculation Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Mg B	mg/l	--	22.0	22.8
18	Anionic Detergents as MBAS	APHA 23 RD Edition 5540 C, 2017	mg/l	1	ND	ND
19	BOD (3) days at 27°C (max)	Oxygen Depletion Method IS 3025(P-44) : 1993 RA 2003	mg/l	3.0	2.2	2.5
20	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Open Reflux Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 5220 C	mg/l	--	8.6	10.2
21	Arsenic as As	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3114 B	mg/l	0.2	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
22	Lead as Pb	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	mg/l	0.1	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
23	Cadmium as Cd (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	mg/l	0.01	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
24	Hexa Chromium as Cr ⁺⁶	Diphenyl Carbazide Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500Cr B	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
25	Copper as Cu (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	mg/l	1.5	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
26	Zinc as Zn(max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	mg/l	15	BDL (<0.03)	BDL (<0.03)
27	Selenium as Se (max)	By AAS Method	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.001)	BDL (<0.001)

D. Sahu
Asst Manager (Mining)

X COPY ATTESTED



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- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services

		APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3500 Se C				
28	Cyanide as CN (max)	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 CN ⁻ C,D	mg/l	0.05	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
29	Fluoride as F (max)	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500F- C	mg/l	1.5	0.2	0.23
30	Sulphates (SO ₄) (max)	Turbidimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 SO ₄ ²⁻ E	mg/l	400	5.5	6.1
31	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH (max)	Chloroform extraction by Colorimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 5530 B,D	mg/l	0.005	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
32	Iron as Fe (max)	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 3111 B	mg/l	50	1.6	1.4
33	Nitrate as NO ₃ (max)	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	mg/l	50	0.33	0.41
34	Alkalinity	Titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:2320 B	mg/l	-	89	96
35	Total Coli form	By Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 9221 B	MPN/ 100 ml	5000	220	260
36	Nitrate Nitrogen as NO ₃ -N	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	mg/l	50	1.9	2.5
37	Dissolved Phosphate as PO ₄	Stannous Chloride Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017:4500 P D	mg/l	--	0.24	0.26
38	Sulphide as S ²⁻	By Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Edition 4500 -S ²⁻ .D; 2017	mg/l	--	ND	ND
39	Bioassay Test	APHA 23 RD Edition 6582 (P-2) 2001	%	--	91%	93%
40	Vanadium as V	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	mg/l	--	BDL (<0.2)	BDL (<0.2)
41	Mercury as Hg	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3500 Hg	mg/l	--	BDL(<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
42	Total Chromium as Cr-Total	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed,2017 3111 B	mg/l	--	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)

TERMS AND CONDITION: -

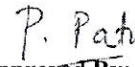
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Prepared By: 


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D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd



Approved By: 



150

The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-6

GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT

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Dibjaganish Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation





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- Mine Planning & Design
- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services



Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-09325

Date : 05.09.2024

GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mines
Sampling Location	:	GWQ-1: Bore well within the plant premises GWQ-2: Bore well at Kanchilo Village
Date of Sampling	:	19.08.2024
Date of Analysis	:	20.08.2024 TO 26.08.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VCSPL Representative

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Testing Methods	Standard as per IS:10500 Amend on 2015 & 2018		Analysis Results	
				Acceptable Limit	Permissible Limit	GW-1	GW-2
Essential Characteristics							
1	Colour	Hazen	Visual Comparison Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2120 B, C	5	15	<5	<5
2	Odour	--	Threshold Odour Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2150 B	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Taste	--	Flavor Threshold Test APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2160 C	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Turbidity	NTU	Nephelometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2130 B	1	5	1.5	1.3
5	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	Conductivity Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 :2510 B	--	--	392	380
6	pH at 25°C	--	pH Meter APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500H ⁺ B	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation	7.18	7.21
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/l	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2340 C	200	600	162	149
8	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3111, B	1.0	No Relaxation	0.85	1.01
9	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/l	Argentometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl ⁻ B	250	1000	33.9	31.5
10	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/l	Iodometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 4500Cl ₂ B	0.2	1	ND (<1)	ND (<1)
Desirable Characteristics							
11	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 2540 C	500	2000	202	216
12	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	EDTA Titrimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Ca B	75	200	34.6	32.8
13	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	Calculation Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 : 3500Mg B	30	100	18.4	16.3
14	Copper as Cu	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	0.05	1.5	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
15	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	Persulfate Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500Mn B	0.1	0.3	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
16	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	Turbidimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 SO ₄ ²⁻ E	200	400	6.8	7.3
17	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/l	By UV-Screen Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 NO ₃ ⁻ E	45	No Relaxation	5.0	5.3
18	Fluoride as F	mg/l	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500F ⁻ C	1.0	1.5	0.21	0.24
19	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH	mg/l	Chloroform extraction by Colorimetric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 5530 B,D	0.001	0.002	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
20	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3112 B	0.001	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
21	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	0.003	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
22	Selenium as Se	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3500 Se C	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.001)	BDL (<0.001)
23	Arsenic as As	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3114 B	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.004)	BDL (<0.004)
24	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	Distillation followed by Spectrophotometric Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500 CN ⁻ C,D	0.05	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)



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- Renewable Energy

- Agricultural Development
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- Public Health Engineering

- Mine Planning & Design
- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services

