

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

**EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO .....OF 2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**ARUNA KUMAR JENA AND OTHERS**

**APPLICANTS**

**VERSUS**

**STATE OF ODISHA AND ORS**

**RESPONDENTS**

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PLACE: Bhubaneswar

DATE: 20/12/2024

SANKAR PRASAD PANI

ASHUTOSH PADHY

REFILED ON: 17/01/2025

ADVOCATE

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

Email: [sankarprasadpani@gmail.com](mailto:sankarprasadpani@gmail.com)

*S.Pani* *A.Padhy*

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## SYNOPSIS

That the present application challenges the illegal operation of Road Metal Quarries in BAJABATI (CLUSTER SL NO.3A) under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur district in Odisha. There are 6 stone quarries exist in the Cluster 3A of Bajabati, among those 2 stone quarries are operating in violation of govt. guidelines and two are closed down by the Deputy Director Of Mines Jajpur. That the quarries which are in violation of environment norms are, BAJABATI BSQ-3 and BAJABATI BSQ-5, over khata no. 215, plot no. 823 (P), Kissam-Pathar Chattan and Khata No-215, Plot No-823(p) respectively. That all the above mentioned quarries are operating by the lessees and AGRAWAL INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED(BSQ-3&5) in violation of conditions of Environment clearance and plan. Apart from this the quarry is operating using explosives with in 200meters from the residential houses. There has been no monitoring of compliance of conditions and the requirement of submission of quarterly compliance report has not been furnished and uploaded by the project proponent as well as Tahasildar for which the EC is liable to be cancelled as per condition no 2.23 of EC letter.

## LIST OF DATES

30/05/2024            Environment Clearance granted in favor of VIJETA  
PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED to over

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an area of 7.20 acres or 2.91 Hectares for Production capacity per annum-50027 cum/annum (max.), total production in 5 years period-210957 cum, from Bajabati BSQ-1

19/07/2024 Environment Clearance granted in favor of AGRAWAL INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED over an area of 6.50 Acres or 2.630 Ha for total production in 5 years period- 80147 cum, from Bajabati BSQ-3

19/07/2024 Environment Clearance granted in favor of AGRAWAL INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED over an area of 9.00 acres or 3.642 hectares for total production in 5 years period- 152033 cum, from Bajabati BSQ-5

24/07/2024 Site inspection carried out by State pollution control board to grant consent to operate in favor of Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No-1

12/09/2024 Consent to operate granted in favor of M/s. BAJABATI BLACK STONE QUARRY NO-1 which is valid up to 31/03/2025

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- 24/09/2024            Consent to operate granted in favor of M/s. BAJABATI  
BLACK STONE QUARRY NO-3 which is valid up to  
31/03/2025
- 24/09/2024            Consent to operate granted in favor of M/s. BAJABATI  
BLACK STONE QUARRY NO-5 which is valid up to  
31/03/2025
- 03/12/2024            Complaint to all the concerned authorities through email  
regarding the violations of environmental norms and illegal  
mining in Bajabati Stone quarries.

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

**EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

*(Under Section 14, 15, 20 r/w. Section 18(1) & (2) of the National  
Green Tribunal Act, 2010)*

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO ..... OF 2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

- 1. Aruna Kumar Jena, S/o Bhaskar Jena , aged about 42 years At/po-  
Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**
- 2. Ramakanta Jena, C/o Ganesh Chandra Jena , aged about 68 years, At-  
Kanpur, po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**
- 3. Kanchanabala Jena, C/o Ramakanta Jena, aged about 60 years, At-  
Kanpur, po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**
- 4. Prakash Pal, S/o Bhikari Pal, aged about 50 years, At-Jharsohal, po-  
Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**
- 5. Anupama Jena, D/o Chaitana Jena, aged about 68 years ,At-Kanpur,  
po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**
- 6. Subash Chandra Jena, aged about 58 years, At- Kanpur, po-  
Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**
- 7. Abhimanyu Jena, S/o Benudhara Jena, aged about 59 years, At/po-  
Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024**

8. **Biswanath Samal**, S/o Sura Samal, aged about 50 years, **At-Jharsohal**,  
po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024
9. **Sanatana Ojha**, S/o Daitari Ojha, aged about 70 years, **At\_bajabati**-  
po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024 ..... **APPLICANTS**

### VERSUS

1. State of Odisha represented by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, Lokaseva Bhawan, 751001 Bhubaneswar [csori@nic.in](mailto:csori@nic.in)
2. Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue and Dissaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, Lokaseva Bhawan, Bhubaneswar, 751001, [revsec.od@nic.in](mailto:revsec.od@nic.in)
3. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Odisha, Kharavela Bhawan, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, 751001, Email: [fesec.or@nic.in](mailto:fesec.or@nic.in)
4. Collector & Dist. Magistrate Jajpur, At/PO/Dist- Office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur-755001, Email- [dm-jajpur@nic.in](mailto:dm-jajpur@nic.in)
5. Superintendent of Police, Jajpur, AT/PO-Panikioili, Jajpur, Pin-755043  
Email- [sp.jjp@odishapolice.gov.in](mailto:sp.jjp@odishapolice.gov.in)
6. **Member Secretary**, Odisha State Pollution Control Board  
A/118, Unit-VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012,  
Odisha Email: [member.secy@ospcboard.org](mailto:member.secy@ospcboard.org)

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7. **Regional Officer, Odisha State Pollution Control Board**, Kalinga nagar, At- Dhabalagiri, Po – F.C Project, Jajpur Road, Dist – Jajpur – 755020. Email: [rospcb.kalinganagar@ospcboard.org](mailto:rospcb.kalinganagar@ospcboard.org)
8. **Member Secretary, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)**, Odisha, Bhubaneswar, 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit – IX, 751022 Email: [ms-seiaa-or@gov.in](mailto:ms-seiaa-or@gov.in)
9. Director of Mines, Directorate of Mines, Bhubigyan Bhawan , Bhubaneswar, Khordha, PIN-751001  
[dirmines\\_odisha@rediffmail.com](mailto:dirmines_odisha@rediffmail.com)
10. Tahasildar Dharmasala, At/Po/PS- Office of Tahsildar, Dharmasala, Pin- 755008, Email- [tdrdharmasala@gmail.com](mailto:tdrdharmasala@gmail.com)
11. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Integrated Regional Office (EZ), A/3, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar – 751023, Email: [roez.bsr-mef@nic.in](mailto:roez.bsr-mef@nic.in)
12. **Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board**, South Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar At/Po- Bhujal Bhawan, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Pin- 751030, Email: [rdser-cgwb@nic.in](mailto:rdser-cgwb@nic.in)
13. VIJETA PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED, Represented through managing director, At/Po- West Morabadi Maidan, Ranchi, Jharkhand-834008, RANCHI, JHARKHAND, 834008, [Email- vijetapi1990@gmail.com](mailto:vijetapi1990@gmail.com), (Lessee of Bajabati BSQ-1)

14. AGRAWAL INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED, Represented through managing director, At/Po- 1 st Floor, V.R . Plaza, Link Road, Bilaspur (C.G) 495001, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH, 495001, Email- [agrawalinfrabuild@rediffmail.com](mailto:agrawalinfrabuild@rediffmail.com)(Lessee of Bajabati BSQ3&5)

15. Deputy Director of Mines, At/Po Jajpur Road, Dist-japur Email: [ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in](mailto:ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in) Pin- 755019

16. Director General of Mine Safety, Office of Directorate General of Mines Safety, Government of India, HEAD OFFICE, DHANBAD (Jharkhand), PIN: 826001, Email- dg@dgms.gov.in [dgmsindia@gmail.com](mailto:dgmsindia@gmail.com)

17. The Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032 Email: [mccb.cpcb@nic.in](mailto:mccb.cpcb@nic.in),

.....RESPONDENTS

- I. The address of the Counsel of Applicant is given for the service of notices of this APPLICATION.
- II. The addresses of the Respondents are given above for the service of notices of this APPLICATION. Private Respondents are the lessees of Bajabati BSQ1,3 and 5. Regional office of MoEFCC and SEIAA has a duty to monitor the compliance of EC conditions. Director of Geology Bhubaneswar has approved the mining plan.

III. The Present Application Challenges the inaction of the state respondents against illegal operation by lessees in violation of environment clearance conditions.

## **IT IS MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH**

1. That the applicants are the villagers of Bajabati where the private respondents are operating the stone quarries and stone crushers operating in violations of the conditions imposed by Environmental clearance, Consent to establish and other environmental norms. In this particular case the applicant has sent a detailed complaint to the authorities for violation of environment norms by the quarry operator through email on 03/12/2024 but no action has been taken as on date for which the present application is filed. That the present application challenges the illegal operation of stone quarries in Bajabati Cluster **Serial No. 3A located at Village-Bajabati, Tahasil-Dharmasala, Dist- Jajpur**, by the lessee Agrawal Infrabuild Private limited in violation of conditions of Environment clearance, CTO and the mining plan. That the Bajabati Cluster consists of (6 nos. of quarries) mines having total cluster area of 35.66 acres or 14.43 ha.
2. It is pertinent to mention here that with regard to the illegal quarry operation by Respondent 14 and likely to start quarry operation by Respondent 13 the villagers of Bajabati, Kanhupur@ Kanpur,

Nuakhunta, Jhadasohal@Jharsohal and Kantamalia wrote a letter to all the concerned authorities on dated 02/03/2024 and send the same through email on dated 03/12/2024 but as on date no action has been taken by the concerned authorities.

Sl No.	Name of the village	Population as per census 2011
1	Bajabati	520
2	Kanhupur@Kanpur	357
3	Kantamalia	350 approx
4	Jhadasohal@Jharsohal	197

Copy of the letter dated 02/03/2024 and communicated through Email on 03/12/2024 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-1**.

3. Though the quarry has been granted environment clearance in favour of Agrawal Infrabuild Private limited on dated 19/07/2024. That the Lessee of both the quarry is illegally operating the quarry from the date of grant of Environment Clearance and in violation of EC condition number 2.10 which clearly states that *“Maximum depth of mining from the top surface/ground level of this area, at any point, up to which quarrying may be permitted shall be 6 meters as stipulated in rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016. Quarry excavation shall not proceed below a level on the hill slope, and shall not touch the base of the hill in any case. The exploitation of stone material from the hill shall be carried out in a*

*systematic manner, spreading the quarrying activity to cover all the economic veins of minerals and proceeding uniformly to more and more depths from all sides simultaneously.*” It is pertinent to mention here that the lessee of the Bajabati Stone quarry 3 &5 (Respondent 14) has already extracted the stones beyond 6 meter depth. Copy of the Environmental clearance dated 19/07/2024 granted in favour of Agrawal Infrabuild Private limited for Bajabati BSQ 3&5 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-2 and 2A.**

4. It is not out of place to mention here that the lessees of all the three quarries (Bajabati BSQ 1,3&5) have taken the EC fraudulently by giving false information to the authorities to grant Environmental clearance in favour of them. That the PP of all the three quarries in their Form-1 have stated that there is no cases or complaint pending before any authority or court against these quarries but the fact is that there was a Lokayukta case was filed before Lokayukta Bhubaneswar bearing case No. L.Y-670/2021 and in that the matter the Hon’ble Lokayukta directed the ORSAC to conduct a detailed inquiry in the Bajabati Cluster and to file a report before the court and accordingly the ORSAC conducted an inquiry and filed the inquiry report. Copy of the ORSAC report filed before Lokayukta Cuttack is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-3.**
5. It is pertinent to mention here that in the year 2023 the Tahasildar Dharmasala also issued show cause notices to the then lessees of Bajabati

BSQ 1,3&5 for illegal extraction of stones from the quarry. Copy of the show cause notice dated 16/03/2023 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-4**.

6. That all the three stone quarries has obtained the Environment Clearance under the head of new mining project but the fact is that all the three quarries are old quarries and are in violation of environmental norms and illegal extraction has been made from all the three quarries for which penalty was also imposed upon the then lessees of Bajabati BSQ1,3&5 which is still to be recovered, and the EC granting authority as well as the Mining officer is well aware about the above mentioned fact but still without using their presence of mind they recommended the proposal for the grant of Environmental clearance and the SEIAA authority also granted the Environmental clearance having knowledge about the illegalities, which shows that the mining officer and the SEIAA authority are in nexus with the mining mafias.
7. It is pertinent to mention here that **with in 200metre** from Bajabati BSQ 1,3&5 Bajabati Village, Anganwadi, Baba Goudbudha Temple, Nakpol-Mandia Road. That there is a water-body is already with in the quarry area and one pond has been destroyed by mining activities, and within 500metre Village Pond, Khunta Pond, Bajabatii Primary School and Anganwadi, Kanhupur Anganwadi, Kahnupur Hanuman Temple and, the

other villages such as, Nuakhunta, Jharsohal, Kantamalia Primary School are within 500 meters from the Bajabati stone quarries.

Serial No.	Name of the Place	Distance from the Cluster in meter
1	Nakpol- Mandia Road	189 meter
2	Bajabati village	150 meter
3	Gaudahuda Debasthali	193 meter
4	Bajabati Anganwadi	224meter
5	Kanpur Village	328 meter
6	Jharsohal Village	400 meter

Copy of map indicating the distance of affected places by quarry operation is annexed here with as **Annexure-5**.

8. That the quarry is operating adjoining to Nakpol- Mandia Road which is declared as other district roads having a length of around 12 KM and maintained by Public Works Department (PWD) and same is in violation of the CPCB guideline. It is pertinent to mention that **No quarry is allowed to operate with in 200metres from the structures and roads.**

There are three villages within 500 meters of the quarry area namely Bajabati, Kantamalia and Kanpur and the Bajabati village is within 150 meters. Because of the uncontrolled blasting, the nearby buildings have

developed cracks and because of his muscle and money power could manage the government authorities and continuing his illegal operation at the cost of damage to property of local people and government institution. The operation of quarry is in violation of EC condition 2.16 and NGT order in M Haridasan Case.

9. EC has been obtained fraudulently showing the village road is at 200 metre away from quarry while the fact remains the RD road is adjoining the quarry and there is an impact on commuters using the road and same has been suppressed.
10. That it is pertinent to mention here that the proposal for grant of EC to Bajabati BSQ 3&5 was placed in 158th SEIAA, Odisha meeting held on 01.03.2024 & 02.03.2024 and the *“Authority observed that nearest village is located 150 meters away from the proposed quarry and the mining plan prepared and approved for drilling and blasting in this case. After detailed deliberation in the matter, the Authority decided that the PP is required to revised the proposal in terms of CPCB guideline no. CPCB/IPC-II/NGT-OA 304 of 2019/2020 Dt. 12.05.2020 (when blasting is not involved, the minimum distance will be 100m and when blasting is involved from location of Residential/Public buildings, inhabited sites, Protected monuments, Heritage sites, National/State Highway, District roads, Public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridge, Dams,*

*Reservoirs, River, Canal, Lakes or Tanks or any other locations to be considered by States.) regarding blasting criteria for permitting stone quarry where blasting is involved”*. And then after the PP has modified the approved mining plan and mentioned that 200-meter safety zone will be maintained as per modified approved mining plan by letter no. 2028 dt.21.06.2024 for which the EC was granted for both the quarries but as on date the PP is not maintaining the safety zone as mentioned in the approved/ revised mining plan.

**11.**It is submitted that when the quarry lease area clearly falls within the prohibited distance as per CPCB guideline and the cosmetic modification could not have been considered to grant the EC as such on ground there is no such boundary suggesting the restricted area hence the mining operation takes place in the entire area.

**12.**It is pertinent to mention here that in the EC letter in point number 11 it is clearly mentioned that *“the Validity of EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier from which the prior environmental clearance is granted by the regulatory authority”* but as per the information of the applicants in the state of Odisha the DSR is not approved by the SEIAA for Jajpur district so the EC becomes nonest in eye of law as because the DSR for the Jajpur district is not duly approved by SEIAA authority.

**13.**That there used to be transportation of **nearly 200 trips** of stone over loaded vehicles plying on the PWD road which is not meant to carry such heavy loaded vehicles. People of the 6 panchayats are facing inconvenience because of the plying of heavy loaded vehicles not having the carrying capacity to cater the traffic and load due to transportation of heavy loaded vehicles from the stone quarry. This is also in violation of EC condition and no action has been taken to check the overloaded trucks. The road is damaged and full of potholes because of overloaded speedy trucks without cover plying on it. The plying of trucks in village road is in violation of EC condition 2.17.

**14.**Because of the deep quarry, the water table in the village has gone down. The quarry depth should not be more than 6metre but here it has exceeded more than 15 metres. This is in violation of EC condition 2.10 . Because of the deep quarries the lift irrigation points for agricultural purposes have also failed and the wells and tube wells in and around the villages of the quarry have drastically gone down resulting a water scarcity in the area.

**15.** That the local Sarapanch of the Pakhara and Thanual grampanchayat vide letter dated 15/11/2024 and 23/11/2024 respectively also confirmed the water scarcity and failure of the borewells under their jurisdiction due to inadequate water yield on. Copy of the letter dated 15/11/2024 and

23/11/2024 written by Sarpanch of Pakhara and Thanual grampanchayat respectively is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-6**.

**16.**It is pertinent to mention here that due to the water scarcity in the area on dated 17/10/2023 a farmer of the village Bajabati died by committing suicide after his paddy crop failed. That the farmer committed suicide as his paddy crop damaged completely by the illegal stone quarrying near his agricultural land, and the fact behind the crop damage is absence of water in his farm land due to the illegal and uncontrolled deep quarrying activities in the locality. The death of the farmer was also published on various leading English newspapers. On dated 17/10/2023 The New Indian Express also published a news article regarding the farmer's death in Bajabati. Copy of the news article dated 17/10/2023 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-7**

**17.**It is needless to mention here that due to the deep quarry activities the depth of the quarry has already exceeded the permissible limit i.e. 6 meter depth from the ground level and it is also categorically mentioned in the EC letter that it shall be declared as no mining zone if the mining touches the water table of the area but in the present cluster due to lack of enforcement by the authorities the lessees are illegally extracting stones beyond 6 metre depth.

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18. That both the respondents (13 & 14) have not obtained any permission from ground water authority and same is in violation of EC and CTO condition.
19. No reclamation of the mined out area of the past lease period and same is in violation of EC condition No 2.20 the EC could not be granted at the first instance as the past EC compliance has not been fulfilled by the earlier lessee.
20. That the applicant had verified the website of Central Ground Water Authority <https://cgwa-noc.gov.in/Sub/Report/NOCIssuedLetter/NOCIssusedLetterToExtUserPage.aspx> and could not find any permission if any granted to the quarries and the crushers located in Bajabati mouza, hence this also confirms that the quarry and crushers are extracting ground water through borewells without any valid NOC from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).
21. That the ground water of the adjoining area is contaminated because of the infiltration of the explosive materials and urea used for the blasting purpose. The water during summer gets contaminated mostly and smells from the water makes it unfit for drinking. It is pertinent to mention the **quarry is operating without valid explosive license.**
22. That the sign board of Bajabati BSQ 3&5 does not show any blasting permission, which also confirms that, the lessee of the Bajabati BSQ

3&5 does not have any valid blasting permission from the competent authority.

**23.**That the Deputy Director of Mines Jajpur have granted quarterly permit for extraction of stones from Bajabati BSQ 3&5 for the quantity of 10000 and 12500 cum respectively and the validity of the lease period is from 25/09/2024 to 24/12/2024 and the lessee of Bajabati BSQ 3&5 have already extracted the permissible quantity and now engaged in excess mining, hence immediate measurement of quarry can expose the unholy nexus resulting in loss of state revenues.

**24.**It is pertinent to mention here that the lessee of Bajabati BSQ 3&5 is using illegal explosives to loosen the stones from the quarry and in this regard the PP does not have any permission from the concerned authorities, and the lessee also does not have any blasting permission from the District collector and illegally extracting stones by way of blasting.

**25.**No green belt around the quarry though the operation is ongoing since 2005 and there by the dust from quarry use to affect the adjoining agricultural fields, human habitation and commuters on the road.

**26.**Quarterly compliance report has not been filed, Internal Roads are not graded to mitigate the dust emission, there is no sprinkling of water in road as well as around quarry to arrest the dust pollution, No adequate settling pond to meet prescribed standard of Suspended Solid, Top soil is

not preserved, Over Burden dumps have not been stacked properly and there is no garland drain around Over Burden dump. In response to a RTI application dated 07/12/2024 the SEIAA authority informed vide letter dated 13/12/2024 that the SEIAA authorities don't have any EC compliance report as the Project Proponent has not filed the same before the SEIAA. It is not out of place to mention here that the **EC letter in condition number 2.23** states that the Tahasildar/Mining officer shall closely monitor the compliance of the EC conditions on ground and the PP shall file the quarterly compliance report but as on date no such compliance report has been filed by PP neither the lease granting authority have made any inspection regarding the compliance of EC conditions. Copy of the RTI reply dated 13/12/2024 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-8**.

**27.**There has been no plantation and green belt done by the project proponent and the progressive mine closure and phased reclamation has not been followed as it should have started once one pit is completed. Currently there are more than 10 different pits on which quarrying activities are going.

**28.**There has been no authorization under Hazardous Waste Management Rules 2016 for disposal of waste oils, used oils generated from machines and mining operation.

29. It is submitted that on 03/12/2024 villagers have made complaint to all the authorities requesting for urgent action against illegal stone quarry but no action has been taken though the govt. guideline of 2019 prescribes 72 hours the maximum period to inquire and take action in case of illegal mining, but as on date no action has been taken by the concerned authorities which shows that the government authorities are in nexus with the Project proponents and gives protection to the lessees to continue the illegal mining.

30. That the stone loaded vehicles of Bajabati BSQ 3&5 use to ply on PWD road and village road through densely populated villages in violation of EC condition. **The vehicles use to cause air pollution and noise pollution while plying on the road.** There is noise and air pollution because of the movement of hundreds of vehicles from the quarry to it's crusher.

31. That the lessee of Bajabati BSQ 3&5 has a permission for extraction of stone from the quarries 40030cum and 50013 cum respectively in the first year but as on date the lessee has already extracted the permissible limit and now extracting beyond the permissible limit and also extracting beyond the permissible area hence the mining should be stopped immediately inorder to check the illegal mining from the Bajabati BSQ3&5.

**32.**It is not out of place to mention here that though the Bajabati BSQ-1 is an old quarry but the lessee of Bajabati BSQ-1 has obtained the Environmental clearance fraudulently by stating that the Bajabati BSQ-1 quarry is a new quarry and no EC was granted earlier for the source and also stated that there is no case or complaint is filed/pending before any court or authority but the fact is that there was a case filed before the Hon'ble Lokayukta Bhubaneswar bearing case number **L.Y-670/2021** for which a inquiry was also conducted by the ORSAC and basing on the report of the ORSAC the Tahasildar Dharmasala was also issued a show cause notice to the then lessee of the Bajabati BSQ-1, that the present lessee of the Bajabati BSQ-1 has obtained the Environmental clearance by supressing these facts from the lease and Environmental clearance granting authority and got EC on dated 30/05/2024. Copy of the Environmental clearance dated 30/05/2024 granted in favor of VIJETA PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-9**.

**33.** That there are number of illegal stone crushers also exists within the cluster though there is a prohibition of establishment of crushers inside any quarry/cluster but the mining mafias has established crushers inside the cluster and operating those illegal crushers in violation of citing criteria.

**34.**It is pertinent to mention here that due to the illegal and uncontrolled blasting in the entire cluster 3A of Bajabati nearby houses of the cluster developed cracks. Photographs dated 02/12/2024 showing the houses of some villagers developed cracks in the wall and roof because of the illegal and uncontrolled blasting in the entire cluster. Photograph dated 02/12/2024 showing cracks in houses is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-10.**

**35.** That the Director General of the Mines safety on dated 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2024 conducted an inspection in the Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District Odisha and during the inspection observed major contraventions throughout the Tahasil. Contraventions which were observed during the inspection are as follows;

A. Section 16 of Mines Act, 1952 read with Reg. 3 of MMR, 1961:

Notice of opening of the mine was not submitted to this Directorate by the owner before commencement of mining operations in the mine.

B. Section 17(1) of Mines Act, 1952 read with Reg. 34(1) of MMR,

1961: Manager was not appointed in the mine. Mining operation shall not be carried out in the mine unless the mine is kept under the sole control of a manager, being a person duly appointed and possessing the prescribed qualifications, to physically exercise his

personal supervision and perform his duties under the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder

- C. Reg. 39 read with Regulation 160(1) of MMR, 1961: tester was not appointed in the mine to exercise his personal supervision for the preparation of charges and the charging and stemming of blast holes and to carry out his duty in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and of any order made thereunder and most to the transport and use of explosives.
- D. Reg. 106(2)(a) & (3) of MMR, 1961 The mines were not kept adequately benched, sloped or secured so as to prevent danger from fall of sides. The mines were made about 20m to 50m deep nearly vertical without forming any benches in height about 20m-50m, as against the maximum permissible bench height of 6m.
- E. Reg. 106(2)(b) of MMR, 1961: Permission for use of heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM) and deep hole blasting was not obtained, however, the signs and impressions of carrying out deep hole drilling & blasting and of using excavator and tippers were observed in the mine. No HEMM or deep hole drilling & blasting shall be used in the mine without obtaining permission from this Directorate.

- F. Reg. 111(1) of MMR, 1961: The boundary of the lease/mine was not found demarcated/fixed on the ground by providing permanent pillars.
- G. Reg. 115(1)(a) of MMR, 1961: The top edges of the opencast workings were not kept securely fenced to prevent any person from entering or falling therein.
- H. Rule 29(B) of Mines Rules, 1955: Persons employed in the mine had not undergone Initial or periodical medical examination.
- I. Section 48(1) of Mines Act, 1952 and Rule 77 of the Mines Rules 1955 read with the Ease of Compliance to Maintain Registers under Various Labour Laws Rules, 2017: Particulars of employees of the mine were not found maintained in Form-A register.
- J. Section 48(4) of Mines Act, 1952 and Rule 78 of the Mines Rules 1955 read with the Ease of Compliance to Maintain Registers under Various Labour Laws Rules, 2017: Attendance of persons employed in the mine was not found maintained in Form-D register. Copy of the DGMS report dated 25/10/2024 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-11**

**36.**That the environment clearance was granted with specific conditions and failure to comply will lead to withdrawal of EC letter. It is submitted that

none of the conditions imposed in EC letter have been complied. The conditions are as follows

- A. Condition No-2.3 *Mitigation measures for flying Rock for safety of human beings and animals during blasting to be ensured by the project proponent.*
- B. Condition No-2.5 *Construction of garland drains retaining walls and settling tanks should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.*
- C. Condition No-2.6 *Haulage road shall be developed and maintained perennially and perpetually by the proponent in consultation with the concerned authority of the Govt.*
- D. Condition No-2.7 *Topsoil excavated during mining to be stacked separately in the ML area and to be used for plantation in and around the ML area.*
- E. Condition No-2.10 *Maximum permissible depth of mining: - Maximum depth of mining from the top surface/ground level of this area, at any point, up to which quarrying may be permitted shall be 6 meters as stipulated in rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016. Quarry excavation shall not proceed below a level on the hill slope, and shall not touch the base of the hill in any case. The exploitation of stone material from the hill shall be carried out in a systematic manner, spreading the quarrying activity to*

*cover all the economic veins of minerals and proceeding uniformly to more and more depths from all sides simultaneously.*

- F. Condition No-2.11 Maximum permissible quantity: Maximum yearly quantity of extraction from the quarry shall not exceed its annual limit as specified above under stipulation in Table 'A stipulations'-sl. A(v) and the total production shall be 80147 cum during the valid lease period of five (05) years as per the approved mining plan. Any flouting of this quantitative restriction shall make this EC liable to cancellation.
- G. Condition No-2.16 No Mining Zone: The lessee shall ensure that no quarrying or mining is carried out in the areas as specified below: - a) 7.5-meter safety zone shall be kept from all sides of the lease boundary as per the approved mining plan. b) within 100m (minimum distance criteria when blasting is not involved) and within 200m (minimum distance criteria when blasting is involved) from residential/ public buildings, inhabited sites, protected monuments, Heritage sites, National/State Highway, District roads, public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridges, Dam, Reservoirs, river, Canals, lakes or Tanks, or any other locations etc. c) below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs /intervenes within the permitted mining depth, then the

quarrying shall be stopped immediately; d) in the vicinity of natural /manmade archeological sites;

**37.**That further the lessees of the Bajabati Cluster-3A were failed to comply with the following conditions,

- a) Installation of water sprinklers (50 Nos) Individual leases of the cluster
- b) Construction of Garland drain and retaining wall
- c) Water sprinkling by tanker in the village road (10 KL water tanker) Bajabati
- d) Plantation in the safety zone Individual leases of the cluster
- e) Plantation in the village road connecting ML area Avenue  
Plantation
- f) Rain water harvesting structure Individual leases of the cluster
- g) Peripheral development of each mining lease area.

**38.**That on dated 07/07/2021 Government of India came with an office memorandum which states about the standard operating procedure for identification and handling of violation cases under EIA notification 2006. Copy of the letter dated 07/07/2021 is here unto annexed as **ANNEXURE-12.**

**39.**It is submitted 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 6metres, six monthly environmental statement has not been submitted and no green belt developed by the lessee.

**40.**It is humbly submitted that because of the illegal deep quarrying the water that use to flow from upper elevation to the agricultural land is being obstructed in the quarries and the villagers are facing water scarcity for their agricultural land. The animals are severely affected being trapped in the deep quarries.

**41.**That the CPCB on 12/05/2020 issued a notice regarding the siting criteria for stone quarry, copy of the CPCB guideline dated 12/05/2020 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-13**.

**42.**That the Order dated 6<sup>th</sup> August 2010 of Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha prescribing the siting criteria for stone crusher units, the point no 2 of the order says that “No stone crusher unit shall be allowed to operate within 500mtres from the established authorized habitations, education institutions, hospitals, courts and public offices and point no 3 says that no stone crusher unit shall be established with in 200mtres from state highway and national

highway. *Further the order clarifies that the distance will be measured point to point as the crow flies.* Copy of the Order dated 6<sup>th</sup> August 2010 of Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha is annexed here unto as **Annexure-14**.

**43.** That the Central Pollution Control Board on July 2023 issued one Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units where the general measures that need to be taken by the project proponent is mentioned but in the present case no such measures are being taken by the Project proponents in order to control the fugitive dust emission which is violation of the July 2023 CPCB guideline. Violations of July 2023 CPCB guideline are as follows;

- A. Wind breaking wall: GI/MS/brick wall should be provided along the periphery of crusher. Height of the wall should be 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher.
- B. Roads: Metaled/concrete roads should be provided within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metaled.
- C. Housekeeping: To curb the air pollution in the crusher premises, arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun should be provided. Water sprinklers should have adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water, as such system is more effective in dust control with significant reduction

in consumption of water. Fine dust accumulated and bag filters in the crushing area should be cleaned at regular intervals and the collected dust should be stored in sacks for further sale or disposal.

- D. Plantation: 2-3 rows of tall trees should be planted around the periphery of crusher.
- E. Housing should be open for movement of mechanical drivers, conveyor belts, etc. should be sealed properly with flexible rubber flaps.
- F. Name of the unit, contact details of the owner and address of the unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCBs/PCCs should be displayed on the display board at the entrance.
- G. Regular wetting of roads should be done to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re-suspension.
- H. Water consumption and handling: Unit should provide settling tanks of appropriate size and recycle & reuse of the water in process. Crusher should provide a water storage tank with adequate capacity. In case of use of groundwater, stone crushing unit should obtain permission to extract groundwater from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/Ground Water Department (GWD) of the State/UT. Unit should maintain proper log book of consumption of fresh water. Depending on

availability, efforts may be made to use STP treated water instead groundwater to control emissions from process activities. Copy of the July 2023 CPCB environmental guideline for stone crushing units is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-15**.

**44.**That the google earth image of the Bajabati cluster also suggests that there are many stone crushers exists within the cluster and also exists between 500 meter radius from the Kantamalia, Thanual and Bajabati village. Copy of the google earth image is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-16**.

**45.**It is pertinent to mention here that the lessees of Bajabati cluster are also discharging the untreated mine water by using pumps directly to the Kumaria Nallah which passes through the Bajabati cluster and finally meets with the Bramhani river near Imamanagar of Jajpur district. That the lessees of the Bajabati cluster are also discharging the untreated water to the nearby agricultural lands for which the crops of the land are damaged and production quantity and quality of the crops are also decreasing. That the photographs dated 14/01/2025 and 16/01/2025 taken by the applicant also suggests that the lessees are discharging the mine drain water from quarry to the agricultural land and Kumaria Nallah. Copy of the photographs dated 14/01/2025 and 16/01/2025 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-17**.

**46.**It is further submitted that the Bajabati BSQ-3 and Bajabati BSQ-5 has a valid lease for the period of 25/09/2024 to 24/12/2024 however the lessees of the Bajabati BSQ-3 and Bajabati BSQ-5 are operating the quarry's without a valid lease. That the sign board placed by the lessee of the Bajabati BSQ-3 and Bajabati BSQ-5 is also suggests that the valid lease period is from 25/09/2024 to 24/12/2024. That the photographs of various dates suggests that the mining is going on without valid lease from the competent authority and the mining and it's allied activities(Stack yard and Crushing unit) takes place in close proximity to the human habitation. Copy of the photographs of various dates is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-18**.

**47.**That the Tahasil authorities have obligation to ensure implementation of laws & entrusted to protect govt. assets but in this case the concerned authorities have grossly failed to discharge their duty. They never filed any complaint or filed any FIR U/s 379 & 414 with police station or exercise their power to desist an offender from unauthorized extraction of minor minerals rather supported it to continue such illegal lifting of minor minerals by becoming mute spectator.