25	Lead as Pb	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.01	No Relaxation	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
26	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 B	5	15	BDL (<0.01)	BDL (<0.01)
27	Hexavalent Chromium as Cr ⁶⁺	mg/l	By Diphenyl Carbazide Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3500 Cr B	--	--	BDL (<0.02)	BDL (<0.02)
28	Alkalinity	mg/l	Titration Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017:2320 B	200	600	98	102
29	Aluminium as Al	mg/l	AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 3111 D	0.03	0.2	BDL (<0.1)	BDL (<0.1)
30	Boron as B	mg/l	Curcumin Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 4500B, B	0.5	2.4	BDL (<0.1)	BDL (<0.1)
31	Barium as Ba	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.7	No relaxation	BDL (<0.5)	BDL (<0.5)
32	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.07	No relaxation	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
33	Nickel as Ni	mg/l	By AAS Method APHA 23 RD Ed.2017 3111 B	0.02	No relaxation	BDL (<0.03)	BDL (<0.03)
34	Sulphide as S ²⁻	mg/l	By Iodometric Method APHA 23 rd Edition 4500 -S ²⁻ .D: 2017	0.05	No relaxation	BDL (<0.05)	BDL (<0.05)
35	Poly aromatic Hydrocarbon as PAH	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6440 B; 2017	0.0001	No relaxation	BDL (<0.0001)	BDL (<0.0001)
36	Pesticide	µg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6630 C; 2017	--	-	Absent	Absent
37	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6431 B; 2017	0.0005	No relaxation	BDL (<0.0005)	BDL (<0.0005)
38	Trihalo methanes (Chloroform)	mg/l	Gas Chromatography Method APHA 23 rd Edition 6232 C; 2017	0.2	No relaxation	BDL (<0.2)	BDL (<0.2)
39	Mineral Oil	mg/l	IS 3025 (P-39): 1991	0.5	No relaxation	BDL (<0.5)	BDL (<0.5)
40	Anionic Detergents	mg/l	APHA 23rdEdition 5540 C , 2017	0.2	1.0	ND	ND
41	Total Coliform	MPN/ 100 ML	By Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique APHA 23 RD Ed.2017: 9221 B	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	---	Not Detected	Not Detected

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Dilgerajin Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation I



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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-7

FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT REPORT

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Dibyajyoti Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd





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- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services

Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-09323

Date : 05.09.2024

FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	:	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	:	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Date of Sampling	:	19.08.2024
Sample Collected By	:	VC SPL Representative

SL.No.	Location	Unit	Result
1.	FR-1 : Pond Near to Kanchilo Village (20° 2' 31.5528'' 85° 34' 24.9312'')	m/s	8.1
2.	FR-2: Pond Near to Main gate (20° 2' 43.1232'' 85° 34' 55.9632'')	m/s	7.6

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6. Decision rule applied whenever the requirements/specification provided by customers/standard requirement.

Reviewed By: *P. Patil*



Approved By: *P. Patil*

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Dibjoren Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



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The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited
Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine

Environmental Monitoring Report

Annexure-8

GROUND WATER LEVEL ANALYSIS REPORT

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Dibhgeranjen Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.





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- Renewable Energy

- Agricultural Development
- Information Technology
- Public Health Engineering

- Mine Planning & Design
- Mineral/Sub-Soil Exploration
- Waste Management Services

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- Mineral Lab
- &
- Microbiology Lab

Ref : ENVLAB/24-25/TR-09324

Date : 05.09.2024

GROUND WATER LEVEL ANALYSIS REPORT AUGUST-2024

Name of Industry	M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (A Gold Category State PSU)
Name of Mines	Narangarh Decorative Stone Mine
Date of Sampling	19.08.2024
Sample Collected By	VC SPL representative in presence of Client's representative

SL.No.	Date of Monitoring	Monitoring Location	Result, mtr
1	19.08.2024	Bore well Within the plant premises	4.1
2	19.08.2024	Borewell at Kanchilo Village	4.3

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Reviewed By: *P. Patil*



Approved By: *P. Patil*

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Dibyranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

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Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



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जल संसाधन, नदी विकास
और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केन्द्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority

(भूजल निकासी हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र)

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC) FOR GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION

Project Name:	Narangarh Decorative Stone (khondalite) Mine In Respect Of Odisha Mining Corporation Limited		
Project Address:	At: Narangarh, Tahasil: Khordha		
Village:	Narangarh	Block:	Khordha
District:	Khordha	State:	Odisha
Pin Code:			
Communication Address:	Odidhamining Corporation Limited, Omc House, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Odisha - 751001		
Address of CGWB Regional Office :	Central Ground Water Board South Eastern Region, Bhujal Bhawan, Khandagiri Square, Nh-5, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Odisha - 750001		

1. NOC No.:	CGWA/NOC/MIN/REN/1/2023/7935	2. Date of Issuance	07/06/2023
3. Application No.:	21-4/2786/OR/MIN/2021	4. Category: (GWRE 2022)	Safe
5. Project Status:	Existing Ground Water	6. NOC Type:	Renewal
7. Valid from:	06/05/2023	8. Valid up to:	05/05/2025

9. Ground Water Abstraction Permitted:							
Fresh Water		Saline Water		Dewatering		Total	
m ³ /day	m ³ /year	m ³ /day	m ³ /year	m ³ /day	m ³ /year	m ³ /day	m ³ /year
8.00	2920.00						

10. Details of ground water abstraction /Dewatering structures

	Total Existing No.:2						Total Proposed No.:0					
	DW	DCB	BW	TW	MP	MPu	DW	DCB	BW	TW	MP	MPu
Abstraction Structure*	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*DW- Dug Well; DCB-Dug-cum-Bore Well; BW-Bore Well; TW-Tube Well; MP-Mine Pit;MPu-Mine Pumps

11. Ground Water Abstraction/Restoration Charges paid (Rs.): 5840.00

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(Compliance Conditions given overleaf)

This is an auto generated document & need not to be signed.

Dibjagan Sen
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

Handwritten text at the top center, possibly a date or reference number.

Handwritten text in the upper left quadrant, possibly a name or title.

Handwritten text in the upper right quadrant, possibly initials or a signature.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom right corner, possibly a footer or page number.

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ANNEXURE-R-17/10

Transportation of Stones Through Covered Trucks



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D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining,
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.)



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ANNEXURE-R-17/11

Sprinkling of Water by Water Tanker at Mines area



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Dibyanshu Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



18/1

Sprinkling of Water by Water Tanker at Transporting Road



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Dibyanjan Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



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ANNEXURE-R-17/12

Ambulance Service to Peripheral Villagers for Medical Treatment



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Dibyaranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



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Ambulance Service to Peripheral Villagers for Medical Treatment



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Dibhramini Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



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Ambulance Service to Peripheral Villagers for Medical Treatment



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Dibhraman Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



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Ambulance Service to Peripheral Villagers for Medical Treatment



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Dibjaganjain Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd



186 ANNEXURE-R-17/13



— Mining Happiness —
 Letter No. 7708/OMC/F&E/2024
 May 08, 2024

To

Scientist 'D'
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Regional Office,
A/3, Chandrashekharpur
Bhubaneswar – 751 023

Sub.: Digital processed Land use/Land cover map pertaining to Narangarh Decorative Stone (Khondalite) of OMC Ltd.

Ref.: EC Grant Order No. 8881/SEIAA dt. 04.09.2020

Sir,

In compliance to the Special Condition No. 10 of the Environmental Clearance pertaining to Narangarh Decorative Stone (Khondalite), the digital processing of the entire lease area for the monitoring of land use pattern has been prepared by ORSAC, Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt of Odisha, the copy of the map authenticated by ORSAC for the aforementioned mine is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

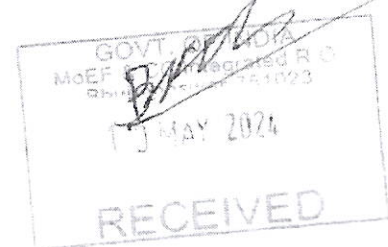
Yours faithfully,

Sund 8/5/24
 Addl. General Manager (F&E)

Encl.: As above

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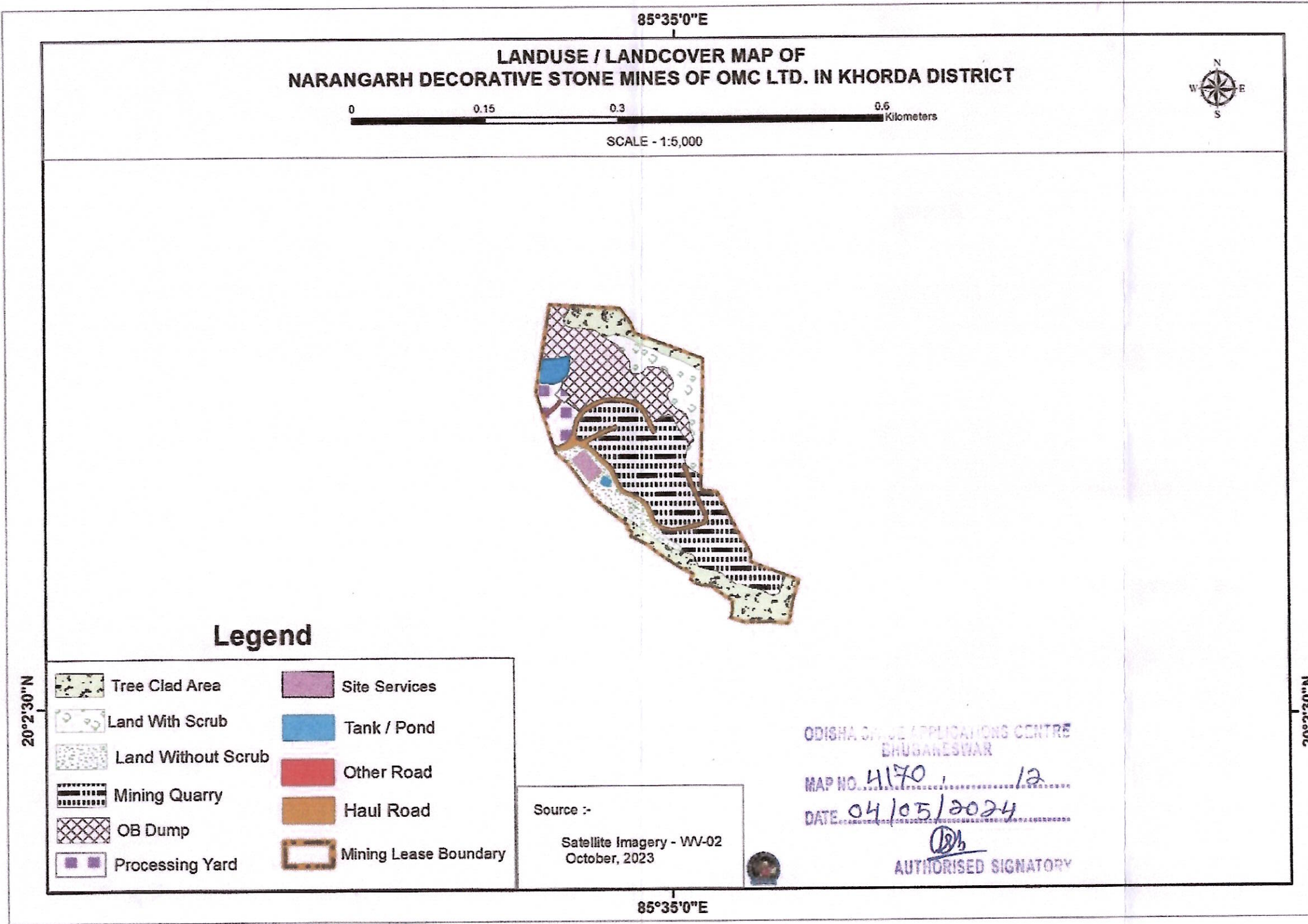
Dibjaganjani Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.



Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.
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D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
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168

ANNEXURE-R-17/14

Recharge of Ground Water Through Constructed a Pond within ML area.



TRUE COPY ATTESTEL

Dibhraman Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd



[Handwritten signature]

No. 947 /OMC/KNDL/2023Date: 17/01/2023

To

The Block Development Officer
Khordha
Dist-Khordha

ANNEXURE- R-17/15

Sub- Representation of Sarapanch, Narangarh G.P. for CSR works.

Ref- Letter No. 44 date 17/01/23 of Sarapanch, Narangarh G.P.

Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, it is to inform you that the Sarapanch, Narangarh G.P. has submitted a demand towards development works of Narangarh G.P. which is enclosed for your kind perusal.