**48.**That in order to check the illegal mining, Government of Odisha has come out with a guideline dated **26/04/2019** where in instructions for prevention of illegal mining of minor minerals issued from time to time. The instructions include robust monitoring mechanism, **revenue and**

**police administration shall seize the machine and vehicles, criminal proceedings**, temporary check gates, squads should be constituted, technical support of ORSAC may be taken for satellite based monitoring, all complaints of unauthorized quarrying be inquired by Sub-Collector/Tahasildar **within 72 hours and** prompt remedial measures be taken and monthly review of violation cases are suggested in the guideline and none of the points have been followed by the District Administration and Tahasildar.

**49.**Hence the lifting of stone from all the afore mentioned sources are illegal and warrants appropriate action by the concerned Tahasildar to the extent of seizure of vehicles, criminal proceedings against the person concerned and prohibiting the persons from lifting the minor minerals. Further, collecting the royalty and allowing the miners to go on further quarrying is not sufficient and deterrent too. It is submitted that no deterrent action has been taken till date, though the Govt. Circular of 26/04/2019 says action has to be taken within 72 hours (3days).

**50.** That the Revenue and Disaster Management, Odisha has come out with the resolution dated 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 to adopt the technologies to check the illegal mining and responsibilities of authorities to be fixed for failure to curb illegal mining, but no action has been taken as on date. In fact, the authorities who has duty to check illegal mining are becoming partner in

the crime to loot illegal minerals and thereby causing the loss to state exchequer and damage to environment.

## **PREVIOUS ORDERS OF HONBEL NGT IN MATTERS**

### **RELATING TO MINING**

- 51.** That Hon'ble NGT in OA 83 of 2022 has directed the Director of Geology to measure the Morrum quarries in Mayurjhalia Mouza. Pursuant to the direction, Geology department with help of ORSAC and Mining Consultant, a detailed scientific measurement was carried out.
- 52.** That in Original Application No 54 of 2018, Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 24<sup>th</sup> Dec 2021, has directed the Home Secretary, Government of Odisha to constitute a **Special Task Force** to look into the illegal morrum mining in Nijigarh Tapang Panchayat of Khordha District. The relevant para 7 of the order is reproduced as follows

“Para-7: In view of above, we direct Home Secretary, DGP and Chairman, State PCB, Odisha to hold a joint meeting within two weeks and constitute an appropriate Special Task Force (STF) to consider registering a criminal case for investigation of the crime in question to identify the violators and bring them to justice. Apart from such action, there is need for further preventive and remedial action for protection of environment and enforcement of environmental laws, including recovery of compensation and restoration measures. A joint Committee comprising of MoEF&CC (Regional Office at

Bhubaneswar), CPCB, State PCB, SEIAA, Odisha and District Magistrate, Khurda may meet within two weeks to plan remedial action in this regard. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance. The Committee may undertake visit to the site, interact with the stakeholders and plan further action. The Committee may also ascertain the identity of the law violators in coordination with the investigators or otherwise and proceed against them for enforcement of environmental norms, including action of stopping the illegal mining. It may furnish its action taken report within four months by email at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. The report may also be uploaded on the website of CPCB to enable any of the parties to file response thereto. List for further consideration on 25.04.2022”

**53.**That the Hon’ble Tribunal in Original Application No. 837/2018 vide order dated 31/07/2020 (**Sandeep Mittal vs MOEFCC**) in Para 2 there was flagrant violation of conditions of Environmental Clearance and adequate monitoring was not taking place, vide order dated 30.10.2018, the Tribunal observed that compliance of conditions of Environmental Clearance must be monitored on periodical basis, **at least once in a quarter**. Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

Change (MoEF&CC) was directed to review and strengthen the mechanism for the purpose and furnish a report.

Para3. The matter has thereafter been considered on several dates including 29.04.2019, 23.07.2019 and 22.11.2019. It has been repeatedly found that the mechanism for monitoring environmental norms is inadequate, as a result of which there is rampant violation of Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions, as noted by this Tribunal in several cases. The Tribunal also noted the observations in the Judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India & Ors. (2014) 4 SCC 61 and Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited Vs. Union of India, (2011) 7 SCC 338 that power of the regulator under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is **coupled with duty and there is a need for effective monitoring mechanism**. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also observed that there is poor monitoring and there are huge gaps in laying down of conditions and enforcement thereof. Such observations have also been made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), pointing out deficiencies on this aspect.

**54.** That Extraction of Minor Minerals without prior Environment Clearance is an offence under Section 15 of the Environment Protection Act 1986 **and same is reproduced as follows**

“(1) Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

(2) If the failure or contravention referred to in sub-section (1) continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.”

- a) That on dated 07/07/2021 Government of India came with an office memorandum which states about the standard operating procedure for identification and handling of violation cases under EIA notification 2006.

48. That District Collector is the authority under the Environment Protection Act 1986 to initiate criminal prosecution under Section 19 of Environment Protection Act 1986 and the District Magistrate, Dhenkanal in the present case failed to discharge the duties and hence the Hon'ble Tribunal may call for a

satisfactory reply and direct the Chief Secretary for necessary action to that effect.

49. That while upholding the Criminal Prosecution in an illegal sand mining case namely Jayant Etc Vs State of Madhya Pradesh, Criminal Appeal No 824-825 of 2020, Hon'ble Supreme Court on 3rd December 2020 has opined that violators can not be permitted to go scot free on payment of penalty only. There must be some stringent provisions which may have deterrent effect so that the violators think twice before committing such offence and before causing damage to the earth and nature.

“It might be true that by permitting the violators to compound the offences under the MMDR Act or the rules made thereunder, the State may get the revenue and the same shall be on the principle of person who causes the damage shall have to compensate the damage and shall have to pay the penalty like the principle of polluters to pay in case of damage to the environment. However, in view of the large scale damages being caused to the nature, the policy and object of MMDR Act and Rules are the result of an increasing awareness of the compelling need to restore the serious ecological imbalance and to stop the damages being caused to the nature”

50. Illegal mining of minor minerals is not only theft of Govt. revenue inviting prosecution under the appropriate provisions of the IPC but also

invites prosecution under the provisions of **the Prevention of Money Laundering At, 2002.**

51. That Section 3 of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, reads as under: - “3. Offence of money-laundering- Whosoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected proceeds of crime including its concealment, possession, acquisition or use and projecting or claiming it is untainted property shall be guilty of offence of money-laundering.”

52. Section 4 of the Act which prescribes the punishment for money laundering, reads as under: - “4. Punishment for money-laundering- Whoever commits the offence of money-laundering shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

## GROUNDS

- A. That the Quarry is operating in violation of Siting Criteria fixed by CPCB, Hence liable to be closed.

- B. That the past violations of EC conditions such as mining exceeding the approved quantity in EC letter and same need to be taken into account prior to allowing the quarry to be operated by the private respondent
- C. That the illegal quarry by the private respondent in collusion with Tahasildar, Dharmasala resulted in abandoned pits and same is endangering life and livestock of local residents
- D. That the Petitioners and other residents of locality have a right to Clean Air and Water which is guaranteed by expanding the scope of Article 21 of Constitution of India and same has been violated.
- E. That the ongoing illegal quarrying destroying the local ecology is against the spirit of Article 48A and 51A(g) that mandates for protection of environment
- F. That the present illegal quarrying is against the principle of Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle and attracts the Polluters Pay Principle.

## **LIMITATION**

That there is a subsisting cause of action because of the ongoing illegal quarrying activity in violation of EC conditions on day-to-day basis and inaction of state respondents pursuant to the complaint dated 03/12/2024. As such the limitation for restoration is 5 years and there are evidences of mining exceeding the EC limit, hence the application is not barred by limitation

**INTERIM PRAYER**

Hon'ble Tribunal may please to constitute a high-level committee comprising of responsible officers from SEIAA, MoEFCC, CPCB, Director of Mining and District Collector to inquire into the allegations such as excess mining and violations of EC conditions, compute the environmental compensation and in case of violations confirmed direct the District Collector Jajpur to immediately stop the operation of Bajabati Cluster 3A pending final disposal of the Original Application

**PRAYER**

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

- I. Direct the SEIAA and SPCB to withdraw the environment clearance and CTO for violation of EC conditions and non-filing of quarterly environment compliance report
- II. Direct the Committee to ascertain if the quarry is in compliance of CBCB guideline dated 12/05/2020
- III. Show cause the SEIAA authority and SPCB for inaction despite of complaint dated 02/12/2024 and fix the responsibility of the erring officer
- IV. Direct the Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Odisha to assess the extent/quantum of Minor Minerals/Stone from the Bajabati BSQ-3 and Bajabati BSQ-5 excavated illegally taking

help of ORSAC and its market value, **cost of restitution and environmental compensation and recover the same from the private respondent, along with criminal prosecution**

- V. Fix the accountability/responsibilities of the concerned Govt. authorities and Tahasildar Dharmasala for their inaction and wilful dereliction of duties causing loss to the state exchequer and damage to the environment
- VI. Direct the mining officer jajpur for reclamation of mining voids.
- VII. Pass such other orders/directions as may be deemed fit and proper in the bonafide interests of justice.

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

**Bhubaneswar**

**By the Applicants  
Through**

*S. Pani* *Advocate*

**FILED ON: 20/12/2024  
REFILED ON: 18/01/2025**

**ADVOCATE**

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

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

ARUNA KUMAR JENA AND OTHERS... APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA AND OTHERS.... RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT 18 JAN 2025

I, Arunakumar Jena , S/o- Bhaskar Jena , Aged about 43 years, At - Bajabati, Po-Thannual, Dist-Jajapur, Pin- 755024, do hereby solemnly affirm, and declare as under:

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

Aruna Kumar Jena  
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on this 18 JAN 2025 2024 at Bhubaneswar that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified By  
Advocate

Aruna Kumar Jena  
DEPONENT

The above named deponent(s) being duly identified by Sri. [Signature] Advocate, Bhubaneswar. Appears before me on 18 JAN 2025 at [Signature] A.M / P.M. States on oath the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of his / her / his knowledge and belief



JANMEJAYA RAUTRAY  
NOTARY, GOVT OF ODISHA  
BHUBANESWAR  
REGD. NO. ON-86/2012  
Mob. No. - 9557121273



ANNEXURE-1

Ashutosh Padhy &lt;sagarasutosh369@gmail.com&gt;

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**Complaint petition against Bajabati stone quarries on behalf of Bajabati, Khunta,Kantamalia,Jharsol,Kanpur villagers.**

1 message

**Ashutosh Padhy** <sagarasutosh369@gmail.com>

3 December 2024 at 17:44

To: SEIAA Odisha <seiaaodisha@gmail.com>, "paribesh1@ospcboard.org" <paribesh1@ospcboard.org>, "tdrdharmasala@gmail.com" <tdrdharmasala@gmail.com>, "ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in" <ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in>, dm-jajpur@nic.in, roez.bsr-mef@nic.in, "dgmsindia@gmail.com" <dgmsindia@gmail.com>

Dear Sir/Madam, please find the attachments.

**BAJABATI COMPLAINT.pdf**

2616K

2<sup>nd</sup> December 2024

Through Email/Post

To

1. Member Secretary, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha, Bhubaneswar 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar,  
Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022  
Email: [seiaaodisha@gmail.com](mailto:seiaaodisha@gmail.com)
2. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A/118, Unit-VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012, Odisha,  
Email: [paribesh1@ospcboard.org](mailto:paribesh1@ospcboard.org)
3. District Collector, Jajpur At/Po/Dist- Jajpur Email [dm-jajpur@nic.in](mailto:dm-jajpur@nic.in)
4. Tahasildar, Dharmasala At/Po/PS- Dharmasala 756032 Email:  
[tldr-dharmasala@gmail.com](mailto:tldr-dharmasala@gmail.com)
5. Deputy Director of Mines, Jajpur [ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in](mailto:ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in) Pin-758001
6. Deputy Director General of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests,  
Climate Change, Integrated Regional Office, Bhubaneswar, A/3, Rail Vihar,  
Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751023, email- [roez.bsr-mef@nic.in](mailto:roez.bsr-mef@nic.in)
7. Director General of Mine Safety, Government of India, Dhanbad, Jharkhand  
[dgmsindia@gmail.com](mailto:dgmsindia@gmail.com)

**SUB-OBJECTION TO ILLEGAL OPERATION OF BAJABATI STONE QUARRIES IN DHARMASALA TAHASIL JAJPUR**

Dear Sir

1. We the villagers of Bajabati, Kahnupur, Nuakhunta, Jharsohal and Kantamalia Village affected by the stone quarry operation in Bajabati Mouza wish to bring your kind attention to stop the quarry operation in Bajabati

2. One Agarwal Infrabuild Expressway Pvt Ltd( BSQ 3 AND 5) who is now operating two quarries and one mega Crusher in Bajabati. One Vijeta Projects and Infrastructure Ltd(BSQ 1) proposing to operate the Bajabati Black Stone Quarry Cluster in Dharmasala Tahasil
3. Previously the quarry depth has already reached more than 60 feet and for a while villagers were in peace because of the closure of quarry operation. Now again the quarry and crusher operation are continuing day and night and villagers are in deep traumatic condition because of the blasting in quarry and the dust due to transportation and crushers.
4. The quarry operation is in close proximity of the village and is in violation of CPCB guideline stating that there should be minimum **200 meters of distance** shall be maintained for quarry involving blast from that of the nearby “**residencies, public buildings, inhabited sites, areas, protected monuments, Heritage Sites, National/State Highway, public roads, railway tracks, Ropeway or Ropeway Trestle or Station, bridges, dams, reservoirs,** rivers, lakes, canal or Tank or any other locations to be considered by states”. That the regulation for danger zone (500mtre) prescribed by the Director General of Mine Safety vide letter dated 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003 also have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment. Letter of CPCB dated 12<sup>th</sup> May 2020 along with Siting Criteria is Annexed here unto as **Annexure-2**
5. That with in 200metre Bajabati Village, Anganwadi BabaGoudbudha Temple, Nakpol- Mandis Road, Water-bodies are already with in the quarry area and one pond has been destroyed by mining activities, and with in 500metre Village Pond, Khunta Pond, Bajabatii Primary School, Anganwadi, Kanhupur Anganwadi,

Kahnupur Hanuman Tempole and Club house, Habitation, Nuakhunta, Jharsohal, Kantamalia Primary School. Copy of map indicating the distance of affected places by quarry operation is annexed here with as Annexure.

6. That because of deep quarry the water level in adjoining villagers are depleting and drying rapidly. The mining operation is taking by pumping out the mine water and discharging the same to adjoining agricultural fields. The farmers are getting skin irritation after coming in contact with the mine discharge water
7. Because of the deep quarries the water from the uplands that use to flow downwards and irrigate the agricultural lands are now got stuck in the quarries and the agricultural lands are no more getting any water.
8. Similarly because of high power blasting in the quarry operation the houses in Bajabati village gets cracked and damaged. There use to be a layer of dust in houses and trees because of the dust generated from quarry, crusher and transportation.
9. The overloading of vehicles and plying on the R and B Road are affecting the local villagers and school going children. The road do not have the carrying capacity to sustain the pressure of overloaded vehicles in hundreds of number every day. There is no measurement of quarry and this goes on unabated with impunity .
10. That because of dust and contaminated water there is increasing number of Kidney patients in Bajabati village. The situtaion is worsening day by day
11. **Noncompliance of Mine Closure Plan:** in the past excess mining has been done in Bajabati and to that effect the assessments and remediation plan has not been made as on date. As such the pits need to be reclaimed by filling the Void and

thereafter plantation on those lands which has not been done. On the contrary the mining has been done more than 60feet while it should not be allowed beyond 6mtre. AS of now no green belt has been developed around the quarry and crusher. Quarrying activity with in safaety zone and no demarcation with boundary pillar in the quarry area is there.

12. .That the quarry activity having adverse impact on the human habitation is against the principle of sustainable development. That the quarry operation is threatening and endangering the life and property of adjoining villagers. That because of the ongoing quarry activity is against the Precautionary Principle and Inter-generational equity warrants closure of all such activities

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

For the above reasons, I request you to withdraw the ~~order~~ ~~and~~ ~~notice~~, reject the proposal for environment clearance to the Bajabati Cluster Stone Quarry and direct the lease holders to comply the Mining plan and Environment clearance conditions by reclaiming the land to its original condition

Sabyasachi Das

Sarapanch  
Pakhar G.P.

Marmade Swain.

Sarapanch  
Thanual G.P.

Dharsana Jena

Pravat Kumar Jena

Ranjit Kumar Jena

Deepak Kuman Jena

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦେବୀ

Kulamani Rout

Trilok Prasad  
SARAPANCH  
GANGADHARPUR G.P.

Pranav Kumar Jena

Prasanta Kumar Jena

Aruna Kumar Jena

Asmita Kumar Jena

ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଜେନା

ଗୋକୁଳାମଣି ଜେନା

Rasmita Jena

Susanti Jena

Bin Jusayar Pal

Bhapani Jena

Bhakti Jena

Sabes Jena

Bidyut Kumar Jena

Sorom Jena

Urbashi Jena

Muna Jena

Rashmita Jena

Rahad Lata Jena

ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଜେନା

Sanghamitra Jena

ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଜେନା

Sribachha Ku Jena

Debasis Jena

Asish Ku Jena

Bebina Jena

Rubina Jena

Pradipta Jena

ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଜେନା

ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଜେନା

Padmanav Jena  
Saraswati Jena

Ashutosh Jena  
Nabaghan Pal  
ଶିଖାରଣି ପାଲ

ଝୁମୁକ୍ତ ସାହୁ  
Jenna Chandan Dora

ସଞ୍ଜିତା ଦେବୀ  
Uma Laksh Dora  
ଶ୍ରୀରଞ୍ଜନ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା  
ଅକ୍ଷୟ ଦେବୀ  
ସୁରଜିତା

Pranab Kumar Jena  
ମିମିକି ଦେବୀ

ସୁକୁମାର ମିଶ୍ର  
ସଞ୍ଜିତା  
ଅକ୍ଷୟ ସାମଲ  
ଆଶିଷାଧର ଦେବୀ

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ପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ତ ସାମଲ

ଦିଲ୍ଲୀପ ସାମଲ  
ମୁନିଞ୍ଜନ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା  
Rima Dora

ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ସାହୁ

Chittaranjan Mallick

Bibekanda Dora

~~Basanta~~ Basanta Dora

ଡକ୍ଟର ମଲିକ - ଧାନ୍ୟାଳ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ୧୧ ନଂ ଗ୍ରାମ -  
ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ

Anu Pama Jena

Sarajini jena

Somyashree Jena

ଶ୍ରୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାମ୍ବିନୀ

Kaalamkini Jena

~~Kalikesesh~~

Kalikesesh keshari Jena

Utkal keshari Jena

Prasanna Jena

Kanchan bala Jena

Ramaranta Jena

Rudhirakha Jena

ସୁଧାକାନ୍ତା

Sri baena Kumar Jena

Prakash of Bal (Bard member Kanpur)

ସୁଧାକାନ୍ତା

Surekha Jena

Abhimanyu Jena

Kusumalata Bal

subhalaxmi bal

JYOTSNA RANI BAL

Kanak Lata Jena

Biswajit Jena

Bidget Prava Jena

Rangita Jena

Pralipsha Jena

Shantilata Jena

Shiny Kumar Jena

Jaioti neshri Jena  
 Anami panda  
 Debansha Jena  
 Nibansha Jena  
 Soanya Ranjan Pattanayak  
 Liza parida  
 Pragasita Borb

ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶିଳ୍ପି  
 Sakuntala Jena  
 Sai Ram Jena

Jayshree Jena

ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶିଳ୍ପି

Puspambari Swain

J. Adyasha

Adyashree Jena.

B. Anvesha.

Saikrishna Jena.

Bineet Jena.

Duryodhan Jena.

Sobashis Jena.

Renu kanta Jena

Pooja lin Jena.

Abhimanyu Jena

Prabhu Jena

Manasi Jena

Trupti maye Swain

Subata Jena

Prabhu JH Jena

Pratap Kumar Jena

Angana Jena

Chandru Jena

Mangiraj Das  
ନରସିଂହ ବରିହା

Mishakar Patida  
Dasharatha Patida  
Sourya Prakash Panda

Anant Sahoo  
ଦୁର୍ଗା ସାହୁ

Paramananda Gethy

ପ୍ରଭାକରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା (ଗାୟତ୍ରୀ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ସମ୍ପାଦକ)  
ଦୁର୍ଗା ସାହୁ ୧୯୦୭

Surendra Puri

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ତାଚରଣ  
Nitya Puri  
ସୁନୀଲ କୁମାର

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ବେହେରା  
Jagannath Behera

ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ କୁମାର

Mahendra Puri

Niranjan Puri  
Rajendra Kumar

Sachin Kumar Behera

Uttam Kumar Behera

(1) Manager Malik

(2) दुष्टि पालिका

(3) विपुल पालिका

(4) Pratap Malik

(5) Manas Malik

(6) दुष्टि पालिका

(7) अशुभ पालिका

(8) विपुल पालिका

(9) ~~अशुभ~~ पालिका

(10) अशुभ पालिका

(11) अशुभ पालिका

(12) विपुल पालिका

(13) अशुभ पालिका

(14) Dhan Malik

(15) अशुभ पालिका

(16) अशुभ पालिका

(17) अशुभ पालिका

Prakash Malik  
Subject for

प्रकाश मलिक

Prakash Malik  
विभागीय सचिव

उत्पादन विभाग

विद्युत विभाग

सिद्धपुरी नदी प्रकल्प -

Prabir Kumar Ray

Ramakanta Das

Bichitra Nanda Khilari

Prasanta Kumar Parida

Pabitra sethy

प्रबिता सेठी

Sanjay Kumar Jena

Anil Kumar Jena

जयदेव मुंजा

Surbash. Ch Ojha

Malaya Jena

Pranab Parida

Alok Jena

Sudhir Rout

सुधीर रौत

Krushna Das

कृष्णा दास

MPKHCRFID

Soma

सोमा

Asaya Dehuri  
ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ କୁମାର ଚୌଧୁରୀ  
Chinmayee Deora

ଗଣେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  
ସୁଲିଳା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  
ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ପାତ୍ର

ବୀରବ୍ରତ ପାତ୍ର  
କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାତ୍ର

ଆରତୀ ଦାଶ  
କାମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାତ୍ର

ନିଶି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  
ସୋ ସାମଲ  
ନିମଜ୍ଜିତା ପାତ୍ର  
ସୁଧାକର ପାତ୍ର

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ସୁଧାକର ପାତ୍ର

Praphulla Dehuri  
ନିତ୍ୟା ପାତ୍ର

ଗୋପାଳ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  
ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ପାତ୍ର

Siddhawan Mishra  
Presenta Prudher

Krushnachandra pal

இந்தியா

Nandakrishna cel

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Jagannath Pal

Borsh prajudra Pal

Rasanda Kart

Akash - Ku Jena

Bipin Bihari Jena

Abhilek Jena

Abhisit Jena

Bapi PAL

Sanjay pal

Mahesware Swain  
Jagannath

Dhasason Behena

சுமதி சுவாமி

சுமதி சுவாமி



**File No.:**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**  
**(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA),**  
**ODISHA)**



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Dated 19/07/2024



To,

SHASHANK AGRAWAL  
AGRAWAL INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED  
1 st Floor, V.R . Plaza, Link Road, Bilaspur (C.G) 495001, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH, 495001  
agrawalinfrabuild@rediffmail.com

**Subject:** Grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Mining Project under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

**Sir/Madam,**

This is in reference to your application submitted to SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/OR/MIN/456851/2023 dated 27/12/2023 for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) EC Identification No.	EC23C0108OR5305917N
(ii) File No.	
(iii) Clearance Type	Mining EC Under 5 Ha
(iv) Category	B2
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals
(vii) Name of Project	Bajabati BSQ-3
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	JAJAPUR, ODISHA
(x) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(xii) Applicability of General Conditions	No

3. In view of the particulars given in the Para-1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-2 were submitted to the SEAC for an appraisal by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments thereto.

4. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEAC in its meeting held on 03.08.2021. The minutes of the meeting and all the project documents are available on Parivesh portal which can be accessed from the Parivesh portal by scanning the QR Code above.

5. The details of the project along with the brief on the salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent in Form- 2 and as presented before SEAC are annexed to this EC as **Annexure- 2**.

6. The proposal was placed in the SEAC meeting held on 03.08.2021, based on information submitted viz: Form-2, other

required documents & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations in the matter the SEAC recommended the proposal for grant of EC under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006 and as amended thereof subject to stipulation of Specific and Standard EC conditions as detailed in the point below.

7. The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha has examined the proposal in its 170th meeting held on 03.07.2024 & 04.07.2024 in accordance with the provisions contained in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 & further amendments thereto and based on the recommendations of the SEAC, hereby accords Environment Clearance for the instant proposal for extraction of stone from Bajabati BSQ-3(Cluster Sl. no. 3A) bearing khata no. 215, plot no. 823 (P), Kissam-Pathar Chattan over an area of 6.50 acres or 2.630 hectares of Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha to M/s. Shashank Agrawal, project proponent/lessee/successful bidder under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to compliance of the Specific and Standard EC conditions as given in **Annexure- 1**

Stipulations:

Sl.	Descriptions	Stipulation
(i)	Lease Area:	6.50 Acres or 2.630 Ha
(ii)	No Mining Zone:	7.5meter safety zone from all along the lease boundary.
(iii)	Maximum Depth of Mining:	Maximum 6.00 Mtr. from the ground level/surface level of this area as stipulated in rule 37(1)(a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016.
(iv)	Method of Mining	Semi-mechanized with drilling and blasting
(v)	Permitted Quantity:	1st year- 40030 cum/annum 2nd year-10060 cum/annum 3rd year-10019 cum/annum 4th year-10019 cum/annum 5th year-10019 cum/annum
(vi)	Validity Period of EC:	This EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier.

8. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.

9. The Environmental Clearance to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.

10. The PP is under obligation to implement commitments made in the Environment Management Plan, which forms part of this EC.

11. Validity of EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier from which the prior environmental clearance is granted by the regulatory authority.

12. General Instructions:

i) The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of SEIAA website where it is displayed.

ii) The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn must display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.

iii) The project proponent shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors (in case of Company) or competent authority, duly prescribing standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions.

iv) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with a responsibility matrix of the project proponent (during construction phase) and authorized entity mandated with compliance of conditions (during operational phase) shall be prepared. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in a separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Six monthly progress of implementation of the action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

v) Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

vi) The Regional Office of this MoEF&CC, SPCB and lease granting Authority shall monitor compliance of the stipulated

conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office and other authority by furnishing the requisite data/ information/monitoring reports.

vii) Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

13.This issue with an approval of the Competent Authority.

### **Copy To**

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

### **Annexure 1**

#### **Specific EC Conditions for (Mining Of Minerals)**

#### **1. Environmental Conditions And Safeguards Which Need To Be Complied With By The Concerned Tahasildar/mining Officer Before Executing Lease Agreement:**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>EC Conditions</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Boundary Demarcation:</b> - The boundary of the lease area shall be demarcated on ground at the project cost, by erecting 1.20 meter (4 feet approx.) high reinforced concrete pillars above ground, each inscribed with its serial number, distance from pillar to pillar and GPS co-ordinates by any empanelled agency of ORSAC.
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Digital Map:</b> -A digital map (in KML format as well as PDF version) showing GPS coordinates of all boundary pillars duly countersigned by the Tahasildar/Mining officer shall be submitted to SEIAA, Odisha through email at seiaaodisha@gmail.com.
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Intimation of EC:</b> -The copies of the EC shall be sent to the Sarpanch (s) of the concerned Gram Panchayat (s), Urban Local Bodies and relevant other Offices of the Government with a request to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt. The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ( <a href="http://www.parivesh.nic.in">www.parivesh.nic.in</a> ). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEF&CC Regional Office for compliance and record.
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Tree Plantation:</b> -Compensatory Tree Planting (CTP) shall be carried out with minimum @100 trees per Ha. of lease area as per the approved cost norm for plantations of the State Forest Department. The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall deposit <b>Rs.1,50,000/-</b> , with the respective

S. No	EC Conditions
	District Environment Society for raising <b>300 plants</b> of native species within 2 years in a suitable location adjoining the quarry.
1.5	<b>State EMF Fund:</b> - An amount equal to five percent (5%) of the royalty payable shall be collected from the lessee by the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and deposited to the State Environment Management Fund, which will be utilized as per provisions of Rule 49(3) of the OMMC Rule, 2016 preferably, in and around the areas where mining activities are undertaken.
1.6	<b>Condition by Collector:</b> - Any other condition(s) the Collector & Chairman, District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA), may impose in the interest of protection and safeguarding the local environment.
1.7	<b>Compliance report for Transfer of EC:</b> - Any transfer of EC to a PP/Lessee shall be considered by SEIAA, Odisha only after receipt of the full compliance report through Tahasildar/Mining Officer concerned of the above environmental conditions and safeguards.
1.8	<b>Other conditions/NOC:-</b> Consent / NoC shall be obtained from the concerned authority if village road is to be used for transportation. The said road shall also be maintained by the lessee.