In this connection, you are also requested to take immediate action for estimation of the aforesaid projects to be undertaken and the same may kindly be forwarded to the Collector, Khordha for onward submission of the same to Managing Director, OMC Ltd. for kind approval.

This is submitted for your kind information and necessary action.

Encl-As above.

Yours faithfully,


Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines


Memo No. 948 /OMC/KNDL/2023Date- 17/01 /2023

Copy to the **Collector & District Magistrate, Khordha** for kind information & necessary action.

Encl-As above.

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.


Regional Manager
Khondalite Group of Mines 17/01/2023

Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.
(A Gold Category State PSU)
Registered Office - OMC House, Bhubaneswar-751001, India
Tel: 0674-2377400, Fax: 0674-2396889, 2391629, www.omcltd.in
CIN : U13100OR19S6SGC000313

170

Office of the Sarapanch Narangarh G.P.

At/Po-Narangarh, Dist-Khordha-752018

୧୨୨

Date 17/1/23

ମାତୃକା,

ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ବ୍ଲକ୍ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ବିଷୟ - ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ଉନ୍ନତିମୂଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯିବା ସଂପର୍କରେ ।
ମହାଶୟ,

ନିବେଦନର ଅଭିପାୟ ଏହିକି ଯେ, ଆମ୍ଭ ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ ଆପଣ ଆକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଦେହ ବର୍ଷ ଦେବ ଖଣ୍ଡୋଲାଇଟ୍ ପଥର ଖନନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଲେଣି, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମ୍ଭ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରର ଉନ୍ନତିମୂଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଇନାହିଁ । ଏଣୁ ଆମ୍ଭେ ଆମ୍ଭ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉନ୍ନତିମୂଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯିବା ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ସଭ୍ୟସଭ୍ୟାମାନେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟମାନ କରାଯିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସମ୍ମତ କ୍ରମେ ଲିଖିତଭାବେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରୁଅଛୁ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ନାମ -

- ୧. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଭୋଗପୁର ଗ୍ରାମ ପାଇଁ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳର ସୁବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ।
- ୨. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ନରଣଗଡ଼ ମୌଜାରେ ଥିବା ପୁରାତନ ପୋଖରୀ (ଗଜମାରଣ) ର ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର ।
- ୩. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ନିତ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାର ଆଲୋକା କରଣ ।
- ୪. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଖରାପ ଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାର ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର ।
- ୫. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସୌଚାଳୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ ।
- ୬. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ନଳକୂପ ସ୍ଥାପନ ।
- ୭. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ରେ ଗ୍ରାମେଶ୍ୱରଦେବ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିସରର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରଣ ।
- ୮. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ରେ ଏକ କମ୍ପୁଟର ସେଣ୍ଟରର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ।
- ୯. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ରେ ବସବାସ କରୁଥିବା ଶାରୀରିକ ବିକଳାଙ୍ଗଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଏବଂ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ।
- ୧୦. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ସରକାରୀ ଉଚ୍ଚ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରାଚୀର ନିର୍ମାଣ ।
- ୧୧. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଦିଶା କୁର୍ ରେ ଲାଇଭ୍ରେରୀ ଗୃହ ନିର୍ମାଣ ।
- ୧୨. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ହାତପଦା ମୌଜାରେ ଥିବା ବଳିପୋଖରୀର ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର ।
- ୧୩. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଭୋଗପୁର ଜୟଶ୍ରୀ ମନ୍ଦିରର ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର ।
- ୧୪. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଭୋଗପୁର ଗ୍ରାମର ପଛପଟ ଖେଳପଡ଼ିଆ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରଣ ।
- ୧୫. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଭୋଗପୁର ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅଧାଧିବା ପୋଖରୀ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରଣ ।
- ୧୬. ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ୮ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ଶୁଶାନ ଗୃହ ନିର୍ମାଣ, ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରଣ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ନିର୍ମାଣ ।

ନରଣଗଡ଼ ଗ୍ରା.ପ. ର ଭୋଗପୁର ଗ୍ରାମରେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀକୃତିକ ମଣ୍ଡପ ନିର୍ମାଣ ।

TRUE COPY ATTESTEL

Dibya ranjan sahu

D. Sahu

Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

Mitranani Behara

Sarapancha
Narangarh G.P.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KHORDHA

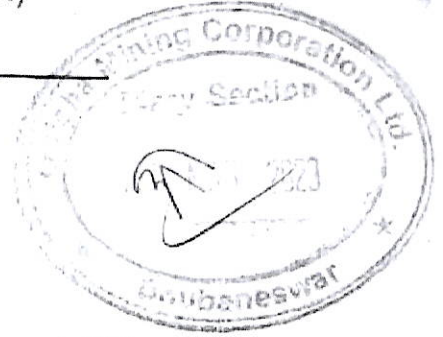
(GRAM PANCHAYAT SECTION)

No. 266 /GP Dt. 6/3/23

336

168

1052
14 MAR 2023



To

The Block Development Officer, Khordha

Sub: Representation submitted by Sarapanch, Narangarh GP.

Madam,

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, I am to enclose herewith the copy of the representation submitted by Sarapanch, Narangarh GP through Regional Manager, Khondalite group of Mines regarding demand towards development works of Narangarh GP. You are requested to take appropriate follow up action in the matter at your level as per rules under intimation to this Office.

Yours faithfully,

Enclosed: As above

6/3/2023

District Panchayat Officer,

Khordha

Memo No: 267 /dt: 6/3/23

Copy to Regional Manager, Khondalite group of Mines, Odisha Mining Corporation, Ltd.

Sr. Manager (Person)
Person Manager, Narangarh

6/3/2023

District Panchayat Officer,
Khordha

14/03/2023

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

1*2



OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHORDHA

AT/PO-PALLANAT, DIST. KHORDHA, STATE-ODISHA, PIN-752056

Email: otc.khordha@nic.in

Letter No. 724

Date. 04.03.2023

Long

To

The Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha.