## 2. Environmental Conditions And Safeguards Which Need To Be Complied On Field After The Lease Agreement

S. No	EC Conditions
2.1	In view of likely revision of DSR the mention of this deposit with final coordinates is to be ensured by the concerned lease granting Authority.
2.2	The boundary area of the deposit as per the revised /updated DSR to be defined by geo-coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map.
2.3	Mitigation measures for flying Rock for safety of human beings and animals during blasting to be ensured by the project proponent.
2.4	The project proponent needs to maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face masks by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
2.5	Construction of garland drains retaining walls and settling tanks should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.
2.6	Haulage road shall be developed and maintained perennially and perpetually by the proponent in consultation with the concerned authority of the Govt.
2.7	Topsoil excavated during mining to be stacked separately in the ML area and to be used for plantation in and around the ML area.
2.8	The project proponent shall undertake <b>re-grassing of the area</b> or any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for fodder, flora, fauna etc. in compliance to the direction dated 8th January, 2020 of Hon'ble Supreme

S. No	EC Conditions
	Court in Writ Petition(s) Civil No. 114/2014, Common Cause Vs Union of India & Ors.
2.9	The project proponent shall take geo-coordinating photographs of the lease area before mining and also subsequent period of mining and submit to SEIAA, Odisha in six (06) months EC compliance.
2.10	<b>Maximum permissible depth of mining:</b> - Maximum depth of mining from the top surface/ground level of this area, at any point, up to which quarrying may be permitted shall be 6 meters as stipulated in rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016. Quarry excavation shall not proceed below a level on the hill slope, and shall not touch the base of the hill in any case. The exploitation of stone material from the hill shall be carried out in a systematic manner, spreading the quarrying activity to cover all the economic veins of minerals and proceeding uniformly to more and more depths from all sides simultaneously.
2.11	<b>Maximum permissible quantity:</b> Maximum yearly quantity of extraction from the quarry shall not exceed its annual limit as specified above under stipulation in Table 'A stipulations'-sl. A(v) and the total production shall be 80147 cum during the valid lease period of five (05) years as per the approved mining plan. Any flouting of this quantitative restriction shall make this EC liable to cancellation.
2.12	<b>District Survey Report:</b> In view of likely revision of DSR as per the Ministry guidelines, the mention of this deposit in DSR with final coordinates is to be ensured by Tahasildar/Mining Officer before expiry of the existing current DSR. The boundary area of the deposit as per the updated DSR defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map. The Grant of EC for further period will be considered after submission of DSR approved by SEIAA as per the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O.3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and also as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
2.13	<b>No change in the mining plan without prior approval of SEIAA:</b> - Any change in the calendar plan, change in production quantity or method of mining shall not be made without prior approval of the SEIAA. Mining activity shall adhere to the working parameters of the approved mining plan prepared for this project. The detailed production of laterite stone from the lease area of each year shall be submitted in tabular form during submission of compliance report.
2.14	<b>Environmental Management Plan:</b> (i) EMP shall be implemented by PP to ensure compliance with the environmental conditions specified above. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in a separate account and shall be spent according to the plan proposed in coordination with Tahasildar/Mining Officer. Year wise progress of implementation of EMP shall be reported to the SEIAA, Odisha and OSPCC along with the compliance report. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer shall ensure the compliance of this condition along with all lease holders of his jurisdiction.
2.15	The PP will implement the EMP with a budgetary allocation of <b>Rs.6.08/- as recurring cost, and Rs.3.50/- Lakh as CER cost towards compliance of public hearing issues</b> for the lease area as proposed during the valid lease period of 5 years. The detailed expenditure on EMP shall be submitted with six monthly compliance reports.
2.16	<b>No Mining Zone:</b> The lessee shall ensure that no quarrying or mining is carried out in the areas as specified below: -

S. No	EC Conditions
	<p>a) 7.5-meter safety zone shall be kept from all sides of the lease boundary as per the approved mining plan.</p> <p>b) within <b>100m</b> (minimum distance criteria <b>when blasting is not involved</b>) and within <b>200m</b> (minimum distance criteria <b>when blasting is involved</b>) from residential/ public buildings, inhabited sites, protected monuments, Heritage sites, National/State Highway, District roads, public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridges, Dam, Reservoirs, river, Canals, lakes or Tanks, or any other locations etc.</p> <p>c) below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs /intervenes within the permitted mining depth, then the quarrying shall be stopped immediately;</p> <p>d) in the vicinity of natural /manmade archeological sites;</p>
2.17	<p><b>Transport Safeguards:</b></p> <p>a) No transportation of the minerals shall be allowed on any road passing through villages/habitations without prior explicit permission.</p> <p>b) Transportation of minerals through existing rural roads can be allowed only by the concerned Govt. Department/ Gram Panchayat/BDO after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of the road is increased to handle the mineral carrying truck traffic. The project proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public roads in case the same is proposed to be used for the project.</p> <p>c) Project proponent shall ensure that the transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and traffic density.</p> <p>d) Vehicles hired for transportation of minor minerals from the site should be in good condition and should have pollution check certificates and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours. Speed of vehicle be regulated and in no case &gt;30 Kms / hr be allowed.</p> <p>e) The vehicles shall not be overloaded and shall be covered with Tarpaulin. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer may collect an appropriate additional road maintenance levy from the lessee as part of the lease conditions on the basis of quantum of mineral transported, and utilize the proceeds of the levy for proper maintenance of the extraction paths and roads to prevent their degradation on account of plying of mineral carrying trucks.</p> <p>f) Water spraying should be made on the village road to control particulate matter (dust particles) pollution in surrounding air during transportation from the quarry. Garland drain shall be constructed on the hill slope to arrest downward flow of particulate matter with rainwater.</p>
2.18	<p><b>Other Environmental Conditions: -</b></p> <p>a) The lessee shall ensure safety of human life and livestock from accidents in case the village / any habitation is very near the mining lease area.</p> <p>b) Topsoil, if any, shall be stacked properly with proper slope with adequate measures and should be used for plantation purposes.</p> <p>c) Dumping of quarry material is in no case permissible on any forest land; and all dump yards shall be on duly permitted non forest land.</p> <p>d) Waste oils, used oils generated from the EM machines, mining operations, if any, shall be disposed as per the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling, and trans-boundary movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments thereof to the recyclers authorized by SPCB, Odisha.</p> <p>e) At the end of mine closure, the proponent shall immediately remove all the sheds put up in the quarry and all the equipment in the area before closure of the quarry.</p> <p>f) Permanent barricading/barbed wire fencing of the mining lease area site shall be done after completion of mining activities to prevent any danger for stray animals and human habitations from accidents.</p> <p>g) The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and complete this work before abandonment of mine. Filling of the ditch by fly</p>

S. No	EC Conditions
	ash is to be ensured by the lessee, as also fencing the area, guard wall for safety of cattle & traffic.
2.19	<b>Common Forum for EMP:-</b> All the individual quarry lessee holders coming under the Tahasil may create a common forum in coordination with the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and contribute funds to it for grading, compaction and maintenance of haulage road, provision of water spray on the village road to control particulate matter (dust particles) pollution in surrounding air during transportation from the quarry, and provision of thick, multilayer and a continuous green belt around the lease area excluding the entry and exit gate for prevention of environmental pollution and noise during mining activity.
2.20	<b>Reclamation &amp; Restoration:-</b> Pursuant to MoEF & CC, O.M No 22-34/2018-1A.IIIdated 16.01.2020 and in compliance to the directions dated 8th January 2020 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter of Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed plan of action in this regard to Tahasildar/Mining Officer within six months, indicating definite timelines and physical outcomes for the reclamation & restoration of the mined-out area. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall submit a compliance report to SEIAA, Odisha at the end of lease period.
2.21	<b>Half-yearly Compliance Report:</b> - It shall be mandatory for the project management to submit half yearly compliance reports on the status of implementation of the above stipulated environmental and <b>upload</b> the compliance report including results of monitored data, as applicable in the website of the Ministry for monitoring of EC Conditions, failing which EC is liable to be revoked.
2.22	<b>Statutory compliance on Grant of CTE &amp; CTO from SPCB:-</b> Project Proponent (PP) shall obtain Consent to Operate after grant of EC and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. The mining activity shall not commence prior to obtaining Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The SPCB, Odisha shall ensure that there is no change in the extraction quantity as given in the EC stipulations in respect of year wise permitted quantity before giving 'consent to operate' to this project.
2.23	<b>Concomitant Monitoring:</b> - The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance will be closely monitored on the ground by the lease granting authority, i.e. the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer, who shall ensure compliance of the stipulated conditions and take corrective measures promptly in case of any non- compliance and also ensure that the project proponent submits quarterly compliance reports.
2.24	<b>Independent Monitoring:</b> -The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC/ SPCB, Odisha shall periodically monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions as applicable for this project. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF & CC officer(s)/SPCB officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
2.25	<b>Revocation of EC:</b> -The SEIAA, Odisha may revoke or suspend the EC, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to alter /modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
2.26	<b>Change in Ownership of Lease:</b> - This EC shall not be transferred without the permission of SEIAA, Odisha. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall inform the SEIAA of any change in

S. No	EC Conditions
	ownership of the mining lease. No mining is allowed without transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time.
2.27	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
2.28	This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble NGT as may be applicable.
2.29	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

#### Additional EC Conditions

1. Maximum depth of mining 6.0 meter from the surface level and maximum quantity of extraction shall be limited to **40030 cum** in 1st year, **10060 cum** in 2nd year, **10019 cum** in 3rd year, **10019 cum** in 4th year and **10019 cum in 5th year**, total production in 5 years period- **80147 cum** from the date of issue of EC.
2. The PP has modified the approved mining plan by mentioning that a **200-meter safety zone** will be maintained from village road/village as per modified approved mining plan by letter no. 2028 dt.21.06.2024. The lease granting authority may ensure the stipulation that the PP shall demarcate the lease boundary keeping 200 meter safety zone along with precautionary measure safety of local villages and animals during blasting and there is chance of accident in the mining hole.
3. The EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier.
4. The Grant of EC for further period will be considered after submission of approved DSR by SEIAA as per the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and also as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
5. The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall deposit **Rs.2,00,000/-**, with the respective District Environment Society for raising **400 plants** (minimum @100 trees per Ha) of native species within 2 years in a suitable location adjoining the quarry.
6. The PP will implement the EMP with a budget allocation of **Rs.6.08/- as recurring cost**, and **Rs.3.50/- Lakh as CER cost towards compliance of public hearing issues**.

**Annexure-2**

**1. Proposal in brief:** The highlights of the proposal as ascertained from the application and as revealed from proceedings/discussion held during the meeting of SEAC/SEIAA, are given as under.

- i) This is a proposal for mining of stone from Bajabati BSQ-3(Cluster Sl no. 3A) bearing khata no. 215, plot no. 823 (P), Kissam-Pathar Chattan over an area of 6.50 acres or 2.630 hectares of Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District.
- ii) The mining area is a part of Survey of India Toposheet No. F 45 U1 and is bounded between the Latitude - 20° 45' 50.300" N to 20° 45' 53.020" N and longitudes of 86° 6' 26.180" E to 86° 6' 37.390" E.
- iii) The mining lease is an identified sairat source in the DSR. The Bajabati BSQ-3 sairat source will be leased out under the OMMC Rules, 2016 by Mining Officer, Jajpur to the successful bidder (lessee) on the basis of public auction for a lease period of 5 years.
- iv) Documents submitted: -Form-1, DLC, PFR, checklist, Mining Plan and approval letter, DSR, Village sheet, Cluster certificate from Tahasildar, topo map etc.
- v) Whether submitted KML file of the lease area-Yes
- vi) Whether submitted scrutiny fee-Yes of Rs. 1000/- vide e Challan Reference Id no. 35D6234F2D dt. 25.12.2023.
- vii) Distance from nearest sanctuary/ESZ- Kapilash WLS-37.15 Km
- viii) Whether the lease area coming in DLC report-No as certified by Mining Officer, Jajpur vide letter no. 760 dt. 11.12.2023.
- ix) Whether the lease area reflecting in DSR-Yes
- x) Method of mining-semi-mechanized
- xi) Distance from nearest road bridge-4.84 km, village road -0.20 km, Railway line-0.51Km, village is located 150 meter.
- i) Whether it is part of cluster – Yes, there are 06 nos. of stone quarries coming under cluster and total lease area under cluster is 14.43 Ha (Cluster-3 Mine Constituted six nos. of quarries)) for which already cluster EIA & EMP approved by SEIAA vide letter no. 2331/SEIAA dt. 31.08.2021
- xii) Whether EC obtained earlier-No but quarry operated earlier as it reveals in KML file.
- xiii) Date of approval of Modified mining plan- the Deputy Director of Mines, Jajpur Circle, Jajpur vide letter no.2028 dt.21.06.2024.
- xiv) Production capacity per annum-40030 cum in 1<sup>st</sup> year, 10060 cum in 2<sup>nd</sup> year, 10019 cum in 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 10019 cum in 4<sup>th</sup> year and 10019 cum in 5<sup>th</sup> year, total production in 5 years period- 80147 cum, Geological reserve- 235030 cum and Mineable reserve- 80158 cum
- xv) Whether the DSR has been prepared as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020- No
- xvi) The EMP budget provision of Rs. 6.08 Lakh/annum (Recurring Cost)
- xvii) Any deficiencies/omission have been noticed in the above documents- Village is located 150 meter and quarry operated earlier. KML file is not as per SOP.

2. Whether SEAC recommended the proposal – Already SEAC approved the EIA&EMP report with

a view that the SEIAA may consider the individual EC application without referring SEAC.

3. The proposal was placed in 158<sup>th</sup> SEIAA, Odisha meeting held on 01.03.2024 & 02.03.2024 and the Authority observed that nearest village is located 150 meters away from the proposed quarry and the mining plan prepared and approved for drilling and blasting in this case. After detailed deliberation in the matter, the Authority decided that the PP is required to revised the proposal in terms of CPCB guideline no. CPCB/IPC-II/NGT-OA 304 of 2019/2020 Dt. 12.05.2020 (when blasting is not involved, the minimum distance will be 100m and when blasting is involved from location of Residential/Public buildings, inhabited sites, Protected monuments, Heritage sites, National/State Highway, District roads, Public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridge, Dams, Reservoirs, River, Canal, Lakes or Tanks or any other locations to be considered by States.) regarding blasting criteria for permitting stone quarry where blasting is involved.
4. Now, the PP has modified the approved mining plan with mentioned that 200-meter safety zone will be maintained as per modified approved mining plan by letter no. 2028 dt.21.06.2024.





**File No.:**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**  
**(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA),**  
**ODISHA)**



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Dated 19/07/2024



To,

SHASHANK AGRAWAL  
AGRAWAL INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED  
1 st Floor, V.R . Plaza, Link Road, Bilaspur (C.G) 495001, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH, 495001  
agrawalinfrabuild@rediffmail.com

**Subject:** Grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Mining Project under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

**Sir/Madam,**

This is in reference to your application submitted to SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/OR/MIN/457066/2023 dated 29/12/2023 for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) EC Identification No.	EC23C0108OR5252203N
(ii) File No.	
(iii) Clearance Type	Mining EC Under 5 Ha
(iv) Category	B2
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals
(vii) Name of Project	BAJABATI BSQ-5 (CLUSTER SL NO.3A)
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	JAJAPUR, ODISHA
(x) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(xii) Applicability of General Conditions	No

3. In view of the particulars given in the Para-1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-2 were submitted to the SEAC for an appraisal by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments thereto.

4. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEAC in its meeting held on 03.08.2021. The minutes of the meeting and all the project documents are available on Parivesh portal which can be accessed from the Parivesh portal by scanning the QR Code above.

5. The details of the project along with the brief on the salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent in Form- 2 and as presented before SEAC are annexed to this EC as **Annexure- 2**.

6. The proposal was placed in the SEAC meeting held on 03.08.2021, based on information submitted viz: Form-2, other

required documents & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations in the matter the SEAC recommended the proposal for grant of EC under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006 and as amended thereof subject to stipulation of Specific and Standard EC conditions as detailed in the point below.

7. The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha has examined the proposal in its 170th meeting held on 03.07.2024 & 04.07.2024 in accordance with the provisions contained in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 & further amendments thereto and based on the recommendations of the SEAC, hereby accords Environment Clearance for the instant proposal for extraction of stone from Bajabati Black Stone quarry No-05 (Cluster Serial No-3A), (Khata No-215, Plot No-823(p)) over an area of 9.00 acres or 3.642 hectares in village Bajabati under Dharماسala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha to M/s. Shashank Agrawal, project proponent/lessee/successful bidder under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to compliance of the Specific and Standard EC conditions as given in **Annexure- 1**

Stipulations:

Sl.	Descriptions	Stipulation
(i)	Lease Area:	9.00 Acres or 3.642 Ha
(ii)	No Mining Zone:	7.5meter safety zone from all along the lease boundary.
(iii)	Maximum Depth of Mining:	Maximum 6.00 Mtr. from the ground level/surface level of this area as stipulated in rule 37(1)(a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016.
(iv)	Method of Mining	Semi-mechanized with blasting
(v)	Permitted Quantity:	1st year- 50013 cum/annum 2nd year-50040 cum/annum 3rd year-21870 cum/annum 4th year-23544 cum/annum 5th year-6566 cum/annum
(vi)	Validity Period of EC:	This EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier.

8. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.

9. The Environmental Clearance to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.

10. The PP is under obligation to implement commitments made in the Environment Management Plan, which forms part of this EC.

11. Validity of EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier from which the prior environmental clearance is granted by the regulatory authority.

12. General Instructions:

i) The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of SEIAA website where it is displayed.

ii) The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn must display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.

iii) The project proponent shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors (in case of Company) or competent authority, duly prescribing standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions.

iv) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the project proponent (during construction phase) and authorized entity mandated with compliance of conditions (during operational phase) shall be prepared. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Six monthly progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

v) Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

vi) The Regional Office of this MoEF&CC, SPCB and lease granting Authority shall monitor compliance of the stipulated

conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office and other authority by furnishing the requisite data/ information/monitoring reports.

vii) Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

13.This issue with an approval of the Competent Authority.

### **Copy To**

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

### **Annexure 1**

#### **Specific EC Conditions for (Mining Of Minerals)**

#### **1. Environmental Conditions And Safeguards Which Need To Be Complied With By The Concerned Tahasildar/mining Officer Before Executing Lease Agreement:**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>EC Conditions</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Boundary Demarcation:</b> - The boundary of the lease area shall be demarcated on ground at the project cost, by erecting 1.20 meter (4 feet approx.) high reinforced concrete pillars above ground, each inscribed with its serial number, distance from pillar to pillar and GPS co-ordinates by any empanelled agency of ORSAC.
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Digital Map:</b> -A digital map (in KML format as well as PDF version) showing GPS coordinates of all boundary pillars duly countersigned by the Tahasildar/Mining officer shall be submitted to SEIAA, Odisha through email at seiaaodisha@gmail.com.
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Intimation of EC:</b> -The copies of the EC shall be sent to the Sarpanch (s) of the concerned Gram Panchayat (s), Urban Local Bodies and relevant other Offices of the Government with a request to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt. The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ( <a href="http://www.parivesh.nic.in">www.parivesh.nic.in</a> ). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEF&CC Regional Office for compliance and record.
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Tree Plantation:</b> -Compensatory Tree Planting (CTP) shall be carried out with minimum @100 trees per Ha. of lease area as per the approved cost norm for plantations of the State Forest Department. The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall deposit <b>Rs.2,00,000/-</b> , with the respective District Environment Society for raising <b>400 plants</b> of native species within 2 years in a suitable

S. No	EC Conditions
	location adjoining the quarry.
1.5	<b>State EMF Fund:</b> - An amount equal to five percent (5%) of the royalty payable shall be collected from the lessee by the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and deposited to the State Environment Management Fund, which will be utilized as per provisions of Rule 49(3) of the OMMC Rule, 2016 preferably, in and around the areas where mining activities are undertaken.
1.6	<b>Condition by Collector:</b> - Any other condition(s) the Collector & Chairman, District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA), may impose in the interest of protection and safeguarding the local environment.
1.7	<b>Compliance report for Transfer of EC:</b> - Any transfer of EC to a PP/Lessee shall be considered by SEIAA, Odisha only after receipt of the full compliance report through Tahasildar/Mining Officer concerned of the above environmental conditions and safeguards.
1.8	<b>Other conditions/NOC:-</b> Consent / NoC shall be obtained from the concerned authority if village road is to be used for transportation. The said road shall also be maintained by the lessee.

## 2. Environmental Conditions And Safeguards Which Need To Be Complied On Field After The Lease Agreement:

S. No	EC Conditions
2.1	In view of likely revision of DSR the mention of this deposit with final coordinates is to be ensured by the concerned lease granting Authority.
2.2	The boundary area of the deposit as per the revised /updated DSR to be defined by geo-coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map.
2.3	Mitigation measures for flying Rock for safety of human beings and animals during blasting to be ensured by the project proponent.
2.4	The project proponent needs to maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face masks by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
2.5	Construction of garland drains retaining walls and settling tanks should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.
2.6	Haulage road shall be developed and maintained perennially and perpetually by the proponent in consultation with the concerned authority of the Govt.
2.7	Topsoil excavated during mining to be stacked separately in the ML area and to be used for plantation in and around the ML area.
2.8	The project proponent shall undertake re-grassing of the area or any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for fodder, flora, fauna etc. in compliance to the direction dated 8th January, 2020 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition(s) Civil No. 114/2014, Common Cause Vs Union of India & Ors. after ceasing mining operation that is at the time of mine closure.

S. No	EC Conditions
2.9	The project proponent shall take geo-coordinating photographs of the lease area before mining and also subsequent period of mining and submit to SEIAA, Odisha in six (06) months EC compliance.
2.10	<b>Maximum permissible depth of mining:</b> - Maximum depth of mining from the top surface/ground level of this area, at any point, up to which quarrying may be permitted shall be 6 meters as stipulated in rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016. Quarry excavation shall not proceed below a level on the hill slope, and shall not touch the base of the hill in any case. The exploitation of stone material from the hill shall be carried out in a systematic manner, spreading the quarrying activity to cover all the economic veins of minerals and proceeding uniformly to more and more depths from all sides simultaneously.
2.11	<b>Maximum permissible quantity:</b> Maximum yearly quantity of extraction from the quarry shall not exceed its annual limit as specified above under stipulation in Table 'A stipulations'-sl. A(v) and the total production shall be 152033 cum during the valid lease period of five (05) years as per the approved mining plan. Any flouting of this quantitative restriction shall make this EC liable to cancellation.
2.12	<b>District Survey Report:</b> In view of likely revision of DSR as per the Ministry guidelines, the mention of this deposit in DSR with final coordinates is to be ensured by Tahasildar/Mining Officer before expiry of the existing current DSR. The boundary area of the deposit as per the updated DSR defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map. The Grant of EC for further period will be considered after submission of DSR approved by SEIAA as per the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O.3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and also as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
2.13	<b>No change in the mining plan without prior approval of SEIAA:</b> - Any change in the calendar plan, change in production quantity or method of mining shall not be made without prior approval of the SEIAA. Mining activity shall adhere to the working parameters of the approved mining plan prepared for this project. The detailed production of laterite stone from the lease area of each year shall be submitted in tabular form during submission of compliance report.
2.14	<b>Environmental Management Plan:</b> (i) EMP shall be implemented by PP to ensure compliance with the environmental conditions specified above. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in a separate account and shall be spent according to the plan proposed in coordination with Tahasildar/Mining Officer. Year wise progress of implementation of EMP shall be reported to the SEIAA, Odisha and OSPCB along with the compliance report. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer shall ensure the compliance of this condition along with all lease holders of his jurisdiction.
2.15	The PP will implement the EMP with a budgetary allocation of <b>Rs.6.08/- as recurring cost, and Rs.3.50/- Lakh as CER cost towards compliance of public hearing issues</b> for the lease area as proposed during the valid lease period of 5 years. The detailed expenditure on EMP shall be submitted with six monthly compliance reports.
2.16	<b>No Mining Zone:</b> The lessee shall ensure that no quarrying or mining is carried out in the areas as specified below: - a)7.5-meter safety zone shall be kept from all sides of the lease boundary as per the approved mining plan. b)within <b>100m</b> (minimum distance criteria <b>when blasting is not involved</b> ) and within <b>200m</b>

S. No	EC Conditions
	<p>(minimum distance criteria <b>when blasting is involved</b>) from residential/ public buildings, inhabited sites, protected monuments, Heritage sites, National/State Highway, District roads, public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridges, Dam, Reservoirs, river, Canals, lakes or Tanks, or any other locations etc.</p> <p>c)below ground water table under any circumstances. If ground water table occurs /intervenes within the permitted mining depth, then the quarrying shall be stopped immediately;</p> <p>d)in the vicinity of natural /manmade archeological sites;</p>
2.17	<p><b>Transport Safeguards:</b></p> <p>a) No transportation of the minerals shall be allowed on any road passing through villages/habitations without prior explicit permission.</p> <p>b) Transportation of minerals through existing rural roads can be allowed only by the concerned Govt. Department/ Gram Panchayat/BDO after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of the road is increased to handle the mineral carrying truck traffic. The project proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public roads in case the same is proposed to be used for the project.</p> <p>c) Project proponents shall ensure that the transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and traffic density.</p> <p>d) Vehicles hired for transportation of minor minerals from the site should be in good condition and should have pollution check certificates and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours. Speed of vehicle be regulated and in no case &gt;30 Kms / hr be allowed.</p> <p>e) The vehicles shall not be overloaded and shall be covered with Tarpaulin. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer may collect an appropriate additional road maintenance levy from the lessee as part of the lease conditions on the basis of quantum of mineral transported, and utilize the proceeds of the levy for proper maintenance of the extraction paths and roads to prevent their degradation on account of plying of mineral carrying trucks.</p> <p>f) Water spraying should be made on the village road to control particulate matter (dust particles) pollution in surrounding air during transportation from the quarry. Garland drain shall be constructed on the hill slope to arrest downward flow of particulate matter with rainwater.</p>
2.18	<p><b>Other Environmental Conditions: -</b></p> <p>a) The lessee shall ensure safety of human life and livestock from accidents in case the village / any habitation is very near the mining lease area.</p> <p>b) Topsoil, if any, shall be stacked properly with proper slope with adequate measures and should be used for plantation purposes.</p> <p>c) Dumping of quarry material is in no case permissible on any forest land; and all dump yards shall be on duly permitted non forest land.</p> <p>d) Waste oils, used oils generated from the EM machines, mining operations, if any, shall be disposed as per the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling, and trans-boundary movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments thereof to the recyclers authorized by SPCB, Odisha.</p> <p>e) At the end of mine closure, the proponent shall immediately remove all the sheds put up in the quarry and all the equipment in the area before closure of the quarry.</p> <p>f) Permanent barricading/barbed wire fencing of the mining lease area site shall be done after completion of mining activities to prevent any danger for stray animals and human habitations from accidents.</p> <p>g) The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and complete this work before abandonment of mine. Filling of the ditch by fly ash is to be ensured by the lessee, as also fencing the area, guard wall for safety of cattle &amp; traffic.</p>
2.19	<p><b>Common Forum for EMP:-</b> All the individual quarry lessee holders coming under the Tahasil may</p>

S. No	EC Conditions
	create a common forum in coordination with the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and contribute funds to it for grading, compaction and maintenance of haulage road, provision of water spray on the village road to control particulate matter (dust particles) pollution in surrounding air during transportation from the quarry, and provision of thick, multilayer and a continuous green belt around the lease area excluding the entry and exit gate for prevention of environmental pollution and noise during mining activity.
2.20	<b>Reclamation &amp; Restoration:-</b> Pursuant to MoEF & CC, O.M No 22-34/2018-1A.111dated 16.01.2020 and in compliance to the directions dated 8th January 2020 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter of Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed plan of action in this regard to Tahasildar/Mining Officer within six months, indicating definite timelines and physical outcomes for the reclamation & restoration of the mined-out area. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall submit a compliance report to SEIAA, Odisha at the end of lease period.
2.21	<b>Half-yearly Compliance Report:</b> - It shall be mandatory for the project management to submit half yearly compliance reports on the status of implementation of the above stipulated environmental and upload the compliance report including results of monitored data, as applicable in the website of the Ministry for monitoring of EC Conditions, failing which EC is liable to be revoked.
2.22	<b>Statutory compliance on Grant of CTE &amp; CTO from SPCB:-</b> Project Proponent (PP) shall obtain Consent to Operate after grant of EC and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. The mining activity shall not commence prior to obtaining Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The SPCB, Odisha shall ensure that there is no change in the extraction quantity as given in the EC stipulations in respect of year wise permitted quantity before giving 'consent to operate' to this project.
2.23	<b>Concomitant Monitoring:</b> - The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance will be closely monitored on the ground by the lease granting authority, i.e. the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer, who shall ensure compliance of the stipulated conditions and take corrective measures promptly in case of any non- compliance and also ensure that the project proponent submits quarterly compliance reports.
2.24	<b>Independent Monitoring:</b> -The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC/ SPCB, Odisha shall periodically monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions as applicable for this project. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF & CC officer(s)/SPCB officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
2.25	<b>Revocation of EC:</b> -The SEIAA, Odisha may revoke or suspend the EC, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to alter /modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
2.26	<b>Change in Ownership of Lease:</b> - This EC shall not be transferred without the permission of SEIAA, Odisha. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall inform the SEIAA of any change in ownership of the mining lease. No mining is allowed without transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time.

S. No	EC Conditions
2.27	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
2.28	This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble NGT as may be applicable.
2.29	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

#### Additional EC Conditions

- Maximum depth of mining 6.0 meters from the surface level and maximum quantity of extraction shall be limited to 50013 cum in 1st year, 50040 cum in 2nd year, 21870 cum in 3rd year, 23544 cum in 4th year and 6566 cum in 5th year from the date of issue of EC
- The PP has modified the approved mining plan by mentioning that a **200-meter safety zone will be maintained** from village road/village as per modified approved mining plan by letter no. 2025 dt.21.06.2024. The lease granting authority may ensure the stipulation that the PP shall demarcate the lease boundary keeping 200 meter safety zone along with precautionary measure safety of local villages and animals during blasting and there is chance of accident in the mining hole.
- The EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier.
- The Grant of EC for further period will be considered after submission of approved DSR by SEIAA as per the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and also as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
- The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall deposit **Rs.2,00,000/-**, with the respective District Environment Society for raising **400 plants** (minimum @100 trees per Ha) of native species within 2 years in a suitable location adjoining the quarry.
- The PP will implement the EMP with a budget allocation of **Rs.6.08/- as recurring cost**, and **Rs.3.50/- Lakh as CER cost towards compliance of public hearing issues**.

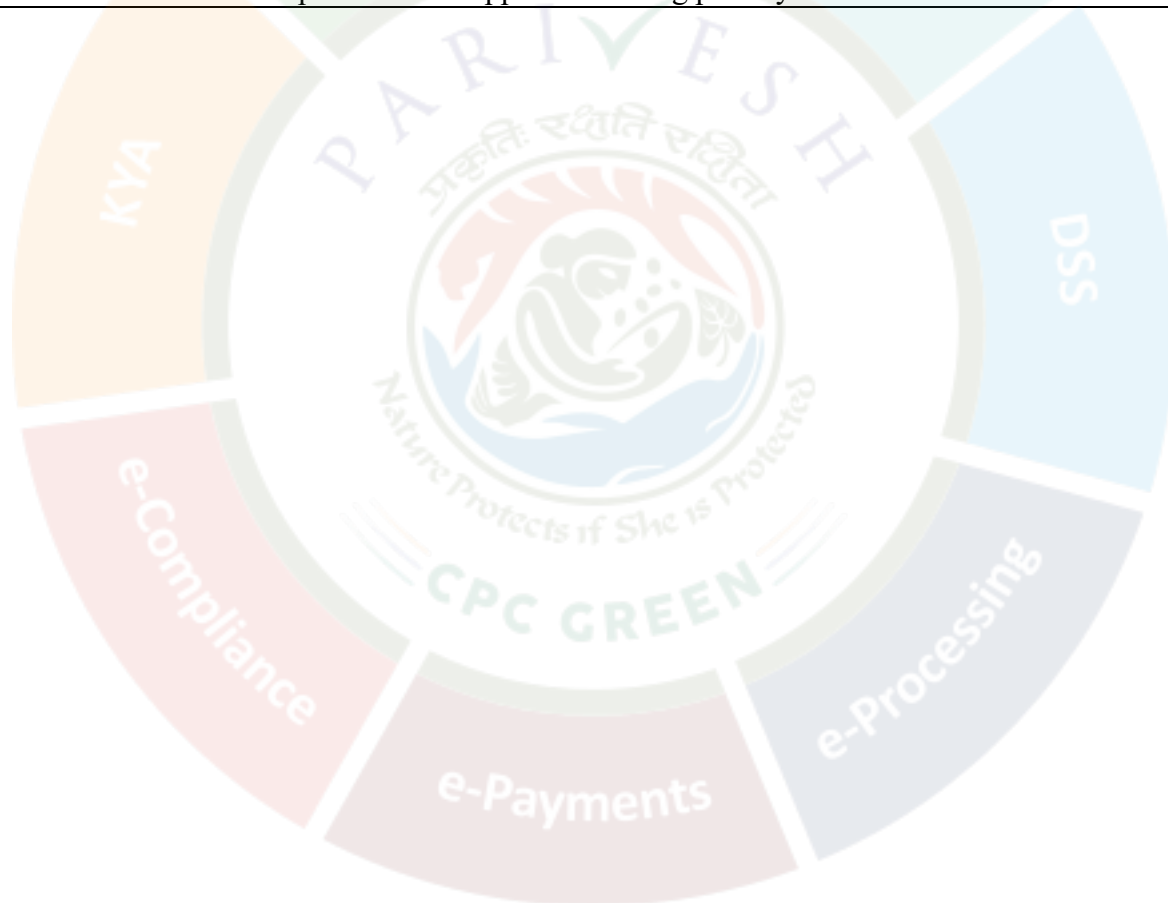
**Annexure-2**

1. **Proposal in brief:** The highlights of the proposal as ascertained from the application and as revealed from proceedings/discussion held during the meeting of SEAC/SEIAA, are given as under.

- i) This is a proposal for mining of stone from Bajabati Black Stone quarry No-05 (Cluster Serial No-3A), (Khata No-215, Plot No-823 (p)) over an area of 9.00 acres or 3.642 hectares in village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha.
- ii) The mining area is a part of Survey of India Toposheet No. F 45 U1 and is bounded between the Latitude - 20° 45' 46.740" N to 20° 45' 52.990" N and longitudes of 86° 6' 25.030" E to 86° 6' 35.160" E bearing khata no. 215, plot no. 823(P), Kissam-Pathar Chattan
- iii) The mining lease is an identified sairat source in the DSR. The Bajabati Black Stone quarry No-05 sairat source will be leased out under the OMMC Rules, 2016 by Mining Officer, Jajpur to the successful bidder (lessee) on the basis of public auction for a lease period of 5 years.
- iv) Documents submitted: -Form-1, DLC, PFR, checklist, Mining Plan and approval letter, DSR, Village sheet, Cluster certificate from Tahasildar, topo map etc.
- v) Whether submitted KML file of the lease area-Yes
- vi) Whether submitted scrutiny fee-Yes of Rs. 1000/- vide e Challan Reference Id no. 37EE5CA4E9 dt. 22.02.2024
- vii) Distance from nearest sanctuary/ESZ- Kapilash WLS-37.15 Km
- viii) Whether the lease area coming in DLC report-No as certified by Mining Officer, Jajpur vide letter no. 762 dt. 11.12.2023.
- ix) Whether the lease area reflecting in DSR-Yes
- x) Method of mining-semi-mechanized
- xi) Distance from nearest road bridge-4.84 km, village road -0.20 km, Railway line-0.51Km, village is located 150 meter.
- xii) Whether it is part of cluster –Yes, there are 06 nos. of stone quarries coming under cluster and total lease area under cluster is 14.43 Ha (Cluster-3 Mine Constituted six nos. of quarries)) for which already cluster EIA & EMP approved by SEIAA vide letter no. 2331/SEIAA dt. 31.08.2021
- xiii) Whether EC obtained earlier-No but quarry operated earlier as it reveals in KML file.
- xiv) Date of approval of Modified mining plan- the Deputy Director of Mines, Jajpur Circle, Jajpur vide vide letter no. 2025 dt. 21.06.2024.
- xv) Production capacity per annum-50008 cum/annum (max.), total production in 5 years period- 91584 cum, Geological reserve- 127825 cum and Mineable reserve- 31950 cum
- xvi) Whether the DSR has been prepared as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020- No
- xvii) The EMP budget provision of Rs. 6.08 Lakh/annum (Recurring Cost)
- xviii) Any deficiencies/omission have been noticed in the above documents- **Village is located 150 meter and quarry operated earlier. KML file is nor as per SOP.**

2. Whether SEAC recommended the proposal – Already SEAC approved the EIA&EMP report with a view that the SEIAA may consider the individual EC application without referring SEAC.