Sub

Submission of list of project with details Estimate for onward submission of same to M.D., OMC Ltd. Bhubaneswar for kind approval

Ref

Memo No. 947/OMC/KNDL/2023 dtd. 17.01.2023

Sr.

With reference to the subject cited above I am to submit herewith 14 nos. of projects along with detail estimate for kind perusal and onward submission of same to Managing Director, OMC Ltd. Bhubaneswar for kind approval which are enclosed in separate sheet.

This is for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Encl: As stated above

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Block Development Officer,
Khordha.

[Signature]
Block Development Officer,
Khordha.

Memo No. 724 Date. 04.03.2023

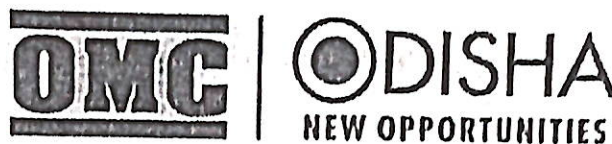
Copy submitted to Regional Manager, Khanadilite Group of Mines, OMC house Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary action.

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibjranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

[Handwritten initials]

173



Mining Happiness

No. 1053/OMC/PD-CSR/2023

3 May 2023

To

The Collector and District Magistrate
Khordha

Sub: Implementation of 23 Nos of Projects In and around Narangarh GP by
BDO Khordha.

Ref: Letter No. 5672/OMC/PD-CSR/2023 dated.13.04.2023 and your letter
no 5676 dt. 25.04.2023.

Sir,

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, it is to intimate that as per your request a sum of Rs.114.20 Lakhs - (Rupees One Crore fourteen lakhs twenty thousand) only has been released to your designated account on 02.05.2023 by OMC Management in favour of the BDO Khordha, Odisha towards Implementation of 23 Nos of Projects In and around Narangarh GP by the BDO Khordha.

Therefore, it is requested to ensure appropriate branding of OMC and acknowledgment of OMC support by displaying of OMC LOGO at the each project site. Further requested to submit the utilization certificate along with project completion report of the above amount for our record and audit purpose.

Yours faithfully,


Special Officer and Head CSR.

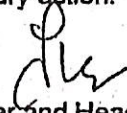
Memo No: 4054 / OMC/PD-CSR Dt: 13.04.2023

Copy forwarded to the RM, Khodalite Group of Mines OMC Ltd with a request to monitor progress of the projects on regular basis through the constituted Internal Monitoring Committee at the region and ensure proper documentation of the projects along with display of OMC Logo at each project site.

Copy forwarded to the BDO Khordha for information and necessary action.

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd


Special Officer and Head CSR.

Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.
(A Gold Category State PSU)

Registered Office : OMC House, Bhubaneswar - 751001, India
Tel : 0674-2377400/2377401; Fax: 0674-2396889, 2391629, www.omcltd.in
CIN : U13100OR1956SGC000313

17/11/14

PROJECT OF THE NARANAGARH GP

Sl No.	GP Name	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (IN Lakh)
1	Narangarh	Drinking water station at Hadapada PHC	4.00
2	Narangarh	Const.of Additional class room at Narangarh UP School	7.00
3	Narangarh	Const.of Additional class room & repairing of Bhogapur UP School	8.00
4	Narangarh	Const. of two additional class rooms at Govt.P.S. Dhabalpur Balapur	6.00
5	Narangarh	Water supply of Narangarh AWC-1	1.00
6	Narangarh	Water supply and Beautification of Narangarh AWC-2	1.50
7	Narangarh	Renovation of Gajabaran Pokhari,Narangarh	9.00
8	Narangarh	Renovation of Balipokhari,Hadapada	4.00
9	Narangarh	Repairing of CC road from Bhogapur Mangala Temple to Railway staff quarter	7.00
10	Narangarh	Repairng of CC road from Tapanga railway station to Kanchila	7.00
11	Narangarh	Repairing of Bhogapur AWC	2.00
12	Narangarh	Const. of new Toilet at Bhogapur AWC	2.00
13	Narangarh	Repairing of Kanchila AWC and const. of new Toilet	3.00
14	Narangarh	Repairing of CC road from 17no. Chhaka to R.D. road Via Balapur Chhaka	8.00
15	Narangarh	Repairing and water supply of Balapur AWC	2.00
16	Narangarh	const. of Children park at Narangarh	9.00
17	Narangarh	Water supply & reserve tank at Bhagabatipur Village	9.00
18	Narangarh	Repair and water supply of Kurumpada AWC	1.00
19	Narangarh	Const. of conference Hall at Chintamani Vidya Niketan,Narangarh	9.00
20	Narangarh	Drinking water station at Narangarh Market	4.00
21	Narangarh	Renovation of Toilet of Govt.P.S ,Narangarh	2.00
22	Narangarh	Const. of Toilet with water connection at Govt.P.S. Kanchilo	2.70
23	Narangarh	Const. of additional class rooms and separate Toilet for Girl's at Govt.UPS Jaganathapur	6.00
		TOTAL	114.20