3. The proposal was placed in 158<sup>th</sup> SEIAA, Odisha meeting held on 01.03.2024 & 02.03.2024 and the Authority observed that nearest village is located 150 meters away from the proposed quarry and the mining plan prepared and approved for drilling and blasting in this case. After detailed deliberation in the matter, the Authority decided that the PP is required to revised the proposal in terms of CPCB guideline no. CPCB/IPC-II/NGT-OA 304 of 2019/2020 Dt. 12.05.2020 (when blasting is not involved, the minimum distance will be 100m and when blasting in involved from location of Residential/Public buildings, inhabited sites, Protected monuments, Heritage sites, National/State Highway, District roads, Public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridge, Dams, Reservoirs, River, Canal, Lakes or Tanks or any other locations to be considered by States.) regarding blasting criteria for permitting stone quarry where blasting is involved.
4. Now, the PP has modified the approved mining plan with mentioned that 200-meter safety zone will be maintained as per modified approved mining plan by letter no. 2025 dt. 21.06.2024



**Extraction of Volume of Black Stone from inside and outside of the leased quarry areas of Bajabati Hill, Dharmasala Tahasil, Jajpur District, Odisha for the period 07-11-2005 to 01-01-2019 to comply the Directorate of Vigilance, Odisha, Cuttack arising out of Hon'ble Lokayukta Case NoL.Y-670/2021**

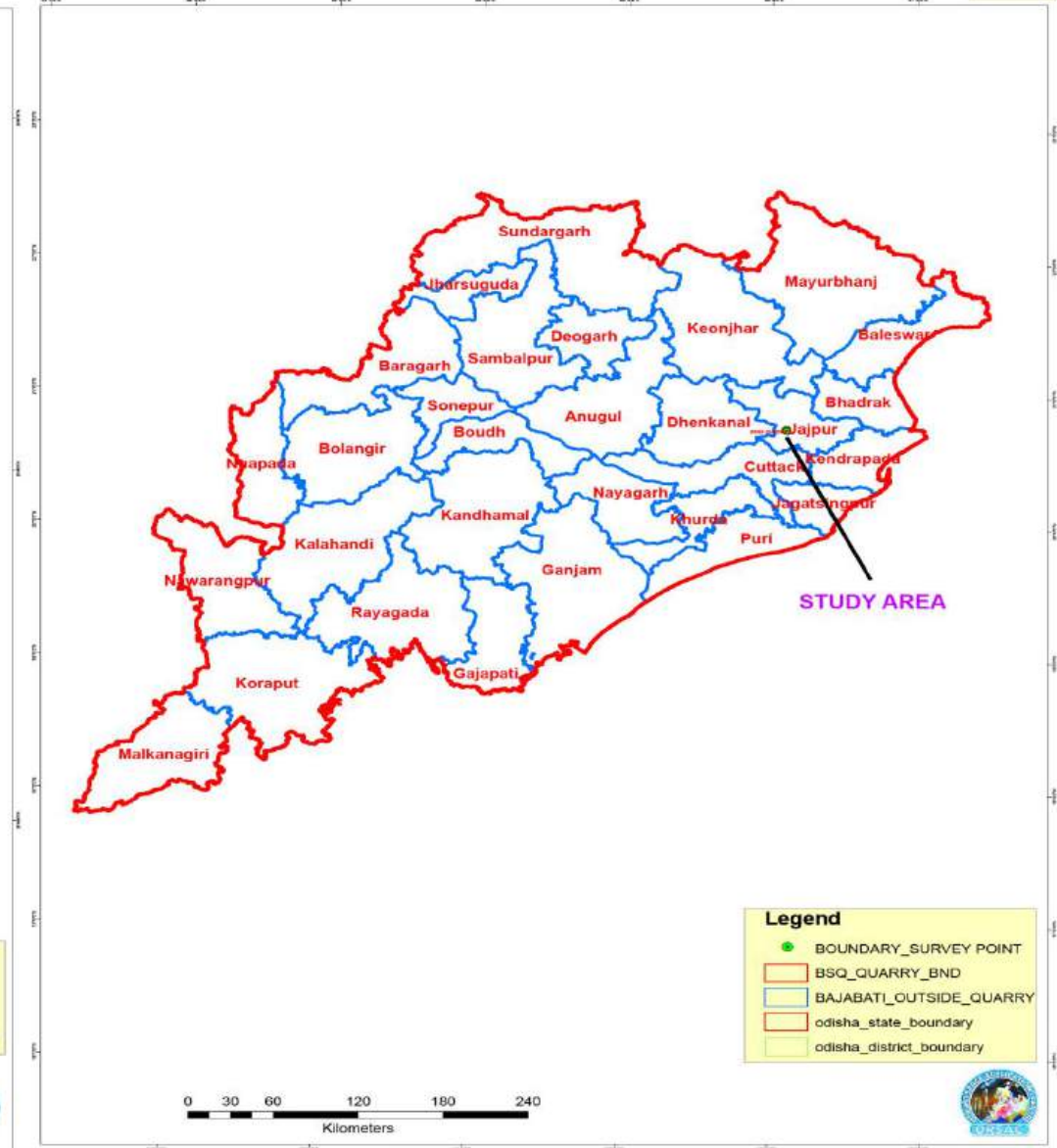
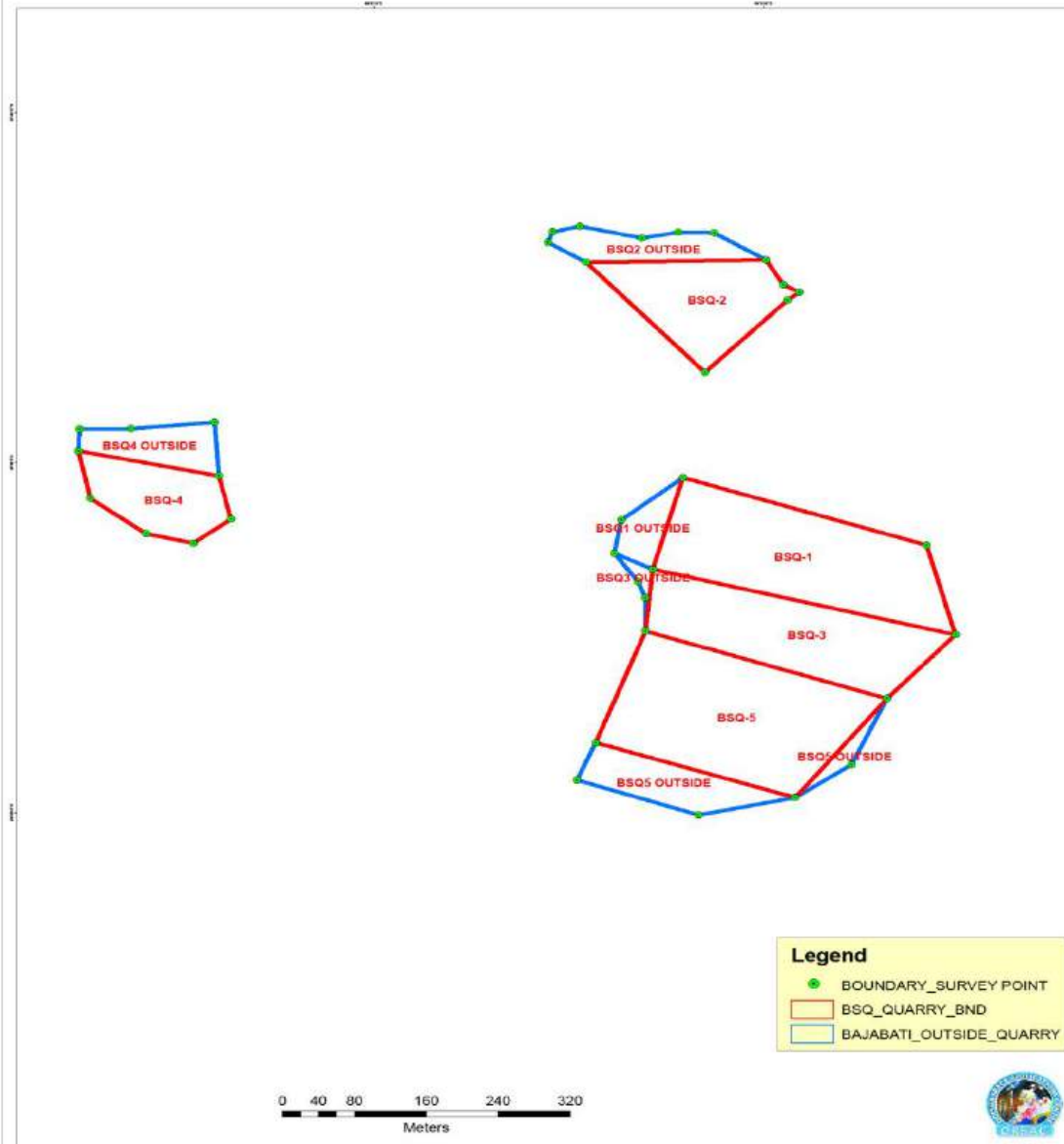
**Using  
CARTOSAT-1 Stereo Data and Photogrammetric Technique.**

**M. K. Mishra, P K Parida, M.K. Sanabada, Smt. S. Mohanty, Smt. R. Jeet**  
**Chief Executive, Scientist 'F' Scientist 'E' Sr. Prj. Scientist, Sr. Prj. Scientist**



# STUDY AREA

STUDY AREA MAP OF BAJABATI HILLOCK ,JAJPUR DISTRICT, ODISHA



# DATA USED

## CARTOSAT -1 STEREO PAIR FOR THE YEARS 2005 – 2019

YEAR	IMAGE PAIR - PATH _ ROW	DOP
2005	580 - 301	7 NOV 2005
2006	580 - 301	20 NOV 2006
2007	580 - 301	22 NOV 2007
2008	580 - 301	26 DEC 2008
2009	581 - 301	1 MAY 2009
2010	580 - 301	14 MAY 2010
2011	580 - 301	10 JAN 2011
2012	580 - 301	23 JAN 2012
2014	580 - 301	11 NOV 2014
2015	580 - 301	17 MAR 2015
2018	580 - 301	24 APR 2018
2019	580 - 301	1 JAN 2019

**CARTOSAT–1** is the first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite capable of providing in-orbit stereo images. The images were used for Cartographic applications meeting the global requirements. Cameras of this satellite have a resolution of 2.5m (can distinguish a small car).

The Cartosat–1 provided stereo pairs required for generating Digital Elevation Models, Ortho Image products, and Value added products for various applications of Geographical Information System (GIS).

IRS-P5 (also known as Cartosat-1) was an Indian Earth-imaging satellite that launched on 5 May 2005 and ended operations on **5 May 2019**.

# DATA USED

## DGPS SURVEY OF THE QUARRIES

POINT -ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation
1	20°45'52.81162"	86°06'37.66492"	28.968
2	20°45'56.64912"	86°06'36.53081"	26.545
3	20°45'59.49045"	86°06'27.13760"	26.697
4	20°45'55.55853"	86°06'25.99503"	25.305
5	20°46'08.70331"	86°06'23.35717"	15.419
6	20°46'08.84734"	86°06'30.28136"	16.628
7	20°46'07.78636"	86°06'30.95051"	16.525
8	20°46'07.12393"	86°06'31.11586"	17.406
9	20°46'07.46327"	86°06'31.56949"	15.455
10	20°46'04.01224"	86°06'27.95675"	19.935
11	20°45'50.05997"	86°06'35.04461"	30.326
12	20°45'57.61514"	86°06'09.75098"	17.916
13	20°45'56.58692"	86°06'08.30364"	16.544
14	20°45'56.98067"	86°06'06.47981"	17.292
15	20°45'58.48676"	86°06'04.32896"	16.582
16	20°46'00.51409"	86°06'03.86372"	15.63
17	20°45'59.47582"	86°06'09.27213"	16.953
18	20°45'52.90068"	86°06'25.73540"	28.264

19	20°45'45.79713"	86°06'31.53985"	28.396
20	20°45'48.11068"	86°06'23.84299"	25.182
21	20°45'57.66557"	86°06'24.77818"	27.177
22	20°45'56.23747"	86°06'24.51012"	27.618
23	20°46'09.55151"	86°06'21.88017"	16.414
24	20°46'10.00133"	86°06'22.05512"	16.293
25	20°45'54.33837"	86°06'25.71872"	26.386
26	20°45'45.03286"	86°06'27.82298"	26.539
27	20°45'46.50315"	86°06'23.13049"	23.963
28	20°45'55.02401"	86°06'25.43455"	26.124
29	20°45'47.21392"	86°06'33.69237"	30.306
30	20°46'10.25283"	86°06'23.10257"	16.046
31	20°46'09.75210"	86°06'25.49831"	12.864
32	20°46'10.01101"	86°06'26.89680"	15.866
33	20°46'09.98663"	86°06'28.27906"	15.49
34	20°46'01.45149"	86°06'03.90273"	15.357
35	20°46'01.47904"	86°06'05.87638"	16.952
36	20°46'01.76584"	86°06'09.09275"	14.782

# DATA USED

## GROUND CONTROL POINT (GCP) SURVEY USING DGPS & SURVEY OF INDIA HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL CONTROLS FOR THE STUDY AREA

POINT -ID	Longitude	Latitude	Height
1	86.0477	86.0477	37
2	86.1704	86.1704	18
3	85.9538	85.9538	63
4	86.1425	86.1425	20
5	86.1146	86.1146	29
6	85.9404	85.9404	54
7	86.1041	86.1041	16
8	86.0295	86.0295	19
9	85.9959	85.9959	45
10	86.0726	86.0726	24
11	86.2674	86.2674	15
12	86.3126	86.3126	15
13	86.2713	86.2713	14
14	86.1953	86.1953	13
15	86.27	86.27	14
16	86.1882	86.1882	15
17	86.274	86.274	11
18	85.9449	85.9449	39

# METHODOLOGY

- Photogrammetric Principle

The fundamental principle used by photogrammetry is triangulation. By taking photographs from at least two different locations, so-called "lines of sight" can be developed from each camera to points on the object. These lines of sight (sometimes called rays owing to their optical nature) are mathematically intersected to produce the 3-dimensional coordinates of the points of interest.

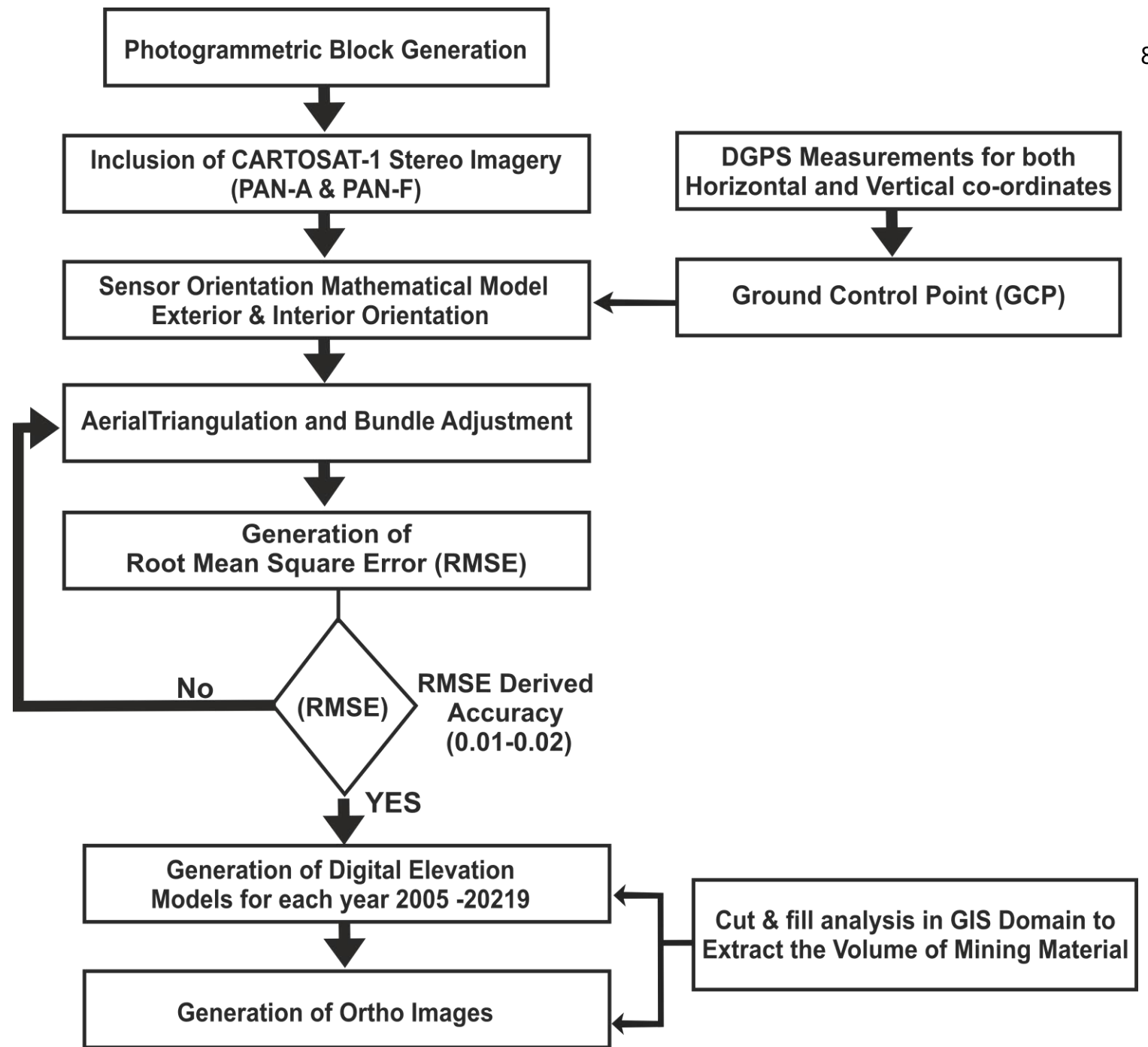
- Bundle Adjustment

The Bundle Adjustment is the program that processes the photographic measurements to produce the final XYZ coordinates of all the measured points. In order to do this, it must Triangulate the target points, Resect the pictures and Self-calibrate the camera. The Bundle Adjustment program is called STAR, which stands for Self-Calibration, Triangulation and Resection.

- **Generation of DEM**

- **Cut & Fill Volume Calculation, taking the DEMs of each year by subtracting it with the previous Year In GIS Domain.**

# Process Flow



# Tools Used

- LEICA Photogrammetric Suite
- ARC GIS

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2005

Photoscan interface showing the main 3D view of the point cloud and mesh. The 'Contents' panel on the left lists the following layers:

- 2D View #1
- PointCloud
- Mesh
- Points
- Background

## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2005

Point Measurement window showing image comparison. The 'Refinement Summary' dialog box displays the following data:

Refinement Summary			
Total Image RMSE: 0.1746816 pixels			
Control Point RMSE:		Check-Point RMSE:	
Ground X:	0.000000 (0.0)	Ground X:	0.000000 (0.0)
Ground Y:	0.000000 (1.0)	Ground Y:	0.000000 (0.0)
Ground Z:	0.000000 (1.00)	Ground Z:	0.000000 (0.0)
Image X:	1.071718 (20)	Image X:	0.000000 (0.0)
Image Y:	1.230736 (20)	Image Y:	0.000000 (0.0)

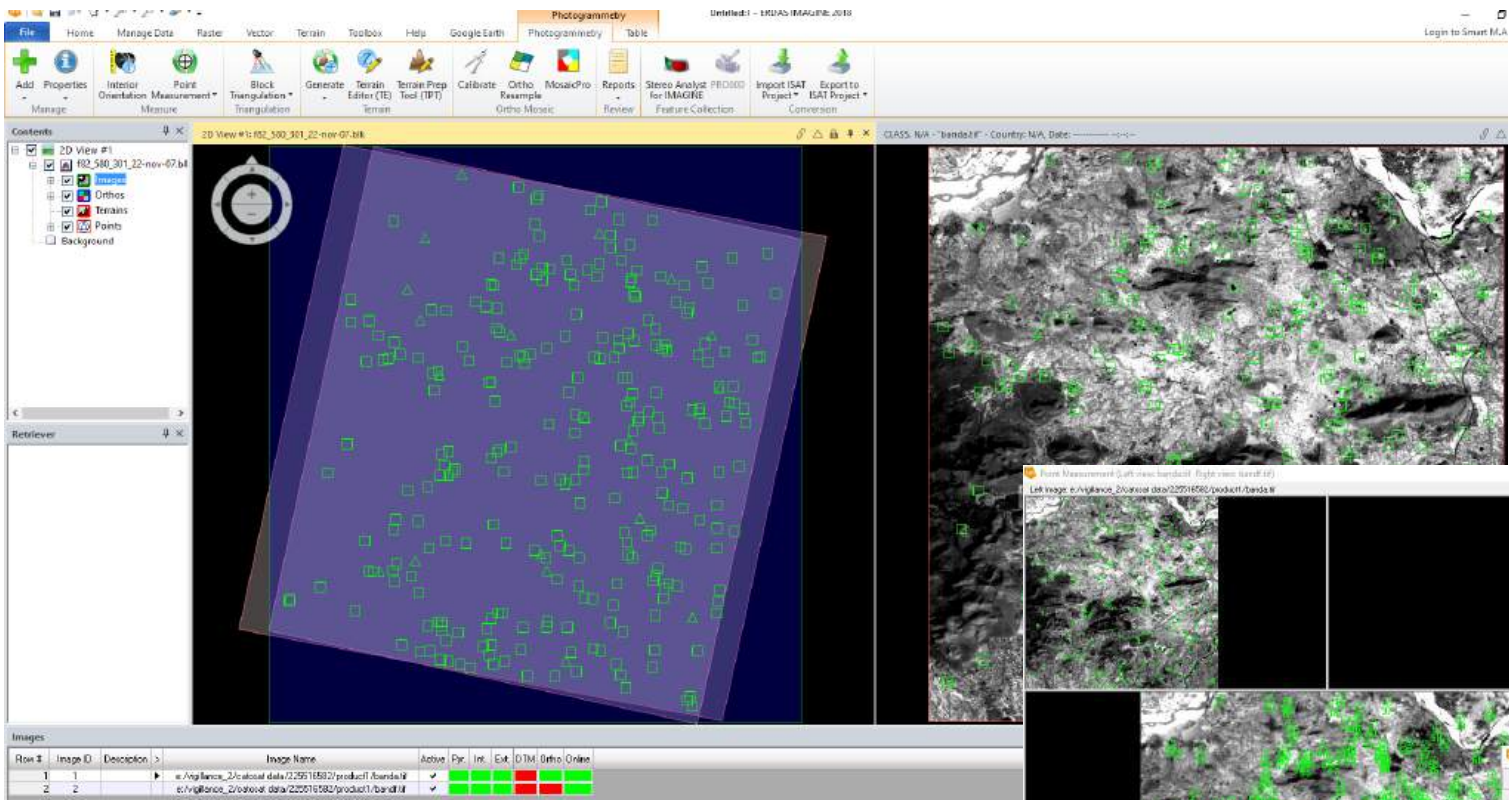
Below the image grid, a table lists the control points used for refinement:

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	1		None	Tie	✓	32043.161	2305640.347	28.630
2	2		None	Tie	✓	455219.715	2299425.889	32.976
3	3		None	Tie	✓	414508.886	2300795.526	16.829
4	4		None	Tie	✓	383995.252	2299795.061	51.627
5	5		None	Tie	✓	320862.855	2299201.427	72.019
6	6		None	Tie	✓	402748.804	2298920.343	52.497
7	7		None	Tie	✓	400263.979	2296995.711	42.465
8	8		None	Tie	✓	412520.124	2297607.855	11.593

At the bottom right, a table lists the images used in the project:

Image #	Image Name	Active	X File	Y File
1	bands	✓	1374.116	350.590
2	bandf	✓	1524.212	372.105

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2007



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2007

The screenshot shows the 'Pairwise Summary' dialog box, which displays the following statistics:

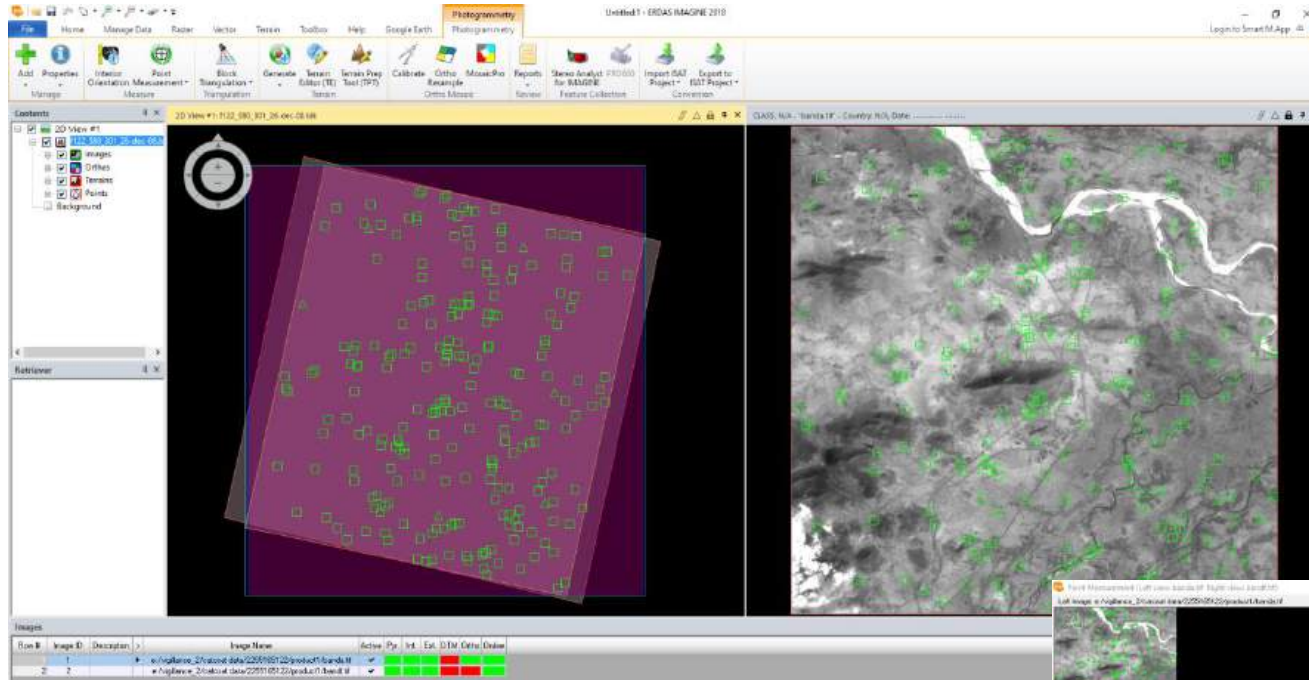
- Total Image RMSE: 0.347142 (pixel)
- Control Point RMSE: (empty)
- Check Point RMSE: (empty)

Ground X	Ground Y	Ground Z	Image X	Image Y
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (20)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	1		Full	Control	✓	35343.161	239940.307	28.036
2	2		Full	Control	✓	43578.715	229425.586	32.374
3	4		Full	Control	✓	39375.252	224075.091	51.627
4	5		Full	Control	✓	39890.895	229361.437	72.076
5	6		Full	Control	✓	41748.894	223920.342	12.457
6	7		Full	Control	✓	40058.978	229895.711	42.455
7	9		Full	Control	✓	40816.170	229289.934	40.702
8	10		Full	Control	✓	38713.890	228146.336	50.006

Image #	Image Name	Active	S File	Y File
1	banda	✓	2575.675	223.675
2	banda	✓	2679.767	137.815

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2008



RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2008

The screenshot shows the ERDAS IMAGINE 2010 Photogrammetry interface with a 3D view of a block. A 'Refinement Summary' dialog box is open, displaying the following data:

Total Image RMSE: 0.222764 pixels			
Control Point RMSE:		Check Point RMSE:	
Ground X:	0.000000 (8)	Ground X:	0.000000 (8)
Ground Y:	0.000000 (8)	Ground Y:	0.000000 (8)
Ground Z:	0.000000 (8)	Ground Z:	0.000000 (8)
Image X:	1.289758 (16)	Image X:	0.000000 (8)
Image Y:	1.318459 (16)	Image Y:	0.000000 (8)

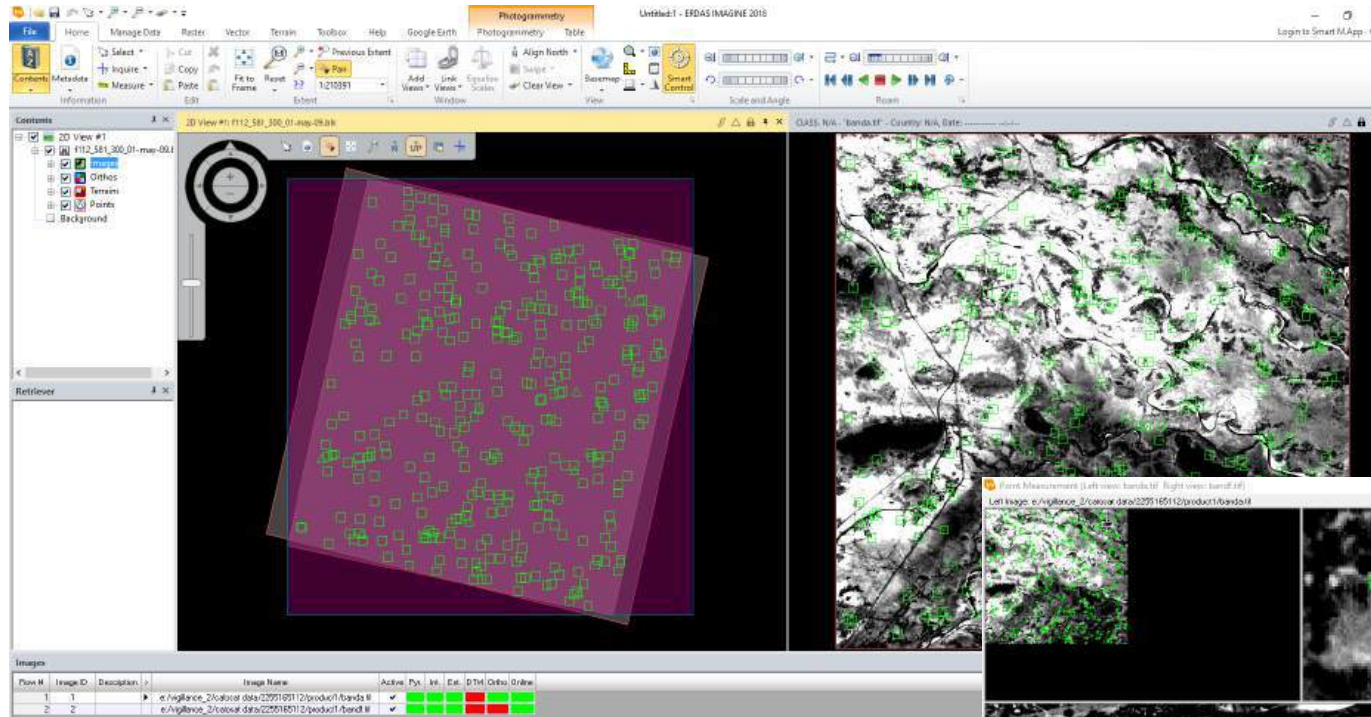
Below the dialog box, a table shows the refinement results for each image:

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	10	gpt-1	Full	Control	✓	493691.680	218228.600	17.000
2	16	gpt-2	Full	Control	✓	517660.880	220296.600	16.000
3	10	gpt-3	Full	Control	✓	29474.680	223416.600	46.000
4	19	gpt-4	Full	Control	✓	48793.600	229969.600	29.000
5	20	gpt-13	Full	Control	✓	48338.680	224478.600	24.000
6	23	gpt-7	Full	Control	✓	480441.680	227288.600	16.000
7	7	gpt-14	Full	Control	✓	415276.680	223678.600	13.000
8	8	gpt-15	Full	Control	✓	415411.680	227481.600	15.000

At the bottom right, another table shows the image list:

Image #	Image Name	Active	X File	Y File
1	Image1	✓	2074.907	1606.702
2	Image2	✓	2552.880	1755.100

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2009



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2009

The screenshot shows a comparison of two images (Left Image and Right Image) and a 'Fitment Summary' dialog box. The dialog box displays the following data:

Control Point RMSE:		Check Point RMSE:	
Ground X:	0.000000 (11)	Ground X:	0.000000 (0)
Ground Y:	0.000000 (11)	Ground Y:	0.000000 (0)
Ground Z:	0.000000 (11)	Ground Z:	0.000000 (0)
Image X:	0.627492 (22)	Image X:	0.000000 (0)
Image Y:	2.012679 (22)	Image Y:	0.000000 (0)

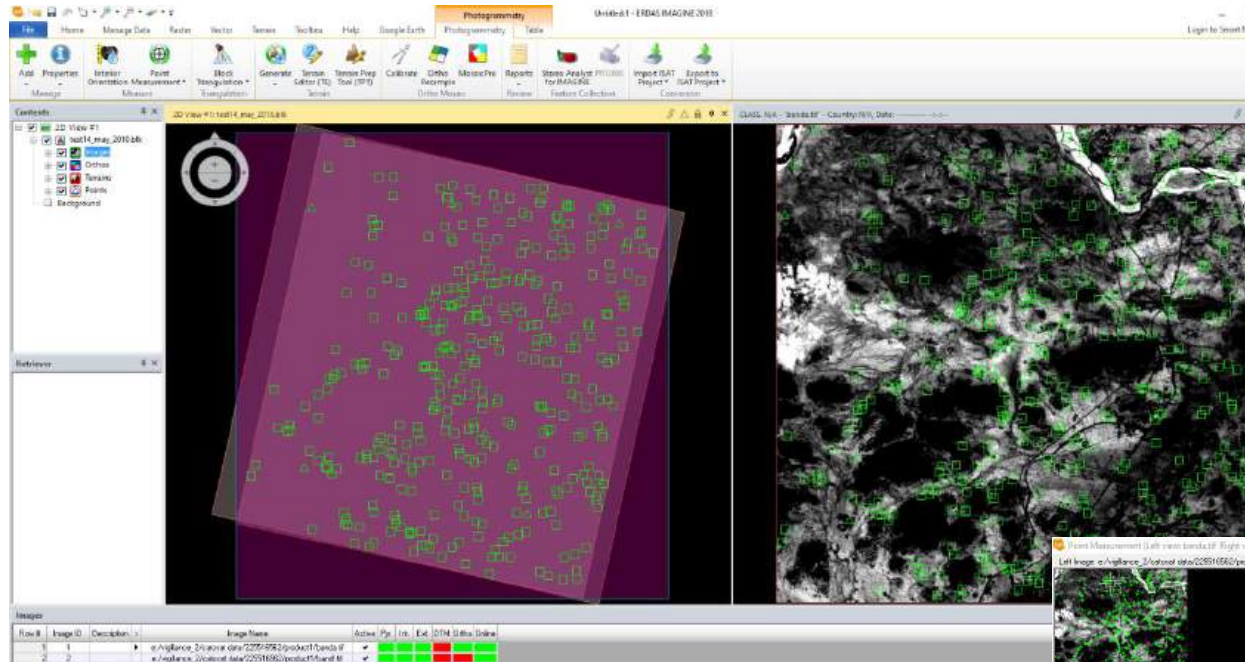
Below the dialog box, there is a table showing the fitment summary for control points:

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	1		None	Tie	✓	428329.163	2294487.253	11.841
2	2		None	Tie	✓	432158.888	2300648.541	7.198
3	3		None	Tie	✓	409197.922	2303263.466	30.259
4	4		None	Tie	✓	413441.510	2303263.878	18.643
5	5		None	Tie	✓	408691.030	2293028.013	31.786
6	6		None	Tie	✓	425915.160	2299592.428	6.860
7	7		None	Tie	✓	414961.721	2297729.473	15.734
8	8		None	Tie	✓	401801.051	2279363.446	30.476

At the bottom right, there is a table showing the image fitment summary:

Image #	Image Name	Active	X File	Y File
1	band1	✓	9719.018	1138.257
2	band2	✓	10345.913	1150.346

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2010



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2010

**Refinement Summary**

Total Image RMSE: 0.132554 pixels

Control Point RMSE:			Check Point RMSE:		
Ground X	Ground Y	Ground Z	Ground X	Ground Y	Ground Z
0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]
0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]
0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]	0.000000 [R]
Image X	Image Y		Image X	Image Y	
0.941159 [LQ]	0.682088 [LQ]		0.000000 [Q]	0.000000 [Q]	

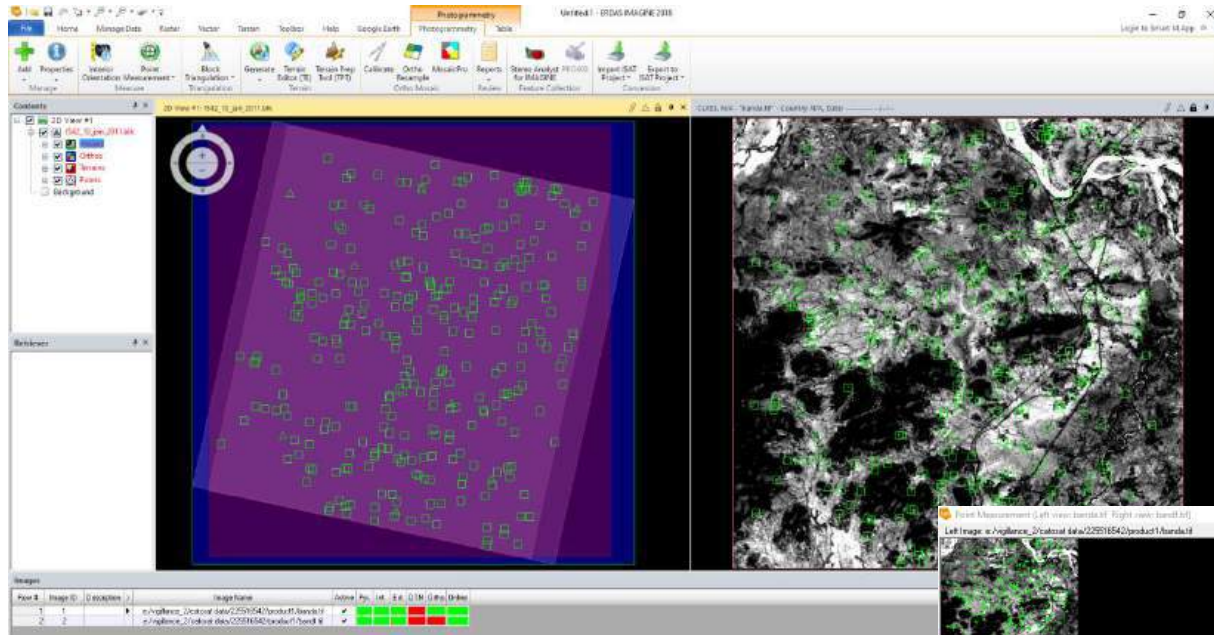
  

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	14	GCP_1	Full	Control	✓	48291.000	282220.000	37.000
2	15	GCP_1B	Full	Control	✓	390326.000	2301520.000	38.000
3	16	GCP_2	Full	Control	✓	413650.000	2300580.000	18.000
4	17	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	381077.000	2493910.000	63.000
5	18	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	395475.000	2299010.000	45.000
6	19	GCP_5	Full	Control	✓	487862.000	2299960.000	29.000
7	20	GCP_10	Full	Control	✓	483396.000	2294700.000	24.000
8	21	GCP_6	Full	Control	✓	382606.000	2382090.000	54.000

Image #	Image Name	Active	K File	T File
1	banda	✓	4893.001	1201.140
2	band2	✓	5873.699	1254.619

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2011



RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2011

This block contains a detailed view of the 'Refinement Summary' dialog box and a grayscale image showing feature points. The dialog box provides the following data:

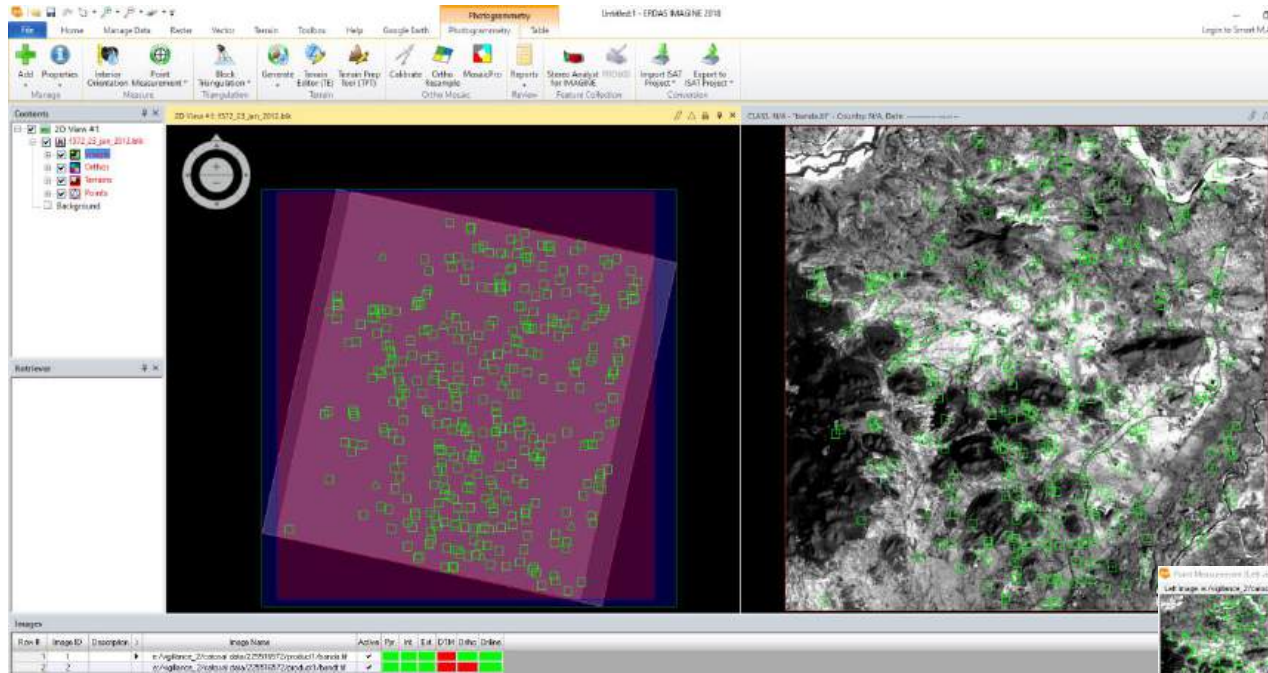
Total Image RMSE		Control Point RMSE		Check Point RMSE	
0.2477451 pixel		0.000000 (13)		0.000000 (2)	
Ground X:	0.000000 (13)	Ground X:	0.000000 (2)	Ground Y:	0.000000 (2)
Ground Y:	0.000000 (13)	Ground Z:	0.000000 (2)	Image X:	0.000000 (2)
Image X:	1.2044767 (2)	Image Y:	0.000000 (2)		
Image Y:	1.1184764 (2)				

Below the dialog box, there is a table listing the control points used in the block:

Point ID	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	14	GCP_1	Full	Control	✓	40069.000	292278.000	37.000
2	15	GCP_11	Full	Control	✓	385206.000	2291520.000	38.000
3	16	GCP_2	Full	Control	✓	413660.000	2300690.000	18.000
4	17	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	391077.000	2293010.000	63.000
5	18	GCP_4	Full	Control	✓	394776.000	2295010.000	45.000
6	19	GCP_5	Full	Control	✓	407832.000	2295950.000	29.000

At the bottom right, there is a table showing the image list:

Image #	Image Name	Active	X Pixel	Y Pixel
1	band1	✓	5179.267	1156.417
2	band	✓	5231.434	1100.327



RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2012

The screenshot shows the Agisoft Metashape software interface in a 3D view. A 'Refinement Summary' dialog box is open, displaying the following statistics:

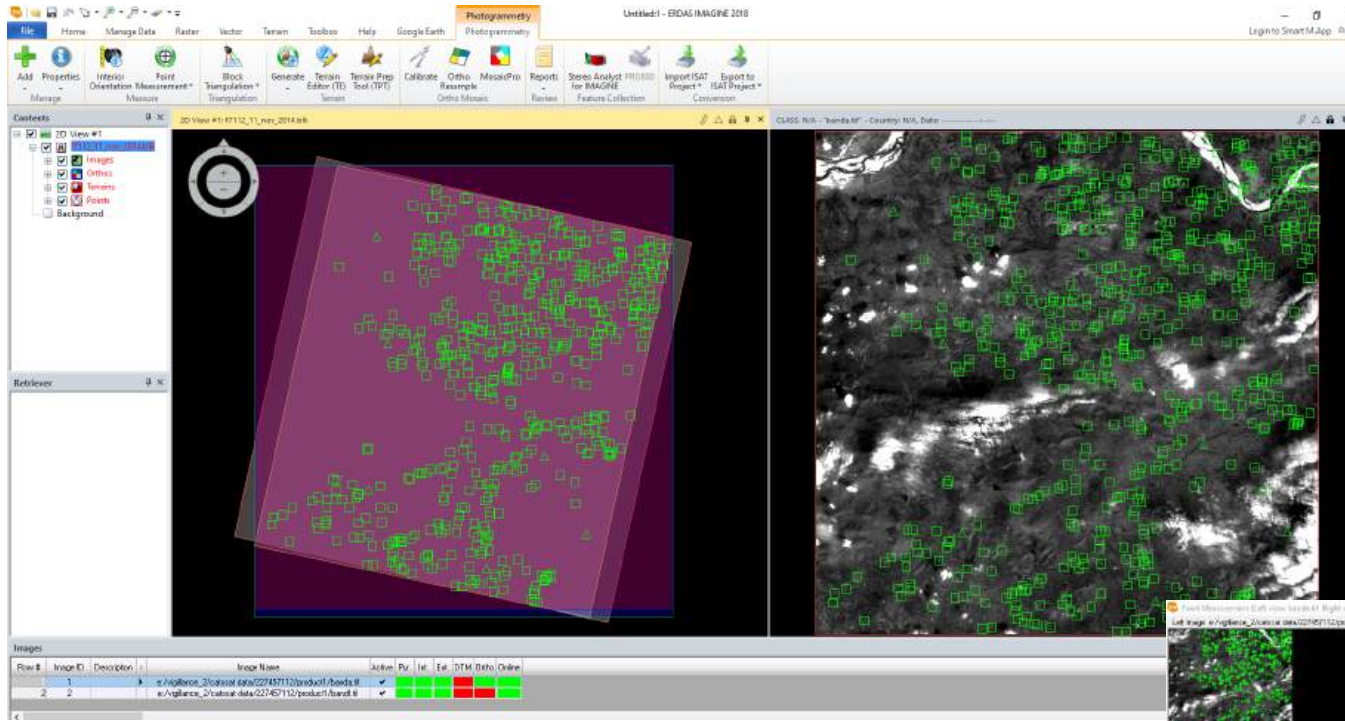
Total Image RMSE		Control Point RMSE	
Ground X	0.000000 (m)	Ground X	0.000000 (m)
Ground Y	0.000000 (m)	Ground Y	0.000000 (m)
Ground Z	0.000000 (m)	Ground Z	0.000000 (m)
Image X	1.961175 (pixels)	Image X	0.000000 (m)
Image Y	1.257084 (pixels)	Image Y	0.000000 (m)

Below the dialog box, a table lists the control points used in the block:

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Stage	Action	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	14	ICP_1	Fiducial	Control	✓	49297.000	2362230.000	37.000
2	15	ICP_10	Fiducial	Control	✓	38306.000	258830.000	39.000
3	17	ICP_3	Fiducial	Control	✓	298277.000	2528210.000	82.000
4	18	ICP_3	Fiducial	Control	✓	298279.000	2528210.000	45.000
5	19	ICP_3	Fiducial	Control	✓	487852.000	2597860.000	29.000
6	20	ICP_10	Fiducial	Control	✓	487295.000	2598270.000	28.000
7	21	ICP_3	Fiducial	Control	✓	39826.000	2362390.000	54.000
8	22	ICP_3	Fiducial	Control	✓	398806.000	2275810.000	39.000

The 3D view shows a grayscale aerial photograph of a terrain with buildings and roads. The 'Refinement Summary' dialog box is overlaid on the 3D view, and a 'Contents' panel is visible on the right side.

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2014



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2014

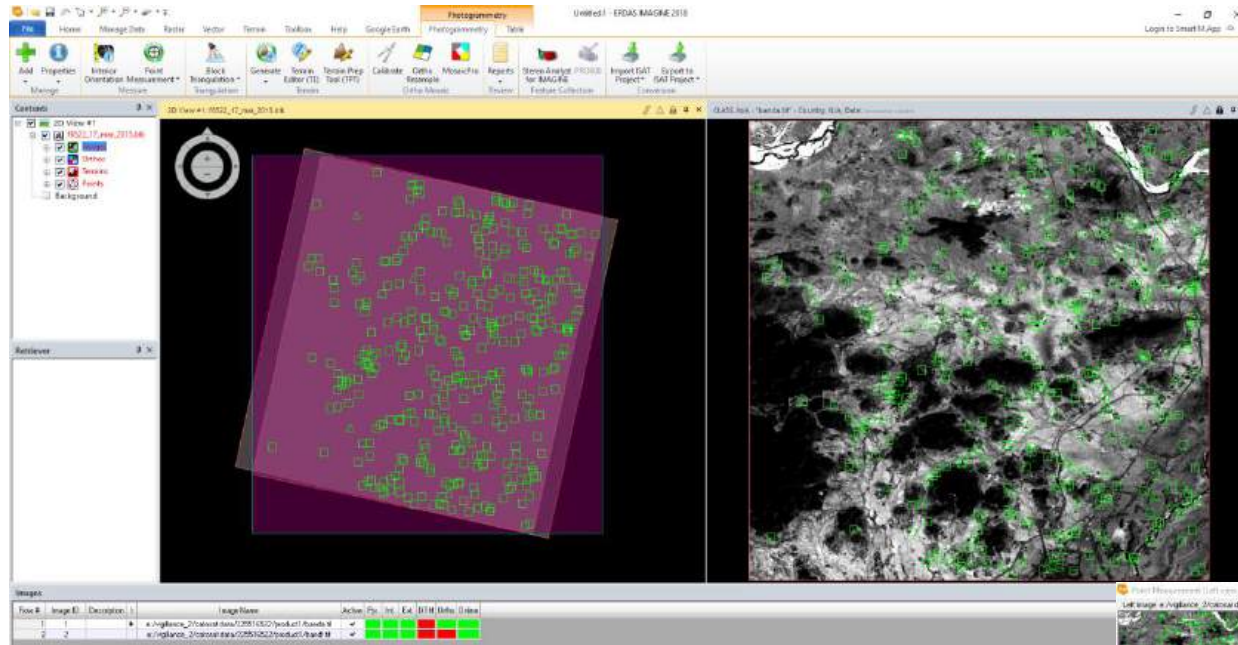
The screenshot shows the PhotoScan software interface with a comparison of two images. The 'Reference Summary' dialog box is open, displaying the following data:

Total Image RMSE		Control Point RMSE	
0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)	0.000000 (0)
1.001207 (1)	0.000000 (0)		
1.585493 (1)	0.000000 (0)		

Below the dialog box, there is a table with columns for Row #, Point ID, Description, Type, Usage, Active, X Reference, Y Reference, and Z Reference.

Row #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	14	GCP_1	Full	Control	✓	49307.600	2762256.000	27.000
2	15	GCP_16	Full	Control	✓	286236.000	2387103.000	29.000
3	17	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	339187.000	2100516.000	33.000
4	18	GCP_8	Full	Control	✓	284456.000	2358713.000	45.000
5	19	GCP_5	Full	Control	✓	475132.000	2355616.000	29.000
6	20	GCP_16	Full	Control	✓	432526.000	2384762.000	24.000
7	21	GCP_5	Full	Control	✓	389806.000	2382596.000	54.000
8	22	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	284850.000	2275113.000	19.000

# PHOTOGRAMMETRY BLOCK OF THE STUDY AREA 2015



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2015

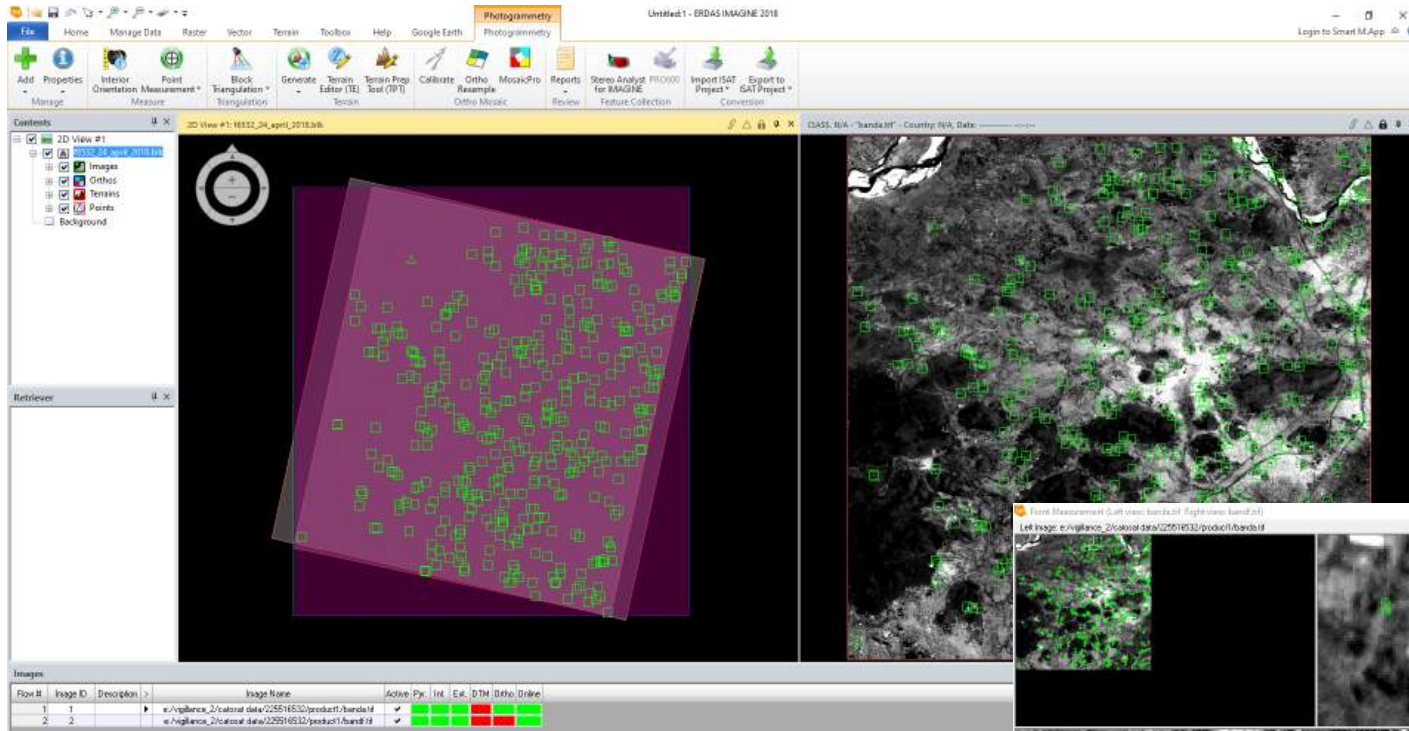
**Refinement Summary**

Total Image RMSE: 0.0014802 pixels

Check Point RMSE		Check Point RMSE	
Ground X	Ground Y	Image X	Image Y
0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)
0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)
0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)
1.1549719 (16)	1.2847011 (16)	0.0000000 (0)	0.0000000 (0)

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Image	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	14	SAP_1	Full Control	✓	40761.000	24622.000	97.000	
2	15	SAP_2	Full Control	✓	38230.000	24850.000	90.000	
3	17	SAP_3	Full Control	✓	29167.000	22970.000	83.000	
4	18	SAP_4	Full Control	✓	29470.000	22960.000	80.000	
5	19	SAP_5	Full Control	✓	46702.000	22980.000	80.000	
6	20	SAP_6	Full Control	✓	40390.000	22840.000	84.000	
7	21	SAP_7	Full Control	✓	38460.000	23020.000	94.000	
8	22	SAP_8	Full Control	✓	38850.000	22790.000	75.000	



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2018

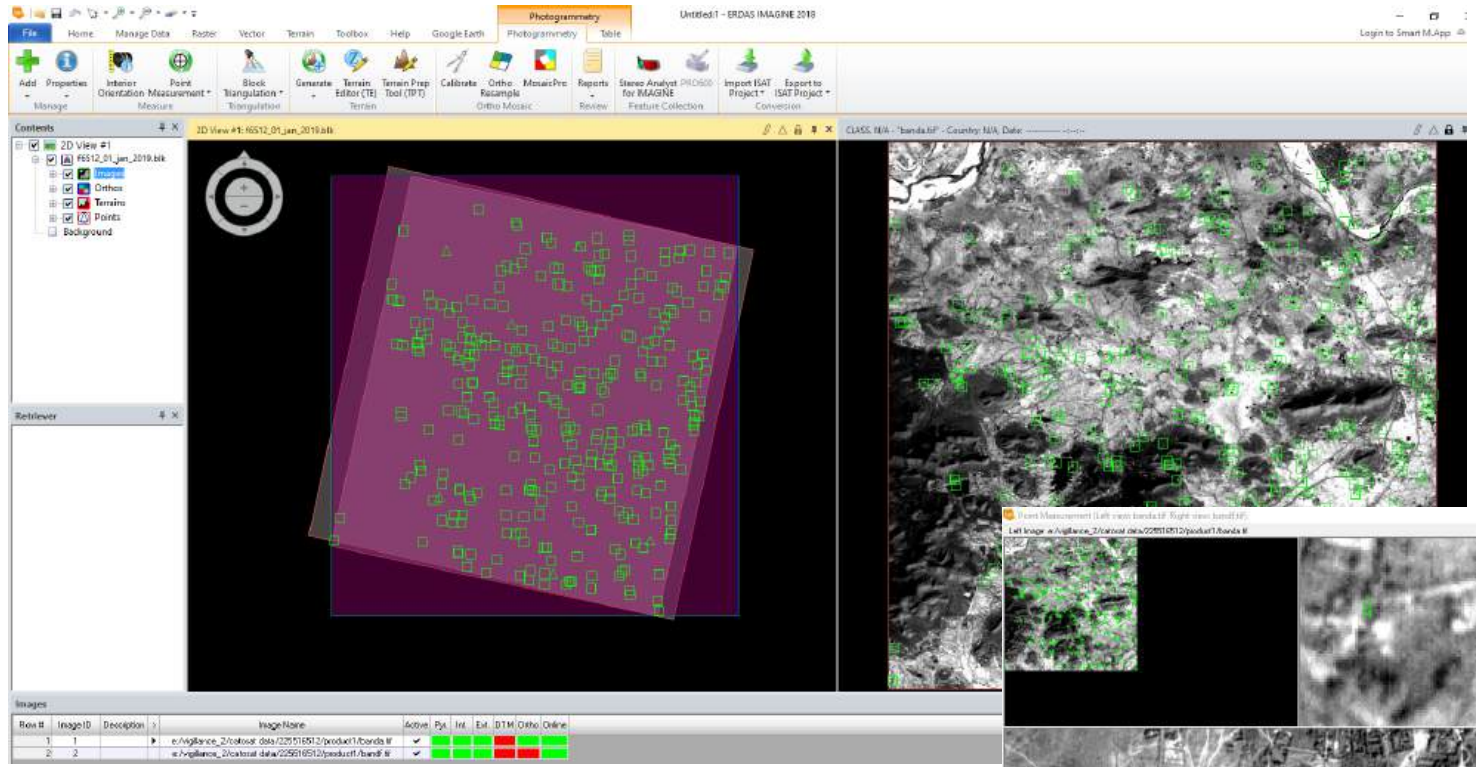
The screenshot shows the Refinement Summary dialog box in ERDAS IMAGINE 2018. The dialog box displays the following information:

- Total Image RMSE: 0.20425M pixels
- Control Point RMSE:
  - Ground X: 0.000000 (E)
  - Ground Y: 0.000000 (E)
  - Ground Z: 0.000000 (E)
  - Image X: 1.4213157 (E)
  - Image Y: 1.3043758 (E)
- Check Point RMSE:
  - Ground X: 0.000000 (E)
  - Ground Y: 0.000000 (E)
  - Ground Z: 0.000000 (E)
  - Image X: 0.000000 (E)
  - Image Y: 0.000000 (E)

The dialog box also includes buttons for Close, Accept, Report, Review, and Help.

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	13	GCP_1	Full	Control	✓	42001.000	23022.31000	37.000
2	15	GCP_11	Full	Control	✓	38036.000	23152.800	35.000
3	17	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	39177.000	22950.000	63.000
4	18	GCP_5	Full	Control	✓	39525.000	22960.000	45.000
5	19	GCP_9	Full	Control	✓	40712.000	22950.000	25.000
6	20	GCP_13	Full	Control	✓	40228.000	2284780.000	24.000
7	21	GCP_6	Full	Control	✓	38836.000	2283380.000	54.000
8	22	GCP_8	Full	Control	✓	38850.608	227910.000	15.000

Image #	Image Name	Active	X File	Y File
1	band1	✓	6675.000	1023.000
2	band2	✓	6677.500	1048.000



## RMSE ERROR OF THE BLOCK YEAR 2019

The 'Refinement Summary' dialog box displays the following data:

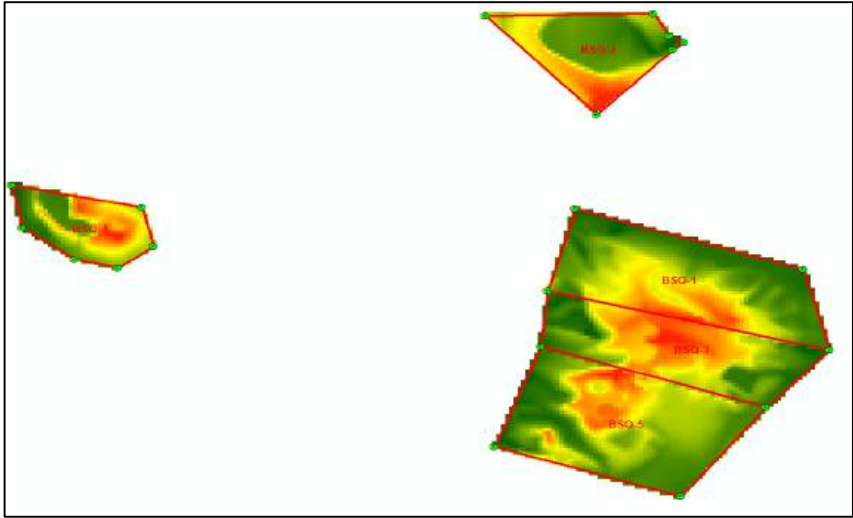
Total Linear RMSE: 0.2544718 pixels			
Control Point RMSE:		Check Point RMSE:	
Bound X:	0.000000 (R)	Bound X:	0.000000 (R)
Bound Y:	0.000000 (R)	Bound Y:	0.000000 (R)
Bound Z:	0.000000 (R)	Bound Z:	0.000000 (R)
Image X:	1.1914014 (R)	Image X:	0.000000 (R)
Image Y:	1.6000006 (R)	Image Y:	0.000000 (R)

Below the dialog box, there are two tables:

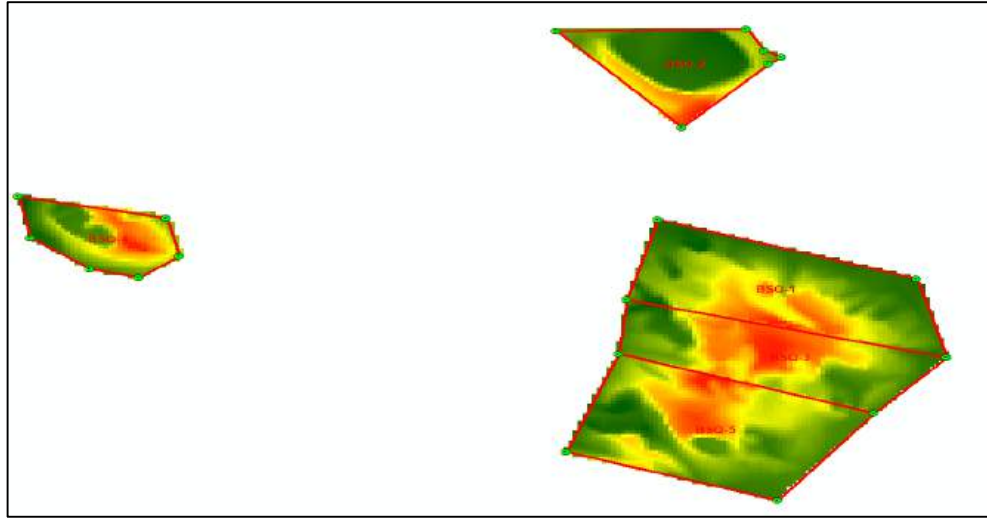
Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference
1	14	GCP_1	Full	Control	✓	48901.000	230220.000	37.000
2	15	GCP_18	Full	Control	✓	39026.000	230150.000	38.000
3	17	GCP_3	Full	Control	✓	28167.000	230210.000	63.000
4	18	GCP_9	Full	Control	✓	39545.000	229990.000	45.000
5	19	GCP_5	Full	Control	✓	48792.000	229960.000	29.000
6	20	GCP_10	Full	Control	✓	44335.000	229470.000	24.000
7	21	GCP_6	Full	Control	✓	38966.000	229250.000	64.000
8	22	GCP_8	Full	Control	✓	38850.000	227590.000	13.000

Image #	Image Name	Active	X File	Y File
1	bands	✓	6424913	1095207
2	band	✓	6810147	1125676

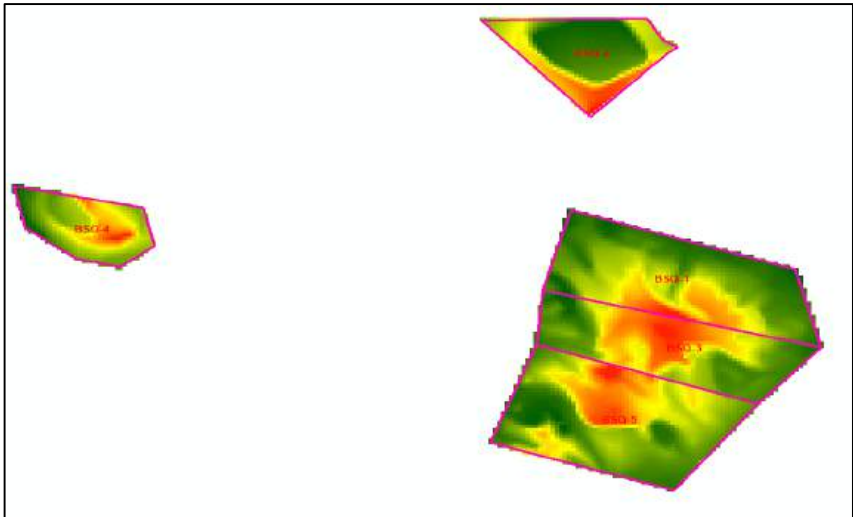
DEM IMAGES OF QUARRY BOUNDARIES 07 NOV 2005



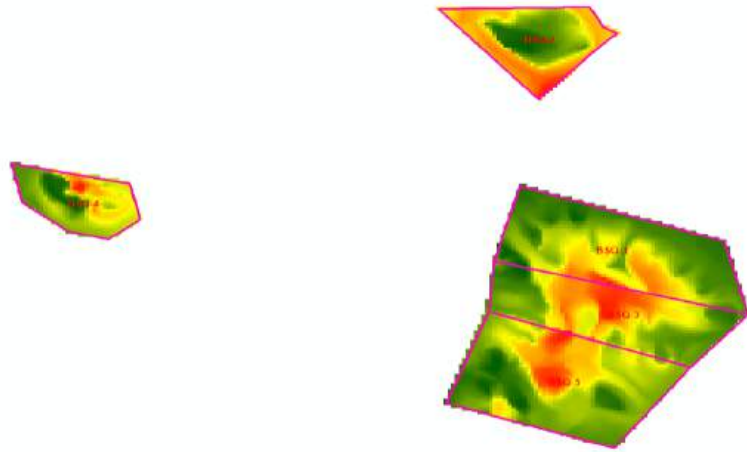
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 20NOV2007