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibhrajen Sahu

D. Sahu

Asst. Manager (Mining,
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

23 Nos CSR/PD Project wise status as on March 2024					
Khondalite Group of Mines					
Diposited to BDO Khorda for Narangarh G.P, Khorda District under OMC PD/CSR Khondalite Region .					
Sl.No	Name of the GP	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost in Lakh	Status as on March 24	UC Received in Lakhs
1	Narangarh	Drinking water station at Hadapada PHC	4.00	Work on Progress	0
2		Const.of Additional class room at Narangarh UP School	7.00	Work on Progress	7
3		Const.of Additional class room and repairing of Bhogapur UP School	8.00	Work on Progress	0
4		Const.of two Additional class room at Govt.P.S Dhabalpur Balapur.	6.00	Work on Progress	0
5		Water supply of Narangarh AWC-1	1.00	Completed	0
6		Water supply and Beautification of Narangarh AWC-2	1.50	Completed	0
7		Renovation of Gajabaran Pokhari, Narangarh	9.00	Completed	0
8		Renovation of Balipokhari Pokhari, Hadapada	4.00	Completed	0
9		Repairing of CC road from Bhogapur mangala temple to Railway staff quarter	7.00	Completed	7
10		Repairing of CC road from Tapanga Railway station to Kanchila	7.00	Completed	7
11		Repairing of Bhogpur AWC	2.00	Completed	2
12		Const. Of new Toilet at Bhogapur AWC	2.00	Work on Progress	0
13		Repairing of kanchila AWC and Const. Of new Toilet.	3.00	Completed	0
14		Repairing of CC Road from 17 nos chhaka to RD road Via Balapur Chhaka	8.00	Completed	8
15		Repairing and water supply of Balapur AWC	2.00	Completed	0
16		Const. Of Children Park at Narangarh	9.00	Work on Progress	0
17		Water supply & reserve tank at Bhagabatipur Village	9.00	Work on Progress	0
18		Repair & Water supply of kurumpada AWC	1.00	Work on Progress	0
19		Const. Of conference Hall at Chintamani Vidya Niketana, Narangarh	9.00	Completed	9
20		Drinking water station at Narangarh Market.	4.00	Work on Progress	0
21		Renovation of Toilet of Govt.P.S Narangarh	2.00	Work on Progress	0
22		Const. Of Toilet with water connection at Govt, P.S Kachila	2.70	Work on Progress	0
23		Const. Of Additional class rooms and Separate Toilet for Girls at Govt. UPS Jagannathapur	6.00	Work on Progress	0
		Total	114.20		40
		No UC Received Till Date	40		
		Total Project completed	11		
		Project work on progress	12		
		Project Not Started	0		
		Total Nos of project	23		

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibgeranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

17/6

Photo copy of Completed and work on progress of 13 nos project



Drinking water station at Hadapada PHC (Work on progress)



TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibyanjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

17/7

Water supply and Beautification of Narangarh AWC-2 (Work on progress)



Const.of two Additional class room at Govt.P.S Dhabalpur Balapur.(Work on Progress)



Water supply of Narangarh AWC-1 (Work On progress)

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibjyotsna Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation



Const.of Additional class room at Narangarh UP School (Work on progress)



Renovation of Gajabaran Pokhari, Narangarh (Completed)

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibjaganjan Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd



Renovation of Balipokhari Pokhari, Hadapada (Completed)



Repairing of CC road from Bhogapur mangala temple to Railway staff quarter (Completed)

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibyaranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd



Repairing of CC road from Tapanga Railway station to Kanchila (Completed)



TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibyranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

Repairing of kanchila AWC and Const. Of new Toilet.(Work on progress)

181



Repairing and water supply of Balapur AWC (Work on progress)



Const. Of Children Park at Narangarh (Work on progress)

TRUE COPY ATTESTED
Dibhakarjyoti Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

182



Const. Of conference Hall at Chintamani Vidya Niketana, Narangarh (Work on progress)

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibyajyoti Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd



103

OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHORDHA

AT/PO-PALLAHAT ,DIST-KHORDHA,STATE-ODISHA,PIN-752056

Email-ori-bkharda@nic.in

Letter No. 6159 /

Date 13/12/2023

To

**The Managing Director,
OMC Ltd.Bhubaneswar.**

Sub: Submission of UC under OMC Projects

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above I am to submit herewith Utilization Certificates amounting to Rs.22,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty two lakhs) only for the year-2023-24 for taking necessary action at your end.

Yours faithfully,


**Block Development Officer,
Khordha.**

Memo No. 6160 / date. 13/12/2023

Copy submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha for favour of kind information and necessary action.


**Block Development Officer,
Khordha.**

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

FORM O.G.F.R-7 (A)
(See Rule -173)

FORM OF UTILIAATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR-2023-24
I hereby certify that the grant placed at my disposal of Collector in the year-2023-24
and the amount available for expenditure during the said year as follows:

1. (a)	Unspent balance at the end of the year-2023-24.....	Rs.Nil
(b)	Grant received during the year 2023-24.....	Rs.1,14,20,000.00
	Total	Rs.1,14,20,000.00
2. (a)	Expenditure during the year out of Unspent balance as in 1 (a)	Rs.22,00,000.00
(b)	Out of the grant referred no in (a) above	
3.	Unspent balance the end of the year	Rs.92,20,000.00
4.	Further certify that the expenditure of	Rs.92,20,000.00

Shown as expenditure in the year expended solely on OMC-2023-24 under my charge within the jurisdiction of BDOs and for no other purpose that the sum of Rs.92,20,000/-lakh shown as balance at the end of year -2023-24 is available for expenditure and no part of it has been diverted to other purpose.

3. I further certify that a list of works on amount spent on each has been prepared and is maintained in the Officer of PanchayatSamiti,Khordha.

	Opening Balance	
1. Total Allotment for the year-2023-24		Rs. Nil
2. Amount of U.C. submitted previously		Rs. 1,14,20,000.00
3. Amount of U.C submitted now		Rs. Nil
4. Total U.C. submitted		Rs. 22,00,000.00
5. Balance U.C pending		Rs. 22,00,000.00
		Rs. 92,20,000.00

Block Development Officer, Khordha
Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

13.12.23
Accounts Officer
KHORDHA BLOCK

13.12.23
Block Development Officer, Khordha.
Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibjyoti Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

185-

OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYATA SAMITI, KHORDHA							
Scheme - Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) - 2023 - 24							
SI No.	Name of the GP	Name of the Village	Name of the Projects	Cost of the Projects in Lakhs	Expenditure made	UC Submitted	Remarks
1	Narangada	Bhogapur	Repairing of C.C. Road from Bhogapur Mangala Temple to Railway staff quarter	7.00	7.00	7.00	
2	Narangada	Narangada	Repairing of C.C. Road from Tapanga Railway Station to Kanchilo	7.00	7.00	7.00	
3	Narangada	Narangada	Repairing of C.C. Road from 17 no. Chhaka to RD Road via Balapur Chhaka	8.00	8.00	8.00	
			Total	22.00	22.00	22.00	

P
13.12.23
Accounts Officer
KHORDHA BLOCK

W
13.12.23
Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibjaganish Sahu
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd





186

OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHORDHA

AT/PO PALLAHAT, DIST KHORDHA, STATE ODISHA, PIN 752055

Email on bkhurda@nic.in

Letter No. 1556 /

Date 28/03/24

To

The Managing Director,
OMC Ltd. Bhubaneswar.