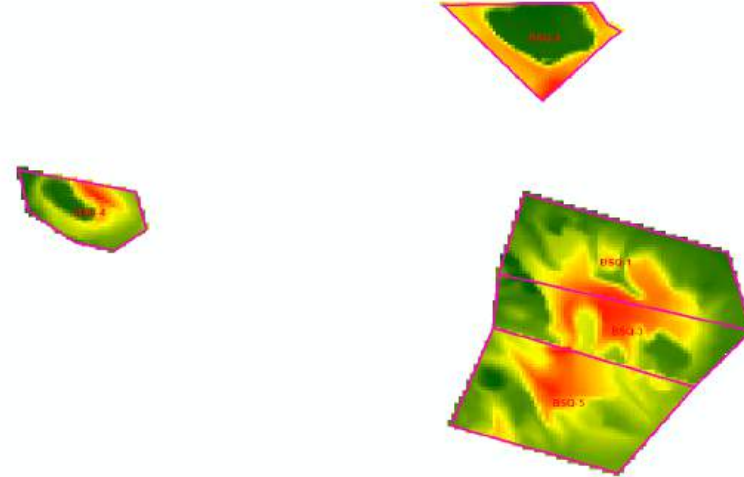
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 26 DEC 2008



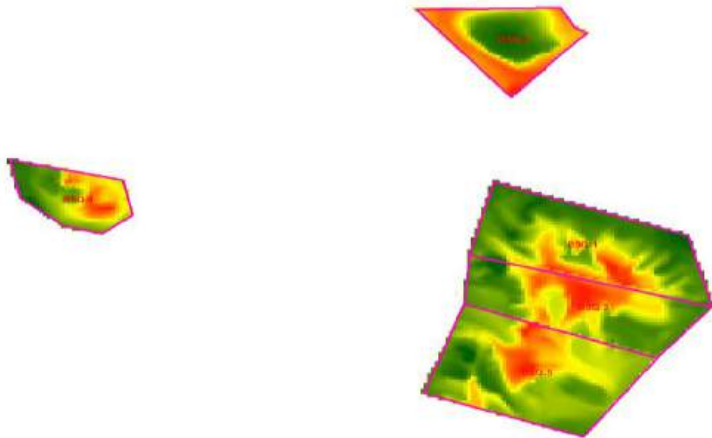
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 01 MAY 2009



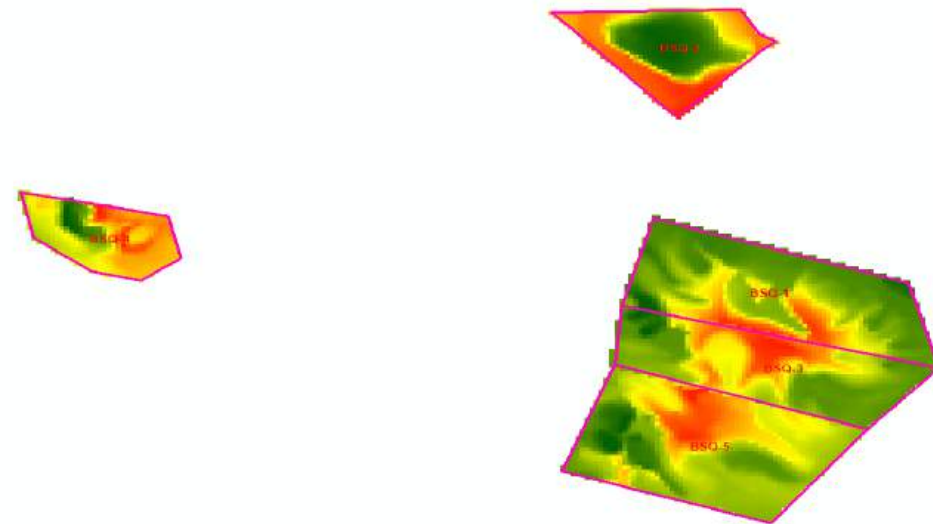
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 14 MAY 2010



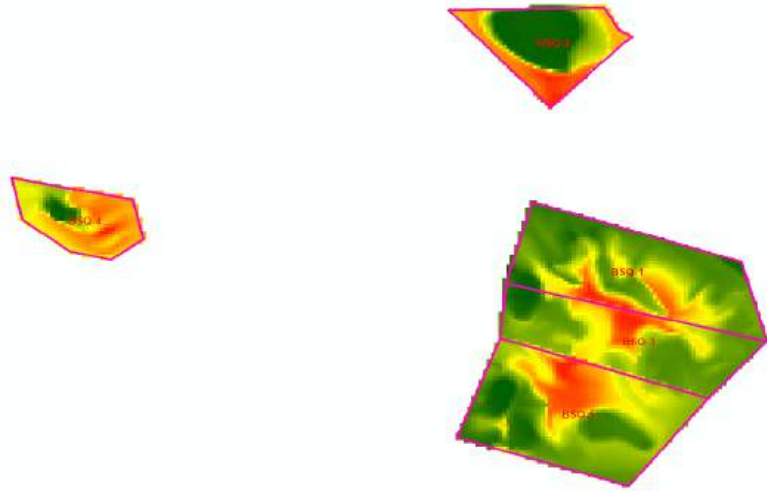
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 10 JAN 2011



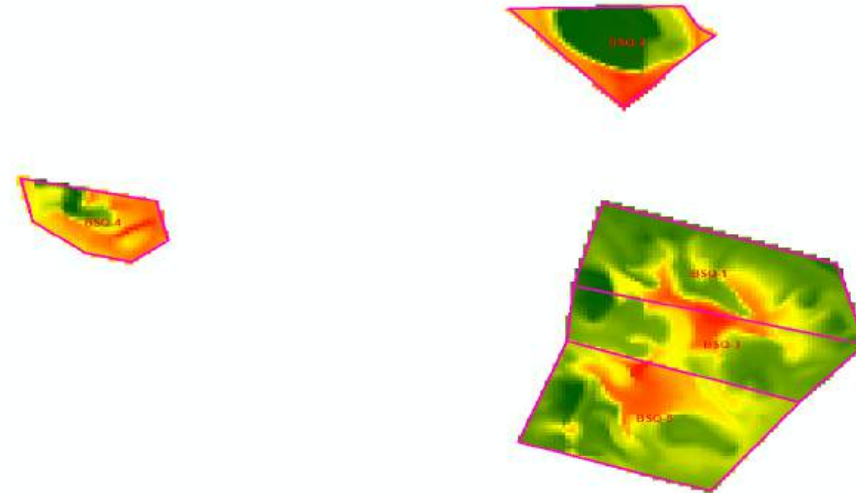
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 23 JAN 2012



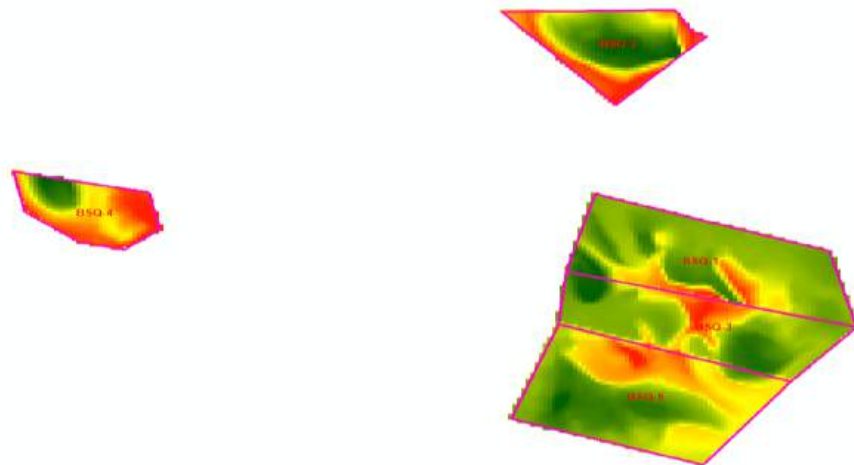
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 11NOV 2014



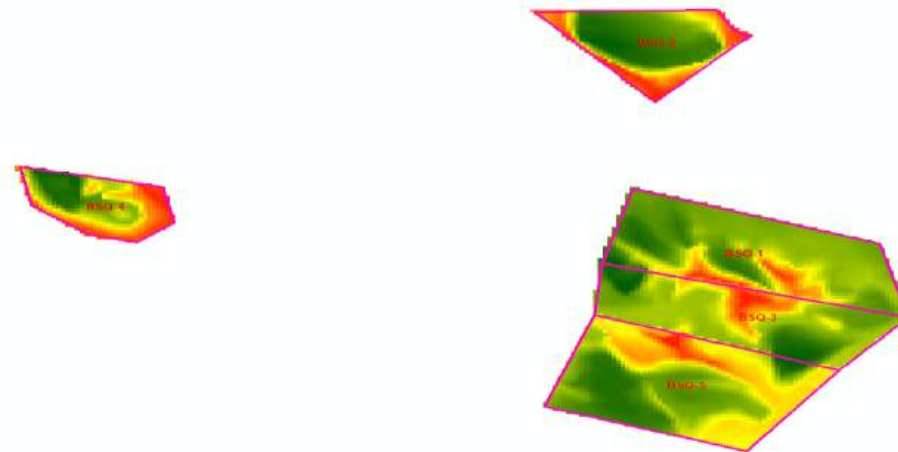
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 17 MAR 2015



DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 21APR 2018



DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 01 JAN 2019



ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 07NOV2005



ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 20NOV2007



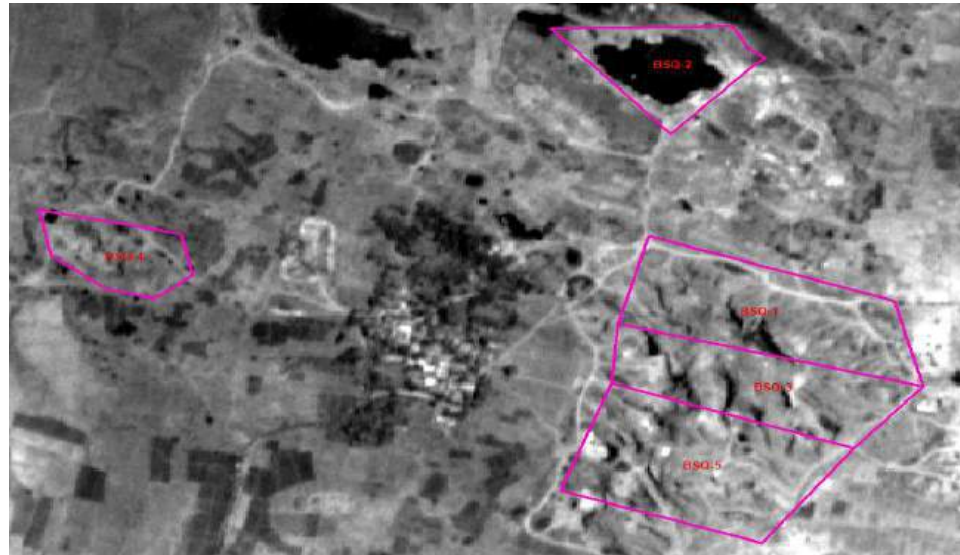
ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 26 DEC 2008



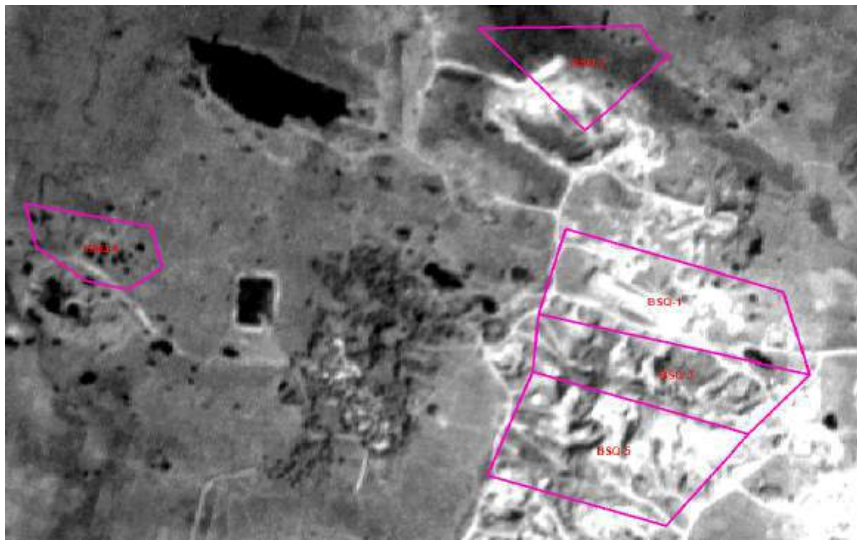
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 01 MAY 2009



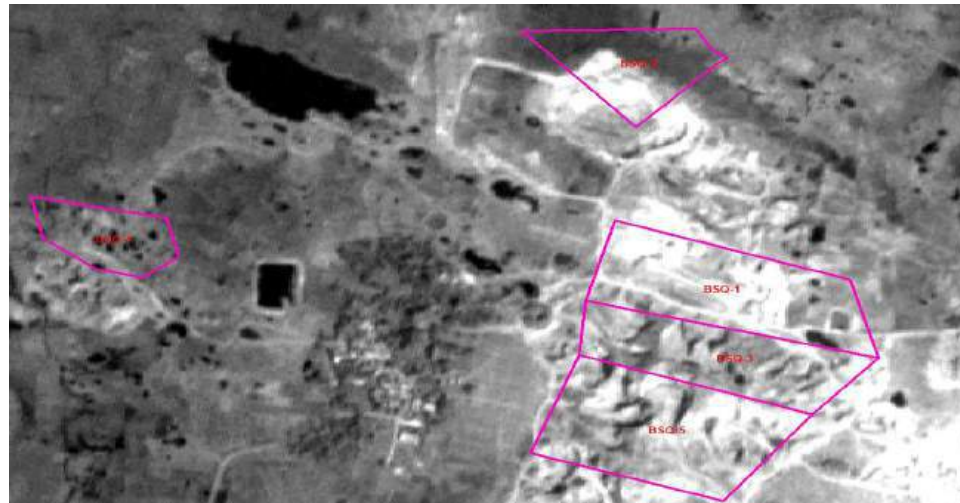
DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 14 MAY 2010



DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 10 JAN 2011



DEM IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 23 JAN 2012



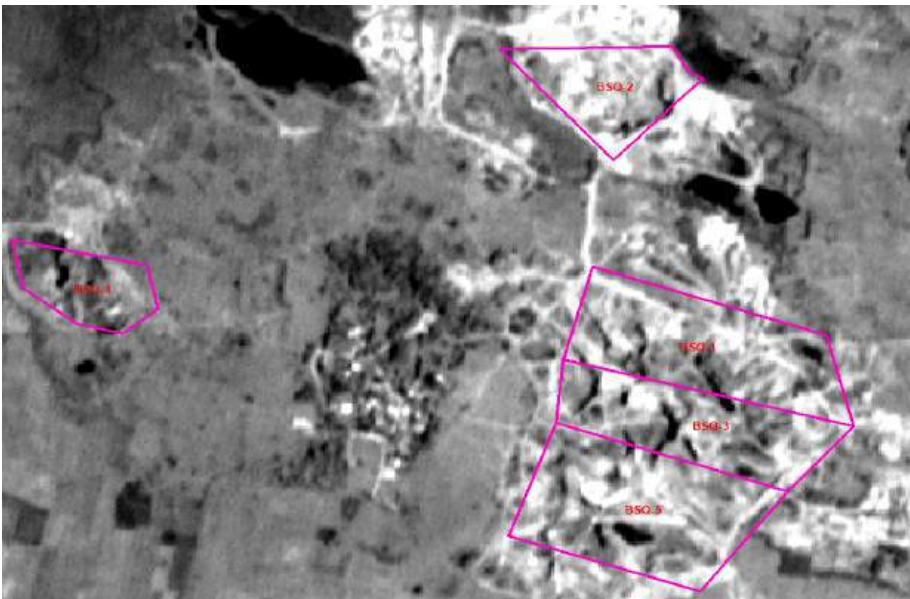
ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 11NOV 2014



ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 17 MAR 2015



ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 21APR 2018

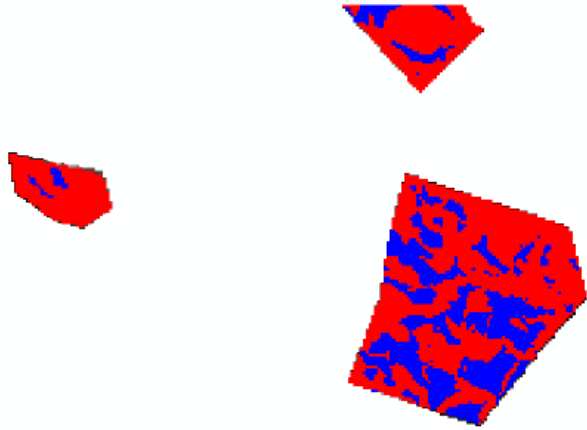


ORTHO IMAGES WITH QUARRY BOUNDARY 01 JAN 2019

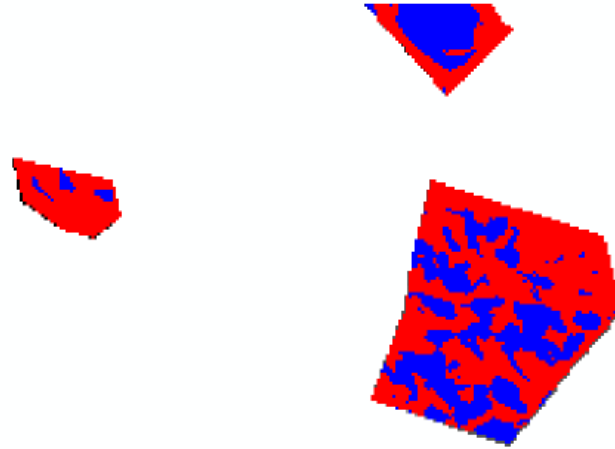


# CUT AND FILL VALUE

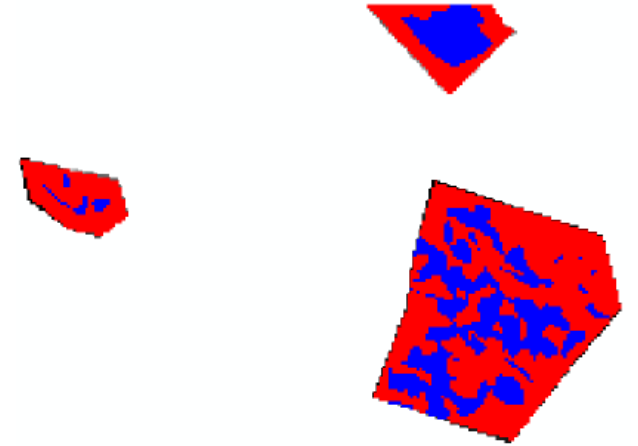
CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2006



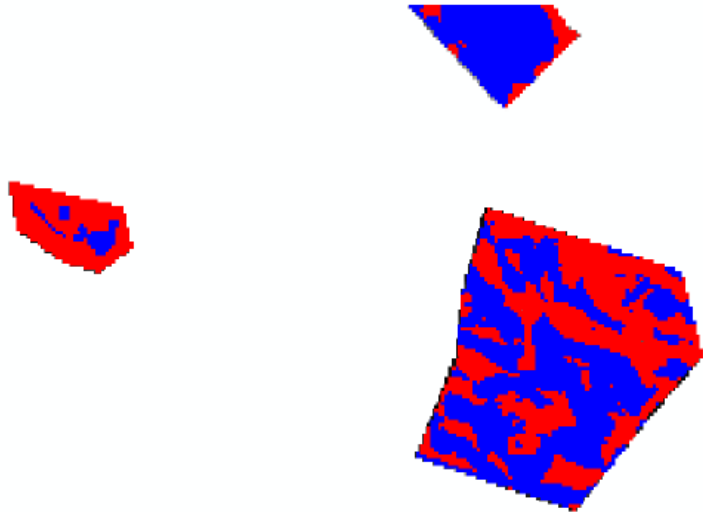
CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2008



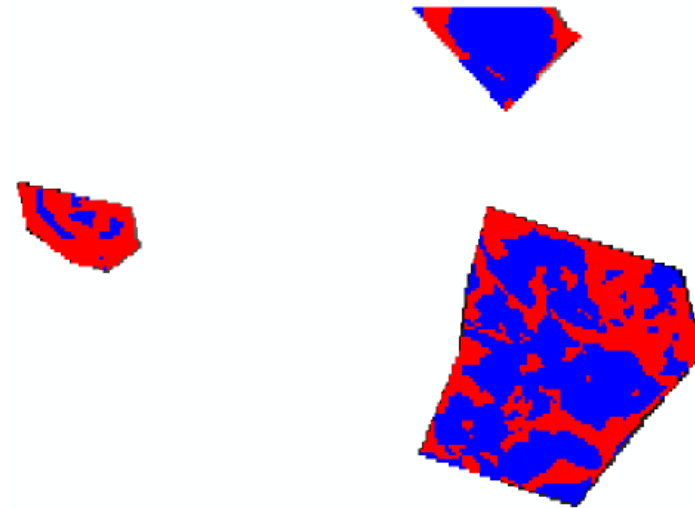
CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2009



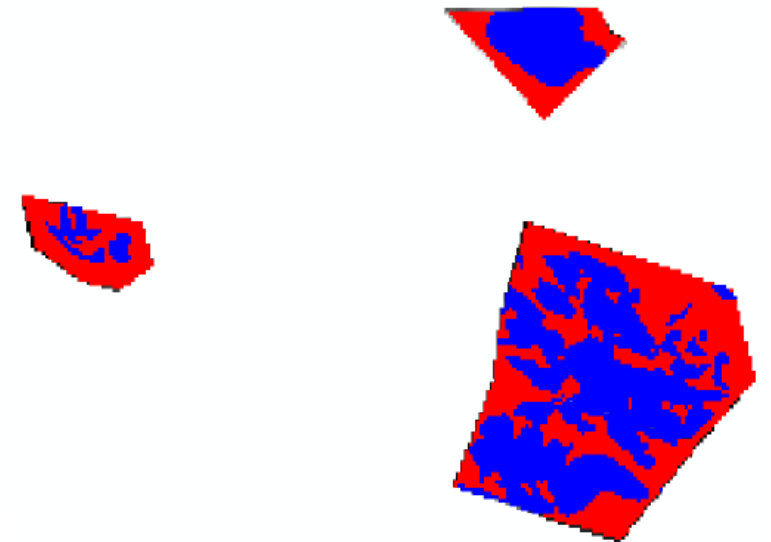
CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2010



CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2011

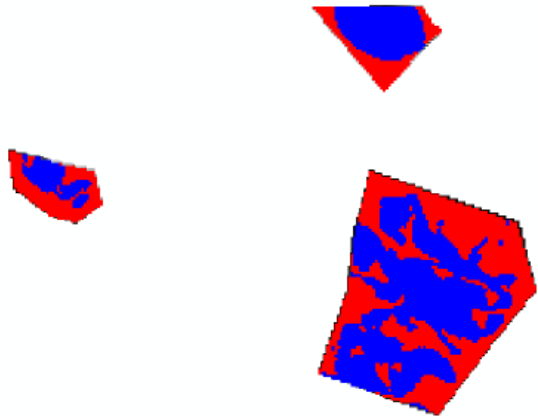


CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2012

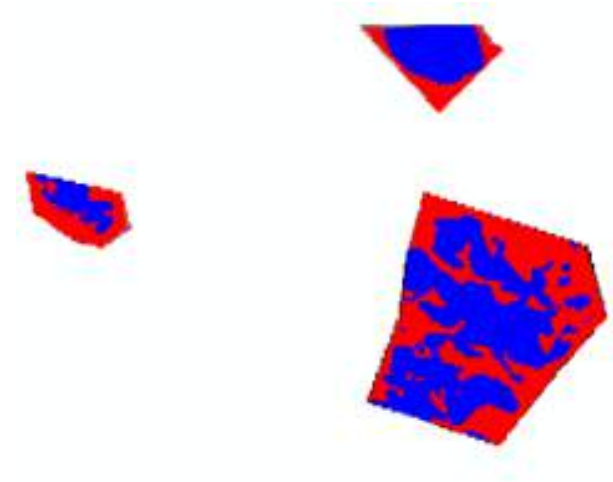


## 8. CUT AND FILL VALUE

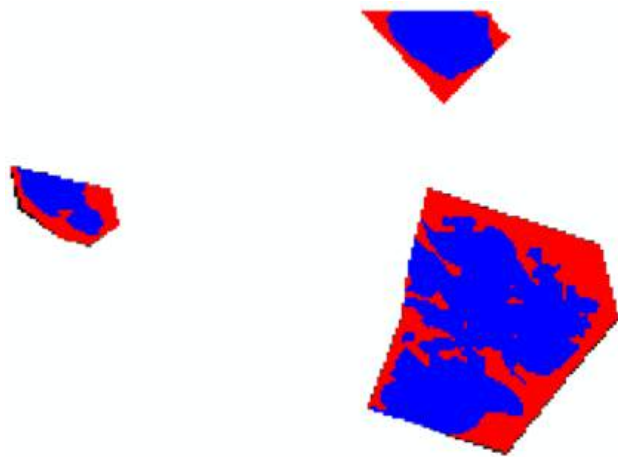
CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2014



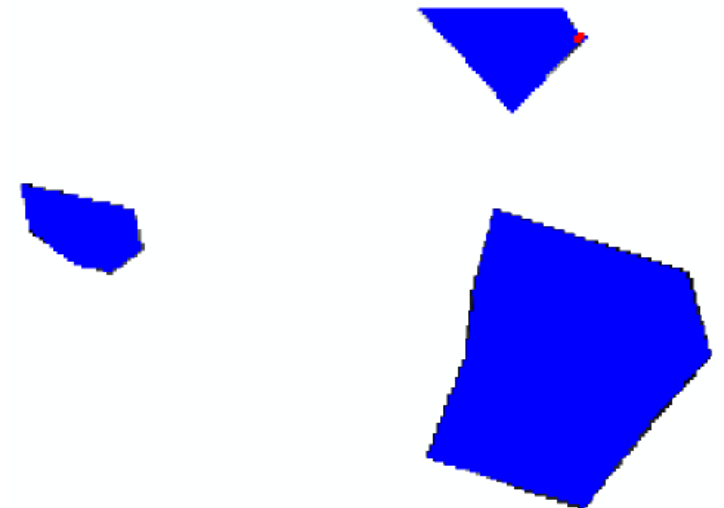
CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2015



CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2018



CUT VALUE OF BAJABATI HILLOCK 2005\_2019



# YEARWISE CUT VOLUME ESTIMATION 2005-2019 OF BICHAKHANDI HILLOCK

## Extracted Volume of the BSQ (PIT - 1) Under BAJABATI Hillock for the Period 2005-2019

SL NO	BASE YEAR	STUDY YEAR	EXTRACTED VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M <sup>3</sup> ) PIT-1(Study Year - Base Year)	ANNUAL EXTRACTION	VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M3) OF PIT-1
1	2005	2007	11306.46	-	-
2	2005	2008	11975.169	2007-2008	668.709
3	2005	2009	25859.209	2008-2009	13884.04
4	2005	2010	39854.671	2009-2010	13995.462
5	2005	2011	47520.294	2010-2011	7665.623
6	2005	2012	55085.51	2011-2012	7565.216
7	2005	2014	66655.471	2012-2014	11569.961
8	2005	2015	72568.358	2014-2015	5912.887
9	2005	2018	114072.845	2015-2018	41504.487
10	2005	2019	376110.775	2018-2019	262037.93

## Extracted Volum of the BSQ (PIT - 2) Under BAJABATI Hillock for the Period 2005-2019

SL NO	BASE YEAR	STUDY YEAR	EXTRACTED VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M <sup>3</sup> )PIT-2 (Study Year - Base Year)	ANNUAL EXTRACTION	VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M3) OF PIT-2
1	2005	2007	2166.936	-	-
2	2005	2008	7311.224	2007-2008	5144.288
3	2005	2009	34604.675	2008-2009	27293.451
4	2005	2010	55964.011	2009-2010	21359.336
5	2005	2011	67722.727	2010-2011	11758.716
6	2005	2012	68140.107	2011-2012	417.38
7	2005	2014	70076.511	2012-2014	1936.404
8	2005	2015	71563.983	2014-2015	1487.472
9	2005	2018	106959.268	2015-2018	35395.285
10	2005	2019	302238.076	2018-2019	195278.808

### Extracted Volum of the BSQ (PIT - 3) Under BAJABATI Hillock for the Period 2005-2019

SL NO	BASE YEAR	STUDY YEAR	EXTRACTED VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M <sup>3</sup> )PIT-3 (Study Year - Base Year)	ANNUAL EXTRACTION	VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M3) OF PIT-3
1	2005	2007	42992.582	–	–
2	2005	2008	55927.36	2007-2008	12934.778
3	2005	2009	60450.262	2008-2009	4522.902
4	2005	2010	94767.954	2009-2010	34317.692
5	2005	2011	99356.815	2010-2011	4588.861
6	2005	2012	127153.861	2011-2012	27797.046
7	2005	2014	177738.091	2012-2014	50584.23
8	2005	2015	181152.177	2014-2015	3414.086
9	2005	2018	250741.829	2015-2018	69589.652
10	2005	2019	504653.411	2018-2019	253911.582

### Extracted Volum of the BSQ (PIT - 4) Under BAJABATI Hillock for the Period 2005-2019

SL NO	BASE YEAR	STUDY YEAR	EXTRACTED VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M <sup>3</sup> )PIT-4 (Study Year - Base Year)	ANNUAL EXTRACTION	VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M3) OF PIT-1
1	2005	2007	769.817	–	–
2	2005	2008	1025.411	2007-2008	255.594
3	2005	2009	1199.025	2008-2009	173.614
4	2005	2010	1954.666	2009-2010	755.641
5	2005	2011	1997.602	2010-2011	42.936
6	2005	2012	2865.334	2011-2012	867.732
7	2005	2014	9934.296	2012-2014	7068.962
8	2005	2015	10437.832	2014-2015	503.536
9	2005	2018	40162.053	2015-2018	29724.221
10	2005	2019	151176.638	2018-2019	111014.585

## Extracted Volum of the BSQ (PIT - 5) Under BAJABATI Hillock for the Period 2005-2019

SL NO	BASE YEAR	STUDY YEAR	EXTRACTED VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M <sup>3</sup> )PIT-5 (Study Year - Base Year)	ANNUAL EXTRACTION	VOLUME IN Meter Cube(M3) OF PIT-5
1	2005	2007	34383.293	–	–
2	2005	2008	40538.816	2007-2008	6155.523
3	2005	2009	44314.767	2008-2009	3775.951
4	2005	2010	75402.367	2009-2010	31087.6
5	2005	2011	76245.378	2010-2011	843.011
6	2005	2012	78051.658	2011-2012	1806.28
7	2005	2014	79714.835	2012-2014	1663.177
8	2005	2015	83033.478	2014-2015	3318.643
9	2005	2018	171601.819	2015-2018	88568.341
10	2005	2019	526524.247	2018-2019	354922.428





## OFFICE OF THE TAHASILDAR, DHARMASALA

Tel:-06725-273036 Web:- tdrdharmasala.in Email:-tdrdharmasala@gmail.com

SHOWCAUSE NOTICE

Sent by Regd. Post

No. 1069 Date 16-03-2023



Biswa Ranjan Parida s/o. Ranjit Chandra Parida  
At - Bajabati P.O. Tharual P.S. Dharmasala Dist - Jajpur  
Lessee for Bajabati BSQ No-1 (Sairat Case No-02/2017-18)

Sir/Ma'am,

This is to inform you that, an assessment via *Drone mapping/ETS survey* by an ORSAC-empowered Technical Expert (RQP) as a part of the initiative under "Prevention of theft of Minor Minerals" was conducted for your leasehold quarry Bajabati BSQ No 1 vide sairat case no. 02/2017-18 on 26.9.2022. Form the survey, it has been revealed that a total extraction of 2,88,405 cum has been made since the operation began post execution of lease deed agreement on 20.5.2018. This assessment has been done based on the Surface plan, which forms a part of the Approved Mining plan based on which EC has been obtained by you from SEIAA. As per the lease deed agreement executed by you, the permissible limit for extraction is 56,564 cum for the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23. This clearly indicates that an unauthorized/over-extraction of 2,31,841 cum has been made by you.

This is a *clear violation of the conditions under the Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance and Consent To Operate* as granted by the respective Competent Authorities. Further, this has also led to damage to the environment due to unscientific mining and loss of revenue to the Govt exchequer. Again, OMMC Rule 2016 clearly envisages the following rules with regards to the extractions made and related assessment by the authorities concerned:

- 1. Rule No. 32(4):-** Dealing with the actual extraction exceeding MGQ that has not been pre-intimated by you to this office prior to transportation of over extracted quantity beyond lease area thereby violating laws and attracting penalties.
- 2. Rule No. 33(16):-** Directs the lessee to offer reasonable facilities for inspection of the quarry to the Competent Authority and other authorized officers that automatically fixes responsibility on you to be present/send your representative at the time of inspection.
- 3. Rule No. 33(26): -** Directs the lessee to keep the Govt. indemnified from any liability, compensation damage etc., arising out of acts or omissions as a lessee during the subsistence of lease.

Therefore, you are directed to submit a showcause reply as to why action shall not be taken against you for the multiple violations caused within 15 days positively.

This is to be treated as **MOST URGENT**.

Tahasildar, Dharmasala  
16/03/2023  
Tahasildar  
Dharmasala



SHOWCAUSE NOTICE

No. 107 G Date 10.03.2023

To

Sudhansu Jena S/o. Dharmadhar Jena  
A.t. Kankapen, P.O. Thana...  
P.S. Dharmasala, Taluk...  
Lessee at B.S. No. 5 Sairat Case No. 5/2017-18

Sir/Ma'am,

This is to inform you that, an assessment via Drone mapping/ETS survey by an ORSAC-empowered Technical Expert (RQP) as a part of the initiative under "Prevention of theft of Minor Minerals" was conducted for your leasehold quarry B.S. No. 5 Sairat case no. 5/2017-18 on 26.9.2022. From the survey, it has been revealed that a total extraction of 2,24,707.5 cum has been made since the operation began post execution of lease deed agreement on 23.4.2018. This assessment has been done based on the Surface plan, which forms a part of the Approved Mining plan based on which EC has been obtained by you from SEIAA. As per the lease deed agreement executed by you, the permissible limit for extraction is 55,650.2 cum for the period from 23.4.18 to 2022-23. This clearly indicates that an unauthorized/over-extraction of 1,69,057.3 cum has been made by you.