Subj: Submission of UC under OMC Projects

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above I am to submit herewith Utilization Certificates amounting to Rs.18,00,000/- (Rupees Eighteen lakhs) only for the year-2023-24 for taking necessary action at your end.

Yours faithfully,


Block Development Officer,
Khordha.

Memo No. 1557 / date. 28/03/2024
Copy submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha for favour of kind information and necessary action.


Block Development Officer,
Khordha.

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Lt.

FORM O.G.F.R-7 (A)
(See Rule -173)

FORM OF UTILIAATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR-2023-24

I hereby certify that the grant placed at my disposal of Collector in the year-2023-24 and the amount available for expenditure during the said year as follows:

1. (a)	Unspent balance at the end of the year-2023-24.....	Rs.Nil
(b)	Grant received during the year 2023-24.....	Rs.1,14,20,000.00
	Total	Rs.1,14,20,000.00
2. (a)	Expenditure during the year out of Unspent balance as in 1 (a)	Rs.40,00,000.00
(b)	Out of the grant referred no in (a) above	
3.	Unspent balance the end of the year	Rs.74,20,000.00
4.	Further certify that the expenditure of	Rs.74,20,000.00

Shown as expenditure in the year expended solely on OMC-2023-24 under my charge within the jurisdiction of BDOs and for no other purpose that the sum of Rs.74,20,000/-lakh shown as balance at the end of year -2023-24 is available for expenditure and no part of it has been diverted to other purpose.

3. I further certify that a list of works on amount spent on each has been prepared and is maintained in the Officer of PanchayatSamiti,Khordha.

	Opening Balance	
1. Total Allotment for the year-2023-24		Rs. Nil
2. Amount of U.C. submitted previously		Rs. 1,14,20,000.00
3. Amount of U.C submitted now		Rs.22,00,000.00
4. Total U.C. submitted		Rs. 18,00,000.00
5. Balance U.C pending		Rs. 40,00,000.00
		Rs. 74,20,000.00

Block Development Officer, Khordha.

Rs. Nil
Rs. 1,14,20,000.00

Block Development Officer
KHORDHA


21-03-24
Block Finance Officer
Khordha Block

Block Development Officer, Khordha.

Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYATA SAMITI, KHORDHA

Scheme - Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) - 2023 - 24

SI No.	Name of the GP	Name of the Village	Name of the Projects	Cost of the Projects in Lakhs	Expenditure made	UC Submitted in lakhs	Remarks
1	Narangada	Narangada	Const of Additional Class room at Narangada UP School	7.00	7.00	7.00	
2	Narangada	Bhogapur	Repairing of Bhogapur AWC	2.00	2.00	2.00	
3	Narangada	Narangada	Const. of Conference Hall at Chintamani Vidya Niketan, Narangada	9.00	9.00	9.00	
			Total	18.00	18.00	18.00	


 21-03-24
 Block Finance Officer
 Khordha Block


 Block Development Officer
 KHORDHA

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd





OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHORDHA

AT/PO-PALLAHAT ,DIST-KHORDHA,STATE-ODISHA,PIN-752056

Email-ori-bkharda@nic.in

Letter No. 2960 /

Date 23/8/2024

To

**The Managing Director,
OMC Ltd.Bhubaneswar.**

Sub: Submission of UC under OMC Projects

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above I am to submit herewith Utilization Certificates amounting to Rs.26,20,000/-(Rupees Twenty six lakhs twenty thousand)only for the year-2023-24 for taking necessary action at your end.

Yours faithfully,


Block Development Officer,
Khordha.

Memo No. 2761 / date. 23/8/2024

Copy submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha for favour of kind information and necessary action.


Block Development Officer,
Khordha.

TRUE COPY ATTESTED


D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

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FORM O.G.F.R-7 (A)**(See Rule -173)****FORM OF UTILIAATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR-2023-24**

I hereby certify that the grant placed at my disposal of Collector in the year-2023-24 and the amount available for expenditure during the said year as follows:

1. (a)	Unspent balance at the end of the year-2023-24.....	Rs.Nil
(b)	Grant received during the year 2023-24.....	Rs.1,14,20,000.00
	Total	Rs.1,14,20,000.00
2. (a)	Expenditure during the year out of	
	Unspent balance as in 1 (a)	Rs.66,20,000.00
(b)	Out of the grant referred no in (a) above	
3.	Unspent balance the end of the year	Rs.48,00,000.00
4.	Further certify that the expenditure of	Rs.48,00,000.00

Shown as expenditure in the year expended solely on OMC-2023-24 under my charge within the jurisdiction of BDOs and for no other purpose that the sum of Rs.48,00,000/-lakh shown as balance at the end of year -2023-24 is available for expenditure and no part of it has been diverted to other purpose.

3. I further certify that a list of works on amount spent on each has been prepared and is maintained in the Officer of **PanchayatSamiti,Khordha**.

	Opening Balance	Rs.Nil
1.	Total Allotment for the year-2023-24	Rs. 1,14,20,000.00
2.	Amount of U.C. submitted previously	Rs.40,00,000.00
3.	Amount of U.C submitted now	Rs. 26,20,000.00
4.	Total U.C. submitted	Rs. 66,20,000.00
5.	Balance U.C pending	Rs. 48,00,000.00

Block Development Officer, Khordha.

[Signature]
23.8.24
Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

[Signature]
22.08.24
Block Finance Officer
Khordha Block

Block Development Officer, Khordha.

[Signature]
23.8.24
Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

[Signature]
D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

OFFICE OF THE PANCHAYATA SAMITI, KHORDHA

Scheme - Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) - 2023 - 24 (AS on dt. 10/06/2024)

Sl. No.	GP/Twon	Village	Name of the Projects	Cost of Projects(Rs. in Lakhs)	UC Submitted Previously	UC Submitted Now
1	Narangada	Hadapada	Drinking Water Station at Hadapada PHC	4.00	0.00	4.00
2	Narangada	Narangada	Const of Additional Class room at Narangada UP School	7.00	7.00	0.00
3	Narangada	Bhogapur	Const. of Additional Class room and repairing of Bhogapur UP School	8.00	0.00	0.00
4	Narangada	Dhabalpur, Balapur	Const. of Two additional Class rooms at Govt. P.S. Dhabalpur, Balapur	6.00	0.00	0.00
5	Narangada	Narangada	Water supply of Narangada AWC - 1	1.00	0.00	1.00
6	Narangada	Narangada	Water supply and beautification of Narangada AWC - 2	1.50	0.00	1.50
7	Narangada	Narangada	Renovation of Gajabaran Pokhari, Narangada	9.00	0.00	0.00
8	Narangada	Hadapada	Renovation of Balipokhari, Hadapada	4.00	0.00	0.00
9	Narangada	Bhogapur	Repairing of C.C. Road from Bhogapur Mangala Temple to Railway staff quarter	7.00	7.00	0.00
10	Narangada	Narangada	Repairing of C.C. Road from Tapanga Railway Station to Kanchilo	7.00	7.00	0.00
11	Narangada	Bhogapur	Repairing of Bhogapur AWC	2.00	2.00	0.00
12	Narangada	Bhogapur	Const. of new toilet at Bhogapur AWC	2.00	0.00	2.00
13	Narangada	Kanchila	Repairing of Kanchila AWC and Const. of new toilet	3.00	0.00	3.00
14	Narangada	Narangada	Repairing of C.C. Road from 17 no. Chhaka to RD Road via Balapur Chhaka	8.00	8.00	0.00
15	Narangada	Balapur	Repairing and water supply of Balapur AWC	2.00	0.00	2.00
16	Narangada	Narangada	Const. of Children park at Narangada	9.00	0.00	0.00
17	Narangada	Bhagabatipur	Water supply & reserve tank at Bhagabatipur village	9.00	0.00	9.00
18	Narangada	Kurumpada	Repair & water supply of Kurumpada AWC	1.00	0.00	1.00
19	Narangada	Narangada	Const. of Conference Hall at Chintamani Vidya Niketan, Narangada	9.00	9.00	0.00
20	Narangada	Narangada	Drinking water station at Narangada Market	4.00	0.00	0.00
21	Narangada	Narangada	Renovation of toilet of Govt. P.S., Narangada	2.00	0.00	0.00
22	Narangada	Kanchila	Const. of toilet with water connection at Govt. PS, Kanchilo	2.70	0.00	2.70
23	Narangada	Jagannathpur	Const. of additional class room and separate toilet for girls at Govt. UPS, Jagannathpur	6.00	0.00	0.00
Total				114.20	40.00	26.20

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dilgarnjan Sahu

D. Sahu
Asst. Manager (Mining)
Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

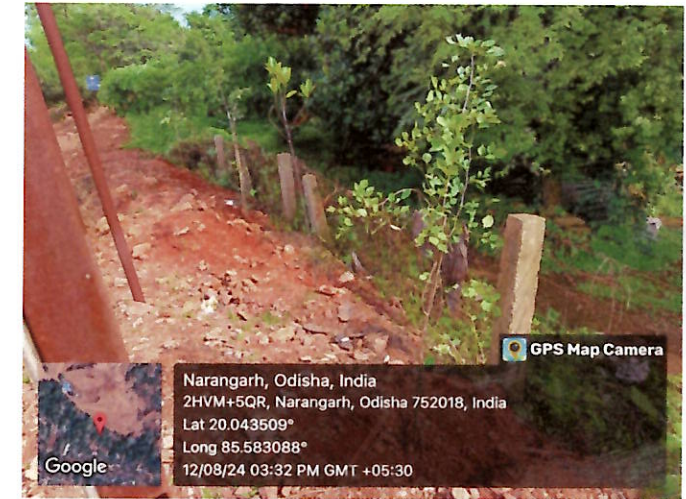
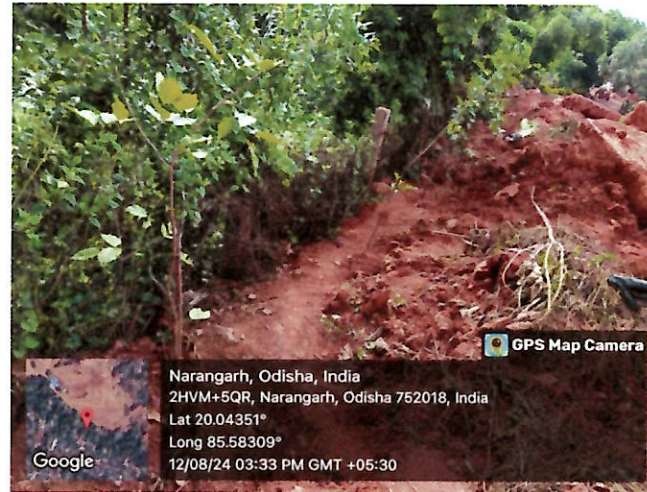
Block Finance Officer
Khordha Block

Block Development Officer
KHORDHA

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ANNEXURE-R-17/16

Geo Tag Photographs of Planation Area



TRUE COPY ATTESTEL

KUNDAKUNDI KUNDA KHONDALITE MINES, NARANGARH

Dilgeranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

19/3



**Planting of Saplings at Narangarh Mines Area
 by OFDC, Jajpur Division**

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dibyranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd

- 19/4 -

Species and Types of Saplings Unloaded at Narangarh Mines



- SISU
- NEEM
- KARANJA
- JAMU
- MANGO
- PANAS
- MAHA NEEM
- BARA
- OSTA



KUNDAKUNDI KUNDA KHONDALITE MINES, NARANGARH

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Dilipranjan Sahu
D. Sahu
 Asst. Manager (Mining)
 Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.