This is a clear violation of the conditions under the Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance and Consent To Operate as granted by the respective Competent Authorities. Further, this has also led to damage to the environment due to unscientific mining and loss of revenue to the Govt exchequer. Again, OMMC Rule 2016 clearly envisages the following rules with regards to the extractions made and related assessment by the authorities concerned:

- 1. Rule No. 32(4):- Dealing with the actual extraction exceeding MGQ that has not been pre-intimated by you to this office prior to transportation of over extracted quantity beyond lease area thereby violating laws and attracting penalties.
- 2. Rule No. 33(16):- Directs the lessee to offer reasonable facilities for inspection of the quarry to the Competent Authority and other authorized officers that automatically fixes responsibility on you to be present/send your representative at the time of inspection.
- 3. Rule No. 33(26): - Directs the lessee to keep the Govt. indemnified from any liability, compensation damage etc., arising out of acts or omissions as a lessee during the subsistence of lease.

Therefore, you are directed to submit a showcause reply as to why action shall not be taken against you for the multiple violations caused within 15 days positively.

This is to be treated as MOST URGENT.

Tahasildar, Dharmasala  
12/03/2023



# OFFICE OF THE TAHASILDAR, DHARMASALA

Tel:-06725-273036 Web:- tdrdharmasala.in Email:-tdrdharmasala@gmail.com

## SHOWCAUSE NOTICE

Sent by Regd. post.

No. 1075 Date 16 03 2023

To

Sri Sunibash Jena S/O - Dharmadhan Jena.  
 At - Kanhapur, P.O. - Tharua.  
 P.S. - Dharmasala, Taluk -  
 Lessee for Rajabati BSA No. 3 (Sairat case No. 3/2017-18)

Sir/Ma'am,

This is to inform you that, an assessment via *Drone mapping/ETS survey* by an ORSAC-empowered Technical Expert (RQP) as a part of the initiative under "Prevention of theft of Minor Minerals" was conducted for your leasehold quarry Rajabati BSA No. 3 vide sairat case no. 3/2017-18 on 26.09.2022. From the survey, it has been revealed that a total extraction of 1,98,882 cum has been made since the operation began post execution of lease deed agreement on 23.4.18. This assessment has been done based on the Surface plan, which forms a part of the Approved Mining plan based on which EC has been obtained by you from SEIAA. As per the lease deed agreement executed by you, the permissible limit for extraction is 56,650 cum for the period from 23.4.18 to 2022-23. This clearly indicates that an unauthorized/over-extraction of 1,42,232 cum has been made by you.

This is a *clear violation of the conditions under the Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance and Consent To Operate* as granted by the respective Competent Authorities. Further, this has also led to *damage to the environment due to unscientific mining and loss of revenue to the Govt exchequer*. Again, OMMC Rule 2016 clearly envisages the following rules with regards to the extractions made and related assessment by the authorities concerned:

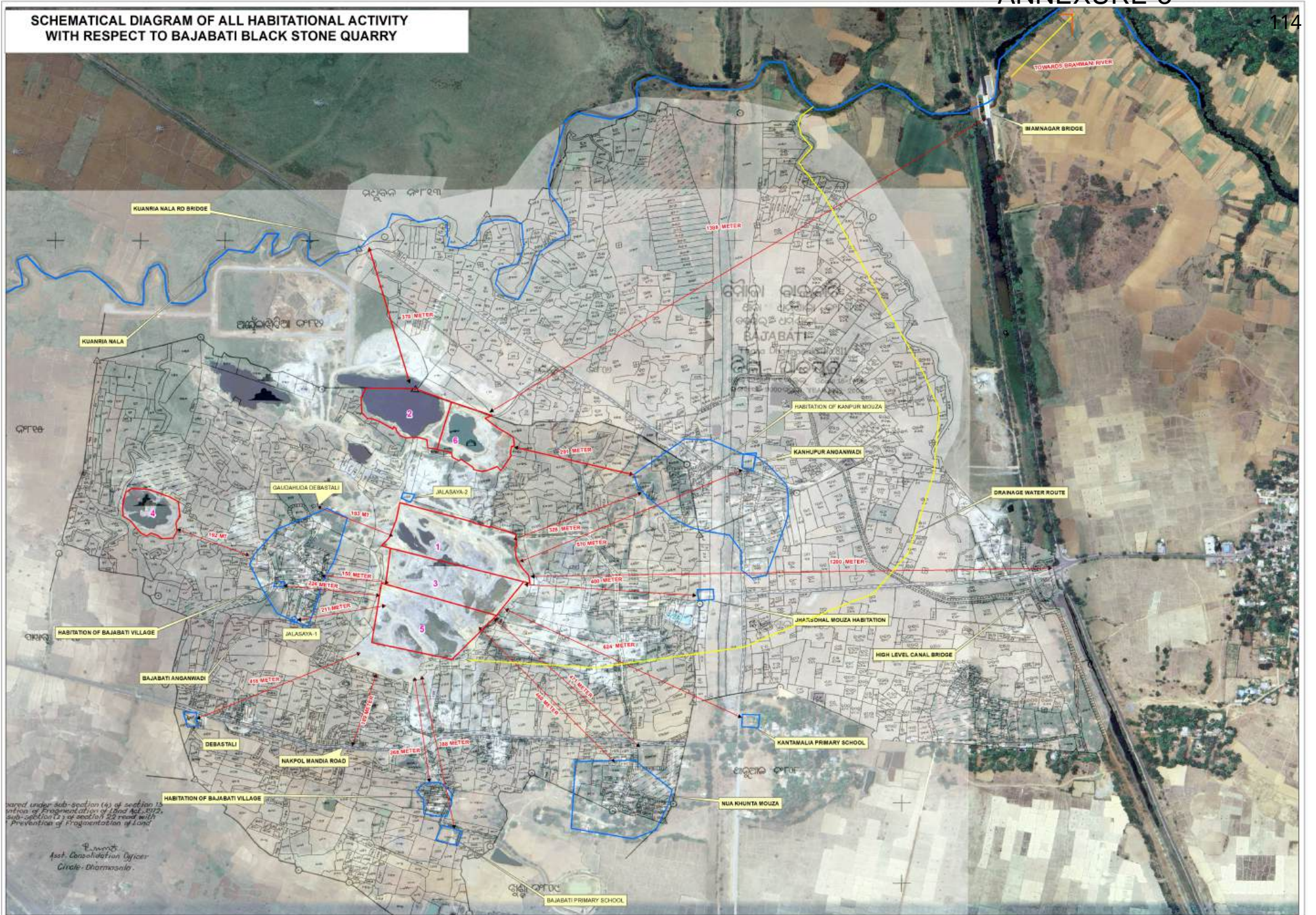
1. Rule No. 32(4):- Dealing with the actual extraction exceeding MGQ that has not been pre-intimated by you to this office prior to transportation of over extracted quantity beyond lease area thereby violating laws and attracting penalties.
2. Rule No. 33(16):- Directs the lessee to offer reasonable facilities for inspection of the quarry to the Competent Authority and other authorized officers that automatically fixes responsibility on you to be present/send your representative at the time of inspection.
3. Rule No. 33(26):- Directs the lessee to keep the Govt. indemnified from any liability, compensation damage etc., arising out of acts or omissions as a lessee during the subsistence of lease.

Therefore, you are directed to submit a showcause reply as to why action shall not be taken against you for the multiple violations caused within 15 days positively.

This is to be treated as **MOST URGENT**.

Tahasildar, Dharmasala  
 Tahasildar  
 Dharmasala

**SCHEMATICAL DIAGRAM OF ALL HABITATIONAL ACTIVITY WITH RESPECT TO BAJABATI BLACK STONE QUARRY**



ward under sub-section (4) of section 15  
 of Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act, 1972,  
 sub-section (2) of section 15 read with  
 Prevention of Fragmentation of Land

Asst. Consolidation Officer  
 Circle - Dharmasala.



OFFICE OF THE SARAPANCH  
**PAKHARA GRAMPANCHAYAT**

AT-PAKHARA, PO-THANUAL, DIST-JAJPUR, ODISHA, 755024

Sarapanch- Sabyasachi Das

Mob-7978624165

Ref No. 176/24

Date 15-11-2024

TO WHOMEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Pakhara Gram Panchayat, under my jurisdiction, has recorded the failure of seven borewells in the following villages: 1. Bajabati Village - 6 borewells 2. Pakhara Village - 5 borewells. Chheliapada - 2 These borewells were installed to provide drinking water and agricultural support to the residents of the respective villages. However, they have become non-functional due to technical issues and inadequate water yield. This certificate is being issued upon request for necessary actions and solutions to address the water scarcity in these areas.

Sabyasachi Das

Sarapanch  
Pakhara G.P.  
Pakhara Gram Panchayat

Office of the

# THANUAL GRAMA PANCHAYAT

AT/P.O.-THANUAL, VIA-HARIDASPUR, DIST.-JAJPUR, PIN-755024

Ref. No. 3305/24



Date 23-11-2024

Office of the Sarpancha  
THANUAL GRAM PANCHAYAT

## Certificate

Date: 23/11/24

Place: Thanual Gram Panchayat

### TO WHOMEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Thanual Gram Panchayat, under my jurisdiction, has recorded the failure of seven borewells in the following villages: 1. Kantamalia Thauval Village – 7 borewells 2. Kanpur Village – 4 borewells . These borewells were installed to provide drinking water and agricultural support to the residents of the respective villages. However, they have become non-functional due to technical issues and inadequate water yield. This certificate is being issued upon request for necessary actions and solutions to address the water scarcity in these areas.

*Narmada Singh*

Signature:

Sarpancha Thanual Gram Panchayat

Sarpancha  
Thanual G.P.



Odisha

## Farmer ends life in Jajpur, kin say stone quarry led to crop loss

*After the news broke, Jajpur collector Chakravarti Singh Rathore ordered a probe. The incident took place in Bajabati village which comes under Pakhara panchayat.*



For representational purpose

### Express News Service

Updated on: 17 Oct 2023, 8:41 am · 2 min read



**JAJPUR:** A 50-year-old farmer committed suicide allegedly after his paddy crop failed in Jajpur district's Dharmasala block on Monday. Family members said the operation of an illegal stone quarry near the farmer's agricultural field resulted in crop loss prompting him to resort to the drastic step.

After the news broke, Jajpur collector Chakravarti Singh Rathore ordered a probe. The incident took place in Bajabati village which comes under



Pakhara panchayat. Sources said Nityananda Parida had sown paddy on his three-acre land and was expecting a good harvest that would help him repay the debts. On Sunday, he was disturbed to see his standing crop damaged in the absence of water in the farm field.

Stressed, the 50-year-old reportedly consumed pesticides he had carried with him to apply to the crop. Locals spotted his motionless body and immediately informed the family. He was rushed to Dharmasala Community Health Centre in a critical state.

### **Farmer ends life after crop loss**

Later, he was moved to SCB Medical College and Hospital in Cuttack as his condition turned deteriorated. The farmer passed away in the morning.

Nityananda's daughter Jhunulata Parida said her father suffered crop loss for the last two years as a black stone mafia has been running a quarry near their paddy field which affected farming. "My father had borrowed money for the crop and expected a good return. All his hopes were dashed after seeing the damaged paddy plants," she said.

She said Nityananda had complained of paddy fields drying due to the operation of the black stone quarry in connivance with local revenue officials and the ruling party leader. "He ran from pillar to post but no one paid any heed," Jhunulata said. Collector Rathore ordered an inquiry. "I have asked the additional district magistrate (revenue) to probe in detail into the incident," he said.

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**STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY, ODISHA**

SRF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, Email: seiaaodisha@gmail.com

(A statutory body constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest &amp; Climate Change under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986)

File No. SEIAA-30 / 12-2022Letter No. 6142/SEIAADated 13.12.2024

To

Sri Ashutosh Padhy,  
C.O-Santosh Kumar Padhy,  
Dhipasahi 3<sup>rd</sup> Lane, Phulbani Town,  
Dist-Kandhamal, Pin-762001

Sub: RTI application of Sri Ashutosh Padhy, received by SEIAA on dated 07.12.2024 under RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

In inviting a reference to the above subject, I am directed to say that a copy of Right to Application (RTI) of Sri Ashutosh Padhy has been received by this Office on dated 07.12.2024. This is to inform you that the information sought against Serial No. 5(c) in regard to environmental clearance of M/s Agarwal infra build Pvt. Ltd. In Bajabati stone quarry, Jajpur is enclosed herewith as Annexure-I.

Yours faithfully,

*Ramesh*  
13/12/2024  
ES & PIO

Copy forwarded to

1. The Registrar, State Information Commission, Odisha, Block No. B-1, Toshali Bhawan, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar for information.

*Ramesh*  
13/12/2024  
ES & PIO

Annexure-I

1. Please provide copy of environment clearance granted if any to Agarwal Infra build Pvt. Ltd. In Bajabati stone quarry, Jajpur.

Ans: The environmental clearance was granted in favour of M/s M/s. Agrawal Infra build Pvt. Ltd. and all the application documents with EC is available in the Parivesh Portal ([www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in)).

2. Please provide the quarterly compliance report of Bajabati Cluster and inspection report from January 2022 to December, 2024 of Jajpur District.

Ans: The specific information is not available in this office. *as pp has not submitted any compliance of the EC conditions.*

Sl. No.	Online File	Name of the project proponent	Name of the Proposal	District	Status
1	SIA/OR/MIN/45 7066/2023	M/s. Agrawal Infrabuild Pvt. Ltd. Sri Shashank Agrawal, Director	Proposal for EC mining of Stone from Bajabati Black Stone quarry No-05 (Cluster Serial No-3A), (Khata No-215, Plot No-823(p)) over an area of 9.00 acres or 3.642 hectares in village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha.	Jajpur	EC granted
2	SIA/OR/MIN/45 6851/2023	M/s. Agrawal Infrabuild Pvt. Ltd. Sri Shashank Agrawal, Director	Proposal for EC mining of stone from Bajabati BSQ-3 over an area of 6.50 acres or 2.630 hectares of Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District.	Jajpur	EC granted

*13/12/2024*



**File No.:**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**  
**(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA),**  
**ODISHA)**

\*\*\*



Dated 30/05/2024



To,

SUDHANSHU SEKHAR SUBUDHI  
VIJETA PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED  
West Morabadi Maidan, Ranchi, Jharkhand-834008, RANCHI, JHARKHAND, 834008  
vijetapi1990@gmail.com

**Subject:** Grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Mining Project under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

**Sir/Madam,**

This is in reference to your application submitted to SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/OR/MIN/470352/2024 dated 23/04/2024 for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) EC Identification No.	EC24C0108OR5506328N
(ii) File No.	
(iii) Clearance Type	Mining EC Under 5 Ha
(iv) Category	B2
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals
(vii) Name of Project	BAJABATI BSQ-1 (CLUSTER SL NO. 3A)
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	JAJAPUR, ODISHA
(x) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(xii) Applicability of General Conditions	No



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

## ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR STONE QUARRY

**Subject: Application of M/s. Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Limited for extraction of stone metal from Bajabati BSQ-1 Stone Quarry (Cluster Sl. No. 3A) over an area of 7.20 acres or 2.91 Hectares in Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha-Environmental Clearance-Reg.**

The project proponent, Sri Sudhanshu Sekhar Subudhi, Liasoining Officer of M/s. Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Ltd. has submitted an application for EC to SEIAA, Odisha through the Parivesh portal of MoEF&CC, GoI vide online application no. SIA/OR/MIN/470352/2023 dated 23.04.2024 for mining of stone from Bajabati BSQ-1 Stone Quarry (Cluster Sl. No. 3A) over an area of 7.20 acres or 2.91 Hectares in Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha.

### 2. Proposal in brief:

Proposal No.	SIA/OR/MIN/470352/2023
Date of Application	23.04.2024
File No.	-
Project Type	New EC proposal
Category	B2
Project/Activity including Schedule No.	I(a) Mining of minerals
Name of the Project	Proposal for EC for extraction of stone from Bajabati BSQ-1 Stone Quarry (Cluster Sl. No. 3A) over an area of 7.20 acres or 2.91 Hectares in Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha
Name of the company/Organization	M/s. Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Limited M/s.Sudhanshu Sekhar Subudhi, Liasoining Officer
Location of Project	Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha
ToR Date	NA
Name of the Consultant	NA

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



**STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY, ODISHA**

5RF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, Email: seiaaodisha@gmail.com

statutory body constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

- (i) This is a proposal for mining of stone from Bajabati BSQ-1 Stone Quarry (Cluster Sl. No. 3A) over an area of 7.20 acres or 2.91 Hectares in Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha.
- (ii) The mining area is a part of Survey of India Toposheet No. F45U1 and is bounded between the Latitude - 20°45'52.870" N to 20°45'59.480" N and longitudes of 86°6' 25.850"E to 86° 6'37.980"E bearing Khata no. 215, Plot No. 823(P) & Kissam-Pathar Chatan
- (iii) The mining lease is an identified sairat source in the DSR. The from Bajabati BSQ-1 Stone Quarry sairat source will be leased out under the OMMC Rules, 2016 by Tahasildar, Dharmasala to the successful bidder (lessee) on the basis of public auction for a lease period of 5 years.
- (iv) Documents submitted: -Form-1, PFR, D.L.C., EMP, checklist, Mining Plan and approval letter, DSR, Village sheet, Cluster certificate from Mining Officer, Jajpur, topo map etc.
- (v) Whether submitted KML file of the lease area-Yes
- (vi) Whether submitted scrutiny fee-Yes, of Rs. 1000/- vide e Challan Reference Id no. 37FA4A8C1A dt. 22.04.2024.
- (vii) Distance from nearest sanctuary/ESZ- Kapilash WLS-37.0 Km
- (viii) Whether the lease area coming in DLC report-No, as certified by the Mining Officer, Jajpur Circle vide letter no. 67 dt. 06.01.2024.
- (ix) Whether the lease area reflecting in DSR-Yes
- (x) Method of mining-Semi-mechanized
- (xi) Distance from nearest road bridge-4.68 km, village road -0.33 km, railwayline-0.75km,
- (xii) Whether it is part of cluster -Yes, the proposal coming under cluster-3, (6 nos. of quarries) mines having total cluster area of 35.66 acres or 14.43 ha for which already cluster EIA & EMP approved by SEIAA vide letter no. 2331/SEIAA dt. 31.08.2021
- (xiii) Whether EC obtained earlier-No
- (xiv) Date of approval of mining plan- the Deputy Director, Geology, BBSR vide letter no. 14871 dt. 13.12.2023.
- (xv) Production capacity per annum-50027 cum/annum (max.), total production in 5 years period-210957 cum, Geological reserve-480085 cum and Mineable reserve-304061 cum.
- (xvi) The EMP budget of Rs. 6.08 Lakh/annum (Recurring Cost).
- (xvii) The DSR has not been prepared as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).



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- (xviii) The cluster certificate has been furnished by the Mining Officer, Jajpur certifying that there are six (06) other quarries are coming within the radius of 500meter of the proposed quarry. Hence it is coming under cluster proposal.
4. As per EIA Notification, 2006 as amended time to time, and the minor mineral extraction project falls under Category B2 as the mining lease area is less than 5 ha.
  5. The proposal was considered by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in its meeting held on 03.08.2021 and the SEAC approved the cluster EIA and EMP with opined that the SEIAA may consider the individual EC application.
  6. The matter was further examined in the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha in its 166<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 07.05.2024 & 08.05.2024 in accordance with the EIA Notification, 2006 and further amendments thereto. After detailed deliberation in the matter, the Authority decided to grant Environmental Clearance with usual stipulated conditions as applicable for stone quarry.
  7. **Environmental Clearance (EC) is granted under the provisions of EIA Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E) dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, as amended from time to time for Bajabati BSQ-1 Stone Quarry (Cluster Sl. No. 3A) over an area of 7.20 acres or 2.91 Hectares in Village Bajabati under Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, Odisha with the following stipulations, environmental conditions and safeguards.**

**A: Stipulations:**

Sl.	Descriptions	Stipulation
(i)	Lease Area:	7.20 Acres or 2.91Ha
(ii)	No Mining Zone:	7.5meter safety zone from all along the lease boundary.
(iii)	Maximum Depth of Mining:	Maximum 6.00 Mtr. as stipulated in rule 37(1)(a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016.
(iv)	Permitted Quantity:	1 <sup>st</sup> year- 50027 cum/annum 2 <sup>nd</sup> year-50000 cum/annum 3 <sup>rd</sup> year-50021 cum/annum 4 <sup>th</sup> year-34200 cum/annum 5 <sup>th</sup> year-26708 cum/annum
(v)	Validity Period of EC:	This EC is valid till validity of DSR or validity of lease period whichever is earlier.



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### **Specific Stipulation**

- (i) Consent / NoC shall be obtained from the concerned authority if village road is to be used for transportation. The said road shall also be maintained by the lessee.
- (ii) In view of likely revision of DSR the mention of this deposit with final coordinates is to be ensured.
- (iii) Depth of Mining as proposed should not be beyond 6m from the ground level.
- (iv) Mitigation measures for flying Rock for safety be put in place.
- (v) Stone quarry project proponent need to maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face mask by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
- (vi) The boundary area of the deposit as per the revised / updated DSR to be defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map.
- (vii) Construction of garland drains retaining wall and settling tank should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.
- (viii) Topsoil excavated during mining to be stacked separately in the ML area and to be used or plantation in and around the ML area.
- (ix) The project proponent shall undertake re-grassing of the area or any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for fodder, flora, fauna etc. after ceasing mining operation that is at the time of mine closure.
- (x) The project proponent shall maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face mask by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
- (xi) The approved mining plan states use of explosives for blasting in the mining operation by following DGMS guidelines. The project proponent has to adopt all safety and recommended guidelines of MoEF&CC.
- (xii) Haulage road shall be developed and maintained perennially and perpetually by the proponent in consultation with the concerned authority of the Govt.

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

- 7.1 **Boundary Demarcation:** - The boundary of the lease area shall be demarcated on ground at the project cost, by erecting 1.20 meter (4 feet approx.) high reinforced concrete pillars above ground, each inscribed with its serial number, distance from pillar to pillar and GPS co-ordinates by any empanelled agency of ORSAC.

*[Handwritten signature]*



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- 7.2 **Digital Map:** -A digital map (in KML format as well as PDF version) showing GPS coordinates of all boundary pillars duly countersigned by the Tahasildar/Mining officer shall be submitted to SEIAA, Odisha through email at [seiaaodisha@gmail.com](mailto:seiaaodisha@gmail.com).
- 7.3 **Intimation of EC:** -The copies of the EC shall be sent to the Sarpanch (s) of the concerned Gram Panchayat (s), Urban Local Bodies and relevant other Offices of the Government with a request to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt. The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ([www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in)). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEF&CC Regional Office for compliance and record.
- 7.4 **Tree Plantation:** -Compensatory Tree Planting (CTP) shall be carried out with minimum @100 trees per Ha. of lease area as per the approved cost norm for plantations of the State Forest Department. The Project Proponent (lease holder) shall deposit Rs.1,50,000/-, with the respective District Environment Society for raising 300 plants of native species within 2 years in a suitable location adjoining to quarry.
- 7.5 **State EMF Fund:** - An amount equal to five percent (5%) of the royalty payable shall be collected from the lessee by the Tahasildar/Mining Officer and deposited to the State Environment Management Fund, which will be utilized as per provisions of Rule 49(3) of the OMMC Rule, 2016 preferably, in and around the areas where mining activities are undertaken.
- 7.6 **Condition by Collector:** - Any other condition(s) the Collector & Chairman, District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA), may impose in the interest of protection and safeguarding the local environment.
- 7.7 **Compliance report for Transfer of EC:** - Any transfer of EC to a PP/Lessee shall be considered by SEIAA, Odisha only after receipt of the full compliance report through Tahasildar/Mining Officer concerned of the above environmental conditions and safeguards.

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

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- 7.8 **Maximum permissible depth of mining:** -Quarry excavation shall not proceed below a level on the hill slope, and shall not touch the base of the hill in any case. The exploitation of stone material from the hill shall be carried out in a systematic manner, spreading the quarrying activity to cover all the economic veins of mineral and proceeding uniformly to more and more depths from all sides simultaneously. Maximum depth from the top surface, at any point, up to which quarrying may be permitted shall be 6 meters as stipulated in rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rule, 2016.
- 7.9 **Maximum permissible quantity:** Maximum yearly quantity of extraction from the quarry shall not exceed annual limit as specified above under stipulation in Table 'A stipulations'-sl. A(iv) and the total production shall be 210957cum during the valid lease period of five years as per the approved mining plan. Any flouting of this quantitative restriction shall make this EC liable to cancellation.
- 7.10 **District Survey Report:** In view of likely revision of DSR as per the Ministry guidelines, the mention of this deposit in DSR with final coordinates is to be ensured by Tahasildar/Mining Officer **before expiry of the existing current DSR.** The boundary area of the deposit as per the updated DSR defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey be superimposed on the cadastral map. The Grant of EC for further period will be considered after submission of DSR approved by SEIAA as per the MoEF& CC, Govt. of India Notification S.O.3611(E) dated 25.07.2018, Sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guideline for sand mining-2020 and also as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order vide its order dated 10.11.2021 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3661-3662 of 2020 (State of Bihar Vrs. Pawan Kumar and Others).
- 7.11 **No change in the mining plan without prior approval of SEIAA:** - Any change in the calendar plan, change in production quantity or method of mining shall not be made without prior approval of the SEIAA. Mining activity shall adhere to the working parameters of approved mining plan prepared for this project. The detailed production of laterite stone from the lease area of each year shall be submitted in tabular form during submission of compliance report.
- 7.12 **Environmental Management Plan:** (i) EMP shall be implemented by PP to ensure compliance with the environmental conditions specified above. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and shall be spent according to the plan proposed in coordination with Tahasildar/Mining Officer. Year wise progress of implementation of EMP shall be reported to the SEIAA, Odisha and OSPCCB along with the compliance report. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer shall ensure the compliance of this condition along with all lease holders of his jurisdiction.



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(ii) **The PP will implement the EMP with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 3.33 Lakhs (Capital Cost) and of Rs. 1.60 Lakhs/annum (recurring cost) as proposed during the valid lease period of 5 years. The detailed expenditure on EMP shall be submitted with six monthly compliance report.**

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

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

7.14 **Transport Safeguards:**

- a) No transportation of the minerals shall be allowed on any road passing through villages/habitations without prior explicit permission.
- b) Transportation of minerals through existing rural roads can be allowed only by the concerned Govt. Department/ Gram Panchayat/BDO after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of road is increased to handle the mineral carrying truck traffic. The project proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public roads in case the same is proposed to be used for the project.
- c) Project proponent shall ensure that the transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and traffic density.
- d) Vehicles hired for transportation of minor mineral from the site should be in good condition and should have pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours. Speed of vehicle be regulated and in no case >30 Kms / hr be allowed.
- e) The vehicles shall not be overloaded and shall be covered with Tarpaulin. The Tahasildar/Mining Officer may collect an appropriate additional road maintenance levy from the lessee as part of the lease conditions on the basis of quantum of mineral transported, and utilize the proceeds of the levy for proper maintenance of the extraction paths and roads to prevent their degradation on account of plying of mineral carrying trucks.

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

**7.15 Other Environmental Conditions: -**

- a) The lessee shall ensure safety of human life and livestock from accidents in case village / any habitation is very nearby the mining lease area.
- b) Topsoil, if any, shall be stacked properly with proper slope with adequate measures and should be used for plantation purpose.
- c) Dumping of quarry material is in no case permissible on any forest land; and all dump yard shall be on duly permitted non forest land.
- d) Waste oils, used oils generated from the EM machines, mining operations, if any, shall be disposed as per the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling, and trans-boundary movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments thereof to the recyclers authorized by SPCB, Odisha.
- e) At the end of mine closure, the proponent shall immediately remove all the sheds put up in the quarry and all the equipment in the area before closure of the quarry.
- f) Permanent barricading/barbed wired fencing of the mining lease area site shall be done after completion of mining activities to prevent any danger for stray animals and human habitations from accidents.
- g) The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and completes this work before abandonment of mine. Filling of the ditch by fly ash is to be ensured by the lessee, as also fencing the area, guard wall for safety of cattle & traffic.

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

- 7.17 Public Hearing Compliance:-** (i) The activities proposed in action plan prepared for addressing the issues raised during the Public Hearing shall be completed as per the budgetary provisions mentioned in the action plan and within a stipulated time frame as submitted in the Final EIA/EMP Report. The Status Report on implementation of action plan shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry along with District Administration. The project proponent shall comply in true spirit all the issues raised and recorded in proceedings of public



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- hearing w.r.t. environment / pollution / CER shall be complied by the Mining Authority as per OM F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III, dated 30.09.2020 of MoEF&CC, Govt. of India.
- (ii) The PP shall expend of Rs. 3.5lakh/annum, the CER cost toward environmental protection and peripheral development based on the issued raised in the Public Hearing.
- 7.18 **Reclamation & Restoration:-**Pursuant to MoEF & CC, O.M No 22-34/2018-1A.III dated 16.01.2020 and in compliance to the directions dated 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter of Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed plan of action in this regard to Tahasildar/Mining Officer within six months, indicating definite timelines and physical outcomes for the reclamation & restoration of the mined-out area. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall submit a compliance report to SEIAA, Odisha at the end of lease period.
- 7.19 **Half-yearly Compliance Report:** - It shall be mandatory for the project management to submit half yearly compliance reports on the status of implementation of the above stipulated environmental and upload the compliance report including results of monitored data, as applicable in the website of the Ministry for monitoring of EC Conditions, failing which EC is liable to be revoked.
- 7.19 **Statutory compliance on Grant of CTE & CTO from SPCB:-** Project Proponent (PP) shall obtain Consent to Operate after grant of EC and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. The mining activity shall not commence prior to obtaining Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The SPCB, Odisha shall ensure that there is no change in the extraction quantity as given in the EC stipulations in respect of year wise permitted quantity before giving 'consent to operate' to this project.
- 7.20 **Concomitant Monitoring:** - The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance will be closely monitored on the ground by the lease granting authority, i.e. the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer, who shall ensure compliance of the stipulated conditions and take corrective measures promptly in case of any non-compliance and also ensure that the project proponent submits quarterly compliance reports.



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- 7.21 **Independent Monitoring:** -The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC/ SPCB, Odisha shall periodically monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions as applicable for this project. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF & CC officer(s)/SPCB officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
- 7.22 **Revocation of EC:** -The SEIAA, Odisha may revoke or suspend the EC, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory. The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to alter /modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
- 7.23 **Change in Ownership of Lease:** - This EC shall not be transferred without the permission of SEIAA, Odisha. The Tahasildar/ Mining Officer shall inform the SEIAA of any change in ownership of the mining lease. No mining is allowed without transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time.
8. The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
9. This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble NGT as may be applicable.
10. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Yours Faithfully,

  
Member Secretary

Copy to

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment & Climate Change Dept., Government of Odisha for information.
2. Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-8, Bhubaneswar for information.





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3. Member Secretary, SEAC, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-VIII, Bhubaneswar for information.
4. Deputy D.G.Forest., Integrated Regional Office (IRO), Ministry of Environment & Forests, A-31, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar for information.
5. The Director of Mines, Steel & Mines Dept, Govt. of Odisha Bhubaneswar for information.
6. Collector & DM, Jajpur, Sub-Collector, Jajpur, DFO, Cuttack, Tahasildar, Dharmasala /Mining Officer, Jajpur for Information and necessary action.
7. Guard file for record/Website/Parivesh Portal.

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 Member Secretary



THAT THE BELOW ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS DATED 02/12/2024 SHOWS THAT THE HOUSES WHICH ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE CLUSTER HAS DEVELOPED CRACKS DUE TO ILLEGAL AND UNCONTROLLED BLASING IN BAJABATI CLUSTER-3A UNDER DHARMASALA TAHASIL OF JAJPUR DISTRICT OF ODISHA.









Latitude: 20.766196  
Longitude: 86.115737  
Elevation: 28.27±14 m  
Accuracy: 13.2 m  
Time: 02-12-2024 11:41  
Note: aruna jena

Powered by NoteCam

  
 भारत सरकार/Government of India  
 श्रम एवं रोजगार विभाग/Ministry of Labour & Employment  
 खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय/Directorate General of Mines Safety  
 भुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र-1/Bhubaneswar Region-1

  
 M.O (P) 1  
 26/09/2024

सं. BBR-1/NGT/BSQ/2024/ \_\_\_\_\_ / भुवनेश्वर, दिनांक- 10/2024

**प्रेषक:**  
 खान सुरक्षा निदेशक,  
 भुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र-1।

**सेवा में:**  
 The District Magistrate,  
 Jajpur district.

**विषय:** Contraventions observed during inspection of quarries operating in Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur district in respect of NGT case No.147/2024 made by Shri K. Mondal, Director of Mines Safety and Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region 1, DGMS, Bhubaneswar on 24.09.2024, 25.09.2024 & 26.09.2024 - reg.

**संदर्भ:**

An Order of original application No.147/2024/EZ before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata enclosing therewith original application filed by Shri Shantanu Kumar Bhukta, President, Youth United for Sustainable Environment Trust was received in this office on dated 13.08.2024. The application was made under Section 14, 15, 20 read with Section 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 in respect of violations of environmental norms and illegal mining operation of rampant stone quarries in Dharmasala Tahasil particularly and unscientific stone quarries in the entire Jajpur district in general.

Applicant, Shri Shantanu Kumar Bhukta, President, on behalf of registered trust, namely Youth United for Sustainable Environment Trust, has made prayer to Hon'ble tribunal to give direction to the DGMS for safety audit of quarries operating in Dankari Cluster.

As per Section 16 of the Mines Act, 1952 and Regulation 3 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, after getting lease from the state government, the lessee/owner of the mines are required to submit Notice of Opening of the mine to the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) along with surface plan of the mine and other mine details for registration in online Shram Suvidha portal. However, the details in respect of lessee and mines operating in Dankari Cluster are also not available in this office, as "Notice of Opening" from lessee of any quarry operating in Dankari Cluster was not received. Hence, vide this office letter No. BBR1/Minor Mineral/2024/711, dated 20.08.2024, Dy. Director of Mines(DDM, Minor Mineral), Govt. of Odisha, Jajpur Circle, was requested to provide a list of quarries in Dankari Cluster and in reply thereof, a list of 83 quarries(operating & non-operating) were received from Dy. Director of Mines(DDM, Minor Mineral), Govt. of Odisha, Jajpur Circle, vide letter no. 3578, dated 18.09.2024.

Based on the information of operating quarries provided by DDM(Minor Minerals), Jajpur and District Mining Officer(on deputation: Minor Minerals), inspection was undertaken in those mines of Dankari Cluster, of Dharmasala Tahasil by the undersigned and Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety and following officers of state government namely S/Shri Jay Prakash Nayak, Dy. Director of

Mines(DDM, Minor Mineral), Govt. of Odisha, Jajpur Circle, Indramani Rout, District Mining Officer(DMO), (on deputation: Minor Minerals) other state government officers were present during inspection and enquiry on 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

As per discussion with DDM(Minor Minerals), Jajpur and District Mining Officer(on deputation: Minor Minerals), 26 mines (list enclosed as Annexure-A) under Dharmasala Tahasil were operative, which were chosen for inspection.

During the inspection and enquiry, some serious contraventions under Mines Act, 1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulations (MMR), 1961 and Mines Rules (MR), 1955 which were common in all the mines were observed, as enclosed in Annexure-B (copy enclosed).

In view of the above, serious contraventions mentioned in Annexure-B found in mines mentioned in Annexure A are hereby being brought to your kind attention and you are requested to direct the lessees/Mine Owners (copy enclosed) to rectify above serious contraventions at the earliest. You are also requested to direct lessees to stop mining operations till the time all the serious contraventions mentioned in Annexure B are complied with.

This is for your information and necessary action please.

भवदीय,

ह0/-

(कृष्णेंद्रु मंडल )  
खान सुरक्षा निदेशक,  
मुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र-1 ।

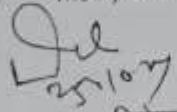
Encl: Annexure 'A' & 'B'

सं. BBR-1/NGT/BSQ/2024/04-05 ।

मुवनेश्वर, दिनांक- 25/10/2024

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. The Director of Mines(Minor Mineral), Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.
2. The Dy. Director of Mines(Minor Mineral), Govt. of Odisha, Jajpur Circle, Jajpur, Odisha.

  
खान सुरक्षा निदेशक,  
मुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र-1 ।

## ANNEXURE 'A'

List of quarries operating in Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur district in which  
Inspection was made

Sl. No	Name of Quarry	Name of Lessee/Owner	Inspection made by	Date of Inspection
1	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry-2	Sarat Chandra Behera	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	24.09.2024
2	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry-6	Samarendra Nayak	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	24.09.2024
3	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-4	Sarat Chandra Sahoo	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
4	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-3/4	Sandeep Chandak	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
5	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-9/5	Nirajan Rout	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
6	Dankari Black Stone Quarry-5/10	Narayan Rout	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
7	Dankari Black Stone Quarry- 2/3	Jayanti Jena	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
8	Dankari Black Stone Quarry- 5	M/s.Laxmi Export, PoA Agnibesh Swain	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
9	Baramana Black Stone Quarry-2	Kuna Pradhan	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
10	Bichhakhandi Black Stone Quarry-6	Ajaya Agarwal	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
11	Bichhakhandi Black Stone Quarry-8	Hemant Kumar Jena	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
12	Bichhakhandi Black Stone Quarry-17	Gynaranjan Mahapatra	Shri Krishnendu Mondal, Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
13	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-1	Gynaranjan Mahapatra	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	24.09.2024
14	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry-5	Sudhansu Jena	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	24.09.2024
15	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-7	Utkal Highways	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
16	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-8	Sandeep Chndak	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
17	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry- 6AC	Jagdish Shankar Sahoo	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
18	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry-10 AC	Mahendra Swain	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
19	Dankari Black Stone Quarry- 14	Jayanti Jena	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
20	Dankari Black Stone Quarry-16	Jayanti Jena	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
21	Dankari Black Stone Quarry-17	Prasant Kumar Jena	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
22	Dankari Black Stone Quarry- 7/12	Narayan Rout	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	25.09.2024
23	Dankari Black Stone Quarry- 6/11	Mahendra Swain	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
24	Bichhakhandi Black Stone Quarry-16	Sandip Barun Jena	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
25	Bichhakhandi Black Stone Quarry-21	Debendra Kumar Jena	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024
26	Bichhakhandi Black Stone Quarry-22	Gynaranjan Mahapatra	Shri T. Hariprasad, Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Bhubaneswar Region-1.	26.09.2024

## ANNEXURE 'B'

Serious contraventions observed under Mines Act, 1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 & Mines Rules, 1955 during inspection made on 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

1. **Section 16 of Mines Act, 1952 read with Reg. 3 of MMR, 1961:** Notice of opening of the mine was not submitted to this Directorate by the owner before commencement of mining operations in the mine.
2. **Section 17(1) of Mines Act, 1952 read with Reg. 34(1) of MMR, 1961:** Manager was not appointed in the mine. Mining operation shall not be carried out in the mine unless the mine is kept under the sole control of a manager, being a person duly appointed and possessing the prescribed qualifications, to physically exercise his personal supervision and perform his duties under the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
3. **Reg. 39 read with Regulation 160(1) of MMR, 1961:** Blafter was not appointed in the mine to exercise his personal supervision for the preparation of charges and the charging and stemming of blast holes and to carry out his duty in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and of any order made thereunder with respect to the transport and use of explosives.
4. **Reg. 106(2)(a) & (3) of MMR, 1961:** The mines were not kept adequately benched, sloped or secured so as to prevent danger from fall of sides. The mines were made about 20m to 50m deep nearly vertical without forming any benches in height about 20m – 50m, as against the maximum permissible bench height of 6 m.
5. **Reg. 106(2)(b) of MMR, 1961:** Permission for use of heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM) and deep hole blasting was not obtained, however, the signs and impressions of carrying out deep hole drilling & blasting and of using excavator and tippers were observed in the mine. No HEMM or deep hole drilling & blasting shall be used in the mine without obtaining permission from this Directorate.
6. **Reg. 111(1) of MMR, 1961:** The boundary of the lease/mine was not found demarcated/fixd on the ground by providing permanent pillars.
7. **Reg. 115(1)(a) of MMR, 1961:** The top edges of the opencast workings were not kept securely fenced to prevent any person from entering or falling therein.
8. **Rule 29B of Mines Rules, 1955:** Persons employed in the mine had not undergone initial or periodical medical examination.
9. **Section 48(1) of Mines Act, 1952 and Rule 77 of the Mines Rules 1955 read with the Ease of Compliance to Maintain Registers under Various Labour Laws Rules, 2017:** Particulars of employees of the mine were not found maintained in Form-A register.
10. **Section 48(4) of Mines Act, 1952 and Rule 78 of the Mines Rules 1955 read with the Ease of Compliance to Maintain Registers under Various Labour Laws Rules, 2017:** Attendance of persons employed in the mine was not found maintained in Form-D register.

2

**F. No. 22-21/2020-IA.III**

Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
Impact Assessment Division

\*\*\*\*\*

Indira ParyavaranBhawan  
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj  
New Delhi – 110003  
sujit.baju@gov.in

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2021**Office Memorandum**

**Subject: Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for Identification and handling of violation cases under EIA Notification 2006 in compliance to order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No.34/2020 WZ - Regarding.**

The Ministry had issued a notification number S.O.804(E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 detailing the process for grant of Terms of Reference and Environmental Clearance in respect of projects or activities which have started the work on site and/or expanded the production beyond the limit of Prior EC or changed the product mix without obtaining Prior EC under the EIA Notification, 2006.

2. This Notification was applicable for six months from the date of publication i.e. 14.03.2017 to 13.09.2017 and further based on court direction from 14.03.2018 to 13.04.2018.

3. Hon'ble NGT in Original Application No. 287 of 2020 in the matter of Dastak N.G.O. Vs Synochem Organics Pvt. Ltd. &Ors. and in applications pertaining to same subject matter in Original Application No. 298 of 2020 in Vineet Nagar Vs. Central Ground Water Authority &Ors., vide order dated 03.06.2021 held that "(...) **for past violations, the concerned authorities are free to take appropriate action in accordance with polluter pays principle, following due process**".

4. Further, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A No. 34/2020 WZ in the matter of Tanaji B. Gambhire vs. Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra and ors., vide order dated 24.05.2021 has directed that "**...a proper SoP be laid down for grant of EC in such cases so as to address the gaps in binding law and practice being currently followed. The MoEF may also consider circulating such SoP to all SEIAAs in the country**".

5. Therefore, in compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT a Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for dealing with violation cases is required to be drawn. The Ministry is also seized of different categories of 'violation' cases which have been

pending for want of an approved structural/procedural framework based on 'Polluter Pays Principle' and 'Principle of Proportionality'. It is undoubtedly important that action under statutory provisions is taken against the defaulters/violators and a decision on the closure of the project or activity or otherwise is taken expeditiously.

6. In the light of the above directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal and the issues involved, the matter has accordingly been examined in detail in the Ministry. A detailed SoP has accordingly been framed and is outlined herein. The SoP is also guided by the observations / decisions of the Hon'ble Courts wherein principles of proportionality and polluters pay have been outlined.

**7. Relevant Court Cases on the issue:** It is noted that while deciding issues related to violations of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 on account of running the project/activity without prior environmental clearance or in excess of capacity allowed in such clearances, **the Hon'ble courts have, *inter-alia*, deliberated on various facets involving 'violation' cases and have enunciated principles of 'Proportionality' and 'Polluter Pays' in various decisions viz. Industrial Council for Enviro-Legal Action Vs Union of India (the Bichhri village industrial pollution case) (1996 SCC [3] 212); Alembic Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Vs Rohit Prajapati & Ors. (C.A. No. 1526 of 2016, order dated 1.4.2020) and Hindustan Copper Limited Vs Union of India in (W.P. (C) No. 2364 of 2014, order dated 28.11.2014).** The salient extracts of the judgements are as under:

**Issue 1: Proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance in violation cases – to be considered on merits:**

**i. Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand in the matter of Hindustan Copper Limited Vs Union of India in W.P. (C) No. 2364 of 2014, vide order dated 28.11.2014**

*Held: "(...) action for alleged violation would be an independent and separate proceeding and therefore, consideration of proposal for environment clearance cannot await initiation of action against the project proponent."*

*"(...) the proposal of the petitioner company for **environmental clearance must be examined on its merits, independent of any proposed action for the alleged violation of the environmental laws.**"*

**ii. Hon'ble Madras High Court in the matter of Puducherry Environment Protection Association Vs The Union of India in W.P. No. 11189 of 2017, vide order dated 13.10.2017**

*Held "27. The question is whether an establishment contributing to the economy of the country and providing livelihood to hundreds of people should be closed down only because of failure to obtain prior environmental clearance, even though the establishment may not otherwise be violating*

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pollution laws or the pollution, if any, can conveniently and effectively be checked. **The answer necessarily has to be in the negative.**"

"29. It is reiterated that protection of environment and prevention of environmental pollution and degradation are non-negotiable. At the same time, the Court cannot altogether ignore the economy of the Nation and the need to protect the livelihood of hundreds of employees employed in projects, which as stated above, otherwise comply with or can be made to comply with norms."

**Issue 2: Environmental Clearance – Prospective & not ex-post facto:**

**Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Common Cause Vs Union of India in W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014, vide order dated 2.8.2017**

*Held: "(...) an EC will come into force **not earlier than the date of its grant.**"*

**Issue 3: 'Principles of Proportionality' – to be applied:**

**Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Alembic Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Vs Rohit Prajapati & Ors. in C.A. No. 1526 of 2016, vide order dated 1.4.2020**

*Held: "(...) **this Court must take a balanced approach** which holds the industries to account for having operated without environmental clearances in the past without ordering a closure of operations. The directions of the NGT for the revocation of the ECs and for closure of the units do not accord **with the principle of proportionality**"*

**Issue 4: 'Polluter pays' principle &  
&**

**Issue 5: Costs for remedial measures** implicit in Sections 3 & 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Indian Council for Enviro- Legal Action Vs Union of India (the Bichhri village industrial pollution case) in (1996 SCC [3] 212)**

**Held:**

a) The Central Government is empowered to take all measures and issue all such directions as are called for the above purpose. The said powers will **include giving directions ...** and also the power to **impose the cost of remedial measures** on the offending industry and utilize the amount so recovered for carrying out remedial measures.....

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b) **Levy of costs required for carrying out remedial measures is implicit in Sections 3 and 5** which are couched in very wide and expansive language. Sections 3 and 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, apart from other provisions of Water and Air Acts, empower the Government to make all such directions and take all such measures as are necessary or expedient for protecting and promoting the 'environment', which expression has been defined in very wide and expansive terms in Section 2 (a) of the Environment (Protection) Act. This power includes the power to prohibit an activity, close an industry, direct to carry out remedial measures, and wherever necessary impose the cost of remedial measures upon the offending industry.

c) The question of liability of the respondents to defray the costs of remedial measures can also be looked into from accepted universally sound principle, viz., the **"Polluter Pays" Principle**. "The polluter pays principle demands that the financial costs of preventing or remedying damage caused by pollution should lie with the undertakings which cause the pollution, or produce the goods which cause the pollution".

#### **8. Legal provisions:**

i. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 mandates the Central Government to take all measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution (reference sub-section (1) of Section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986). Further, clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 specifies that the measures stipulated under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 includes 'such other matters as the Central Government deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of the provisions of this Act'.

ii. Further, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law but subject to the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provides that the Central Government may, in the exercise of powers and performance of Central Government functions under the said Act, issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

#### **9. Definition of Violation and Non-compliance:**

The Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) considers 'Violation' & 'Non-compliance' from the following perspective:

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i. "Violation" means cases where projects have either started the construction work or installation or excavation, whichever is earlier, on site or have expanded the production capacity and / or project area beyond the limit specified in the Environmental Clearance (Prior-EC) without obtaining Prior-EC or change of scope without prior approval from the Ministry.

ii. "Non-compliance" means non-compliance of terms and conditions prescribed by the Regulatory Authority in the Prior Environment Clearance accorded to the project.

#### 10. Standard Operating Procedure - Guiding Principles:

i. Without prejudice to any other consequences, **action has to be initiated under section 15 read with section 19** of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 **against all violations.**

ii. Projects not allowable/permissible, for grant of EC, as per extant regulations: **To be demolished.**

iii. Projects allowable/permissible, if prior EC had been taken as per extant regulations: **To be closed until EC is granted (if no prior EC has been taken) or to revert to permitted production level (in case prior EC has been granted).**

iv. **Polluter pays:** Violators to pay for violation period - proportionate to the scale of project and extent of commercial transaction.

v. Setting up a mechanism for reporting of violation to the regulatory authority(ies).

#### 11. SOP for dealing with the violation cases:

##### Step 1: Closure or Revision

Sl no.	Status of EC	Actions
1	If no prior EC has been taken	Order to <b>close</b> its operation
2.	If prior EC is available for existing/old unit	Order to <b>revert the activity/production to permissible limits.</b>
3.	If prior EC was not required for earlier production level but is now required	<b>Restrict the activity/production</b> to the extent to which prior EC was not required.

##### Step 2: Action under Environment (Projection) Act, 1986

Action under section 15 read with section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be initiated against the violators.

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### **Step: 3: Appraisal under EIA Notification, 2006**

The permissibility of the project shall be examined from the perspective of whether such activity/project was at all eligible for the grant of prior EC.

#### **A. If not permissible:**

i. The project shall be **ordered for the demolition/closure after issuing show cause notice and providing an opportunity of hearing.**

*Ex. If a red industry is functioning in a CRZ-I area which means that the activity was, in the first place, not permitted at the time of commencement of project. Therefore, the activity is not permissible and therefore it shall be **closed & demolished.***

ii. Respective regulatory authorities shall issue directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for such closure & demolition of the project/activity.

#### **B. If permissible:**

i. As per extant regulations at the time of scoping, if it is viewed that the project activity is otherwise permissible, Terms of Reference (TOR) shall be issued with directions to complete the impact assessment studies & submit Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report & Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in a time bound manner.

ii. Such cases of violation shall be subject to appropriate

(a) Damage Assessment

(b) Remedial Plan and

(c) Community Augmentation Plan by the Central level Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees or State/Union Territory Level Expert Appraisal Committees, as the case may be.

iii. The Competent Authority shall issue directions to the project proponent, under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on case to case basis mandating payment of such amount (as may be determined based on Polluters Pay principle) and undertaking activities relating to Remedial Plan and Community Augmentation Plan (to restore environmental damage caused including its social aspects).

iv. Upon submission of the EIA & EMP report, the project shall be appraised by the Central Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees or the State/Union Territory Level Expert Appraisal Committees, as the case may be, as if it was a new proposal. If, on examination of the EIA/EMP report, the project is considered permissible for operation as per extant regulations, the requisite Environmental Clearance shall be issued **which shall be effective from the date of issue.**

v. However, during appraisal after examination if it is found that even though the project may **be permissible but not environmentally sustainable in its present**

**form/configuration/features** then the project shall be directed to be **modified so that the project would be environmentally sustainable.**

vi. If, however, it is not considered appropriate to issue EC, the project shall be directed to be **demolished/ closed. If such proposal is a case of expansion, the project shall be directed to revert back to the extent of activity for which EC had been granted earlier or to revert back to the extent of activity for which EC was not required (as the case may be).**

vii. Central Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees or the State/Union Territory Level Expert Appraisal Committees, as the case may be, may insist upon public hearing to be conducted for such categories of projects for which the EIA Notification 2006, as amended from time to time, requires the public hearing to be conducted.

viii. The project proponent will be required to **submit a bank guarantee equivalent to the amount of Remediation Plan and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan with Central / the State Pollution Control Board (depending on whether it is appraised at Ministry or by SEIAA).** The quantification of such liability will be recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee and finalized by Regulatory Authority. The bank guarantee shall be deposited prior to the grant of environmental clearance and **will be released after successful implementation of the Remediation plan and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan.**

**Note** - The activities, as per above clauses, shall be undertaken simultaneously wherever feasible. Environmental Clearance, if granted, to such projects or activities, after due appraisal of EIA/EMP report, **shall be effective only from the date of issuance of such clearance** and shall be subject to compliance of obligations towards Damage Assessment, Remedial Plan & Community Augmentation Plan, etc. finalized in each case.

## **12. Penalty provisions for Violation cases and applications:**

### **a. For new projects:**

- i. **Where operation has not commenced:** 1% of the total project cost incurred up to the date of filing of application along with EIA/EMP report; [Ex: Rs.1 lakh for project cost of Rs.1 Cr]
- ii. **Where operations have commenced without EC:** 1% of the total project cost incurred up to the date of filing of application along with EIA/EMP report **PLUS** 0.25% of the total turnover during the period of violation. [Ex: For Rs.100 Cr project cost and Rs.100 Cr total turnover, the penalty shall be Rs.1 Cr + Rs. 0.25 Cr = Rs.1.25 Cr]

*sd*

**b. For expansion projects:**

- i. **Where operation/production with expanded capacity has not commenced:**  
1% of the project cost, attributable to the expansion, incurred up to the date of filing of application along with EIA/EMP report.
- ii. **Where operation/ production with expanded capacity have commenced:**  
1% of the project cost (attributable to the expansion activity) incurred upto the date of filing of application along with EIA/EMP report PLUS 0.25% of the total turnover (attributable to the expanded activity/capacity) involved during the period of violation.

12.1. Without prejudice to obligation as per (a) & (b) above, where the project or activity is considered for appraisal as above & the project proponent fails to provide required information or requisite documents or complete the requisite study for the purpose of EIA/EMP reports or does not furnish such reports within such period, as specified by the appraisal committee, without reasonable cause, it shall be inferred that the project proponent is not serious enough and the project or activity shall be directed to be demolished / closed.

12.2. The percentage rates, as above, shall be halved if the project proponent *suo-moto* reports such violations without such violations coming to the knowledge of the Government either on inquiry or complaint.

12.3. The penalty, as above, shall be in addition to liability for carrying out various remedial measures which shall be worked out based on the damage assessment for quantifying the environmental damage caused due to unauthorized project activity [as per Step 3 enumerated above].

**13. Identification of Violation cases:**

With a view to protecting the environment and to expeditiously bring violators into a regulatory regime so as to prevent & control environment damage caused by such violation & to determine whether operation of such projects is permissible and to take action stipulated under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for contravention of the provisions of the said Act, Rules, orders and directions, it is expedient to also identify the cases of violation, examine and appraise such projects so as to refrain them from causing further environmental damage and also to compensate for causing damage to the environment. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government hereby directs that:-

- i. State Pollution Control Boards & Union Territory Pollution Control Committees, before grant or renewal of Consents under Water(Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Air (Prevention& Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, shall ensure that the project proponents applies for or possess valid Prior



Environmental Clearance in terms of extant EIA Notification and shall not grant or renew CTO (Consent to Operate) unless Environment Clearance (if applicable) has been obtained.

- ii. The Central Pollution Control Board, all State Pollution Control Boards and all Union Territory Pollution Control Committees shall identify cases of violation under their respective jurisdiction, report such cases to the Ministry or State/Union Territory Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority, as the case may be and also revoke CTO, if granted to the unit after giving an opportunity of being heard.
- iii. The Central Pollution Control Board, all State Pollution Control Boards and all Union Territory Pollution Control Committees shall expeditiously examine the references, received from public and other bodies, relating to violations and take necessary steps as per (ii) above.

14. This is issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.

  
 (Dr. Sujit Kumar Bajpayee)  
 Joint Secretary (IA)

To

1. Chairperson/Member Secretary of Central Pollution Control Board
2. Chairperson/Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs
3. Chairman/Members of all the Expert Appraisal Committees
4. Chairman/Members of all the State Pollution Control Boards and Union Territory Pollution Control Committees

Copy for information:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. PS to Hon'ble MoS for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
3. PPS to Secretary(EF&CC)
4. PPS to AS(RS) / AS (RA)/ AS (UD)/ JS(JT) / JS (MP)/ JS (NPG)
5. All the officers of IA Division
6. Website of MoEF&CC/PARIVESH/Guard file

Copy (by email) also forwarded to the Registrar, NGT, in compliance to instruction given in O.A No. 34/2020 WZ in the matter of Tanaji B. Gambhire vs. Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra and ors.(order dated 24.05.2021).



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

E-Mail

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

May 12, 2020

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

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

Sir/Ma'am,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

*Nazimuddin*

(Nazimuddin)

Additional Director &  
Divisional Head - IPC - II

Encl.: As above

## **DISTANCE CRITERIA FOR PERMITTING STONE QUARRYING**

### **1.0 Preamble:**

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

### **2.0 Stone Quarrying:**

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

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

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

### **3.0 Minor Mineral Concession Rules**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Kerala:**

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

#### **Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat:**

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

#### **Jammu & Kashmir:**

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

#### **Assam:**

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

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

#### 4.0 Criteria of Danger Zone: Directorate General of Mines Safety

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

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

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

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

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

#### 6.0 Conclusion:

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

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Annexure I

State	Type of Mining	Distance	Location	Remarks	
Kerala	Quarry	100 m	Minimum distance from boundary of quarry operation area to residential buildings, places of worship, public buildings, public road, river or lake, railway line and bridges.	Quarry distance as per SPCB circular no. PCB/TAC/WP/236/2006 dated 13-6-2007.	
	Laterite Quarry	50 m	Minimum distance to residences and other establishments (m)	Laterite Quarry distance as per SPCB circular no. PCB/T4/115/97 dated 20-7-2011	
	Quarrying where explosives are used	100 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, bridges, reservoirs, tanks, residential buildings, Government protected monuments, canals, rivers, public roads having vehicular traffic, any other public works or the boundary walls of places of worship	Kerala Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1967	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any burial grounds or burning ghats or forest lands		
	Quarrying where explosives are not used	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line and any bridge on National Highway		
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, tanks, canals, rivers, bridges, public roads, other public works, residential buildings, the boundary walls of places of worship, burial grounds, burning ghats or any Government protected monuments or forest lands		
Karnataka	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary line of any railway line reservoir, tank bund, canal, or other public works and public structures or any public road or building.		Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1994
	No blasting is involved	50 m			
Maharashtra	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary of any railway line, any reservoir, canal, road, river, nallah, irrigation works or public works or building.	Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction (Development and Regulation) Rules 2013	
	No blasting is involved	50 m			
Goa and Daman & Diu	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary of any railway line, any reservoir, canal, road or public works or buildings	The Goa, Daman and Diu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1985	
	No blasting is involved	50 m			
Gujarat	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from any road, notified reservoirs, canal, national highway, state highway, boundary of any railway line, public works, cities, towns, villages and other approved continuous habitations.	Gujarat Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2017	
	No blasting is involved	50 m	Minimum distance from any road (excluding a village road or other district road), notified reservoirs, canal, national highway, state highway, boundary of any railway line, public works, cities, towns, villages and other approved continuous habitations.		

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

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

## Annexure II

No.DGMS (SOMA)/(Tech)Cir.No.2 of 2003

Dhanbad, Dated the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003.

To All Owners, Agents &amp; Managers of mines.

**Subject: Dangers due to blasting projectiles.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

( Dashrath Singh )  
Director-General of Mines Safety.

Item No. 09

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 304/2019

(With report dated 09.07.2020)

M. Haridasan &amp; Ors.

Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Kerala

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 21.07.2020

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

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

**ORDER**

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

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

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

3. *We are of the view, as earlier observed that the **distance of 50 mtrs. for stone quarry, particularly when blasts are involved, is highly inadequate and can have deleterious effect on noise and air pollution, environment and public health.***
4. *In view of above, we direct the **CPCB to examine and lay down more stringent conditions and appropriately longer distance within one month and convey the same to the State Boards.** The State Board may take further action accordingly. Compliance reports be filed before the next date by email at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in)."*

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

**"6.0 Conclusion:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The application is disposed of.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S. P. Wangdi, JM

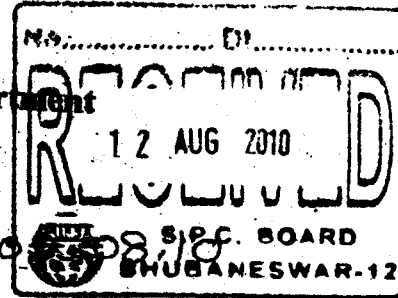
Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

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

Government of Orissa  
Forest and Environment Department

.....  
**ORDER**

Bhubaneswar, Dated the



No. ENV.1-19/2010 18226 F&E., In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with rule 4 of the Environment (Protection) Rule, 1986 and the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife), No. SO-152(E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> February 1988 and in super-session of order issued by the Government of Orissa in the Forest and Environment Department No.1309-Env-1-55/2003/F&E, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2006 and No.9507-Env-1-80/97-F&E, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> May 1998, the State Government do hereby issue the following directions to the persons carrying on the operation of Stone Crushers in the State, namely:

1. All stone crusher units shall install adequate dust suppression and air pollution control systems so that the Suspended Particulate Matter measured between 6 to 10 mts. from any process equipment shall not exceed 600µg/m<sup>3</sup> and shall implement all pollution control measures as notified under the said Act by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India from time to time.
2. No stone crusher unit shall be allowed to operate within 500\* mtrs from the established authorized habitation, educational institution, hospitals, courts and public offices. The stone crusher will not be considered to be violating the siting criteria, if new habitation comes up within the restricted area of 500 mtrs after consent to establish is granted by the State Pollution Control Board.
3. No stone crusher shall be established / operated within 200 mtrs from the State Highway (SH) and National Highway (NH).
4. No stone crusher shall be allowed to operate within 1 km from the Municipality / NAC area as notified by the Government of Orissa.
5. Permission for temporary stone crusher exclusively for construction of NH/SH may be allowed for the construction period.
6. A green belt of tall long foliage trees shall be created along the boundary of the crusher units.
7. The District Collector shall ensure that no stone crusher continue to operate in violation of these directions beyond 3 months of issue of this notification. They shall ensure physical closure/ demolition of said stone crusher units which do not comply with the directions as above.

N.B.:\* The distances will be measured point to point, as the crow flies.

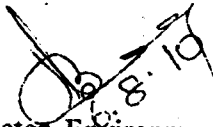
By order of the Governor  
U.N.Behera,  
Principal Secretary to Government

EE(N)  
Sd/-  
13/9/10  
A. K. Mishra  
R.S.  
N.B.:\*  
Sd/-  
13/9/10

: 2 :


Memo No. 18227 F&E., Dated 6.8.10

Copy forwarded to the Director of Printing, Stationary and Publication, Madhupatna, Cuttack with a request to publish the order in an extraordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette and supply 100 copies of the order to this Department.

  
Director, Environment-cum-Special Secretary to Govt.

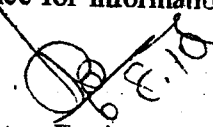
Memo No. 18228 F&E., Dated 6.8.10

Copy forwarded to all Department/ All Heads of the Departments/ All Revenue Divisional Commissioners for information and necessary action.

  
Director, Environment-cum-Special Secretary to Govt.


Memo No. 18229 F&E., Dated 6.8.10

Copy forwarded to all Collectos/ All Superintendents of Police for information and necessary action.

  
Director, Environment-cum-Special Secretary to Govt.


Memo No. 18230 F&E., Dated 6.8.10

Copy forwarded to P.S. to Chief Minister, Orissa/ P.S. to Chief Secretary/ P.S. to Agriculture Production Commissioner/ P.S. to Principal Secretary to Government, Forest and Environment Department for kind information of Chief Minister/ Chief Secretary/ A.P.C./ Principal Secretary, F & E Department respectively.

  
Director, Environment-cum-Special Secretary to Govt.

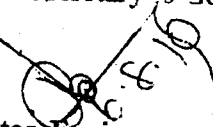
Memo No. 18231 F&E., Dated 6.8.10

Copy forwarded to the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi/ State Pollution Control Board, Bhubaneswar for kind information.

  
Director, Environment-cum-Special Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 18232 F&E., Dated 6.8.10

Ten (10) copies for guard file.

  
Director, Environment-cum-Special Secretary to Govt.

**Environmental Guidelines  
for  
Stone Crushing Units**



**Central Pollution Control Board**

**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

**Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar**

**Delhi-110032**

**(July, 2023)**

## 1.0 Introduction

Stone crushing sector is an important industrial sector engaged in producing crushed stone of various sizes (40 mm.20 mm.10 mm. crushed sand, stone dust etc) depending upon the requirement which acts as raw material for various construction activities.

Stone crushing operation releases a substantial amount of fugitive dust, which not only pollute the environment, but also pose a health hazards to the workers and the surrounding population. The growth in infrastructure is leading to increase in demand of raw materials, thereby resulting in the need to set up new stone crushing units or increase production from existing units. This poses a challenge to maintain the ambient air quality, which is possible if environmental guidelines predetermined by the industry concerned are followed.

Inventory and information about stone crushing units gathered from 27 SPCBs/PCCs (Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar island, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, Jharkhand, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand), and the data received indicates that there are about 16,931 stone crushing units with capacity ranges between 0.1 TPH to 1,400 TPH.

## 2.0 Classification of Stone Crushing Units

Based on the information received from SPCBs/PCCs, stone crushers may be classified into small, medium and large-scale in terms of production capacity.

S.No.	Category	Production capacity (TPH)
1.	Small Scale	Up to 25
2.	Medium Scale	26 to 100
3.	Large Scale	100 above

### 3.0 Stone Crushing Process

The stone crushing process can be broadly divided in following stages:

**3.1 Transportation of raw material:** Stones extracted from various sources are transported to stone-crushing units by means of trucks, trailers or automatic dumpers.

**3.2 Primary crushing:** Mined stones are fed directly into the primary crusher through stone feeders. The primary crusher breaks large stones and boulders into 100-140 mm size stones. Crushed stones are sent to secondary crusher for further reduction into smaller sizes. Various types of crushers are used in stone crushing industry. Jaw crushers are widely used as primary crushers.

**3.3 Secondary crushing:** After primary crushing, crushed stones are fed to secondary crushers through conveyor belts. In this stage, stones are further crushed to a size of 40-60 mm to 10 mm or even smaller. Stone crushing units use different types of crushers for secondary crushing. Granulator or cone crusher is usually used for secondary crushing.

**3.4 Screening:** From secondary crusher, crushed stones are transferred for screening through a conveyor belt. Screening is the process for segregating products of various sizes. Different mesh size screens are aligned one below the other and each screen is connected to a separate conveyor belt for discharging different size products. Mass that remains on the screen is called 'oversize' and material that passes through screen is called 'under size'. Oversize is returned to secondary crushers for further crushing and then again to screen. Under size is discharged through a 'telescopic chute' and screened products of various sizes are conveyed to stockpiles by belt conveyors. Different types of screens are used such as; grizzly-type screen, vibrating screen and rotary screen. Vibrating screens are most commonly used.

**3.5 Tertiary crushing:** Tertiary crushing is carried out in units that produce stone dust as their primary product. Dust is usually a by-product of stone crushing process. Units that produce dust, install a separate machine, usually roller crushers. Stones of size 10-20 mm are sent to roller crushers for grinding into fine dust.

**3.6 Product storage and loading:** After crushing and screening, final product is transferred to a conveyor belt which distributes the product into different stockpiles, depending on size of the product. The product/fines are either stored as stockpiles or directly loaded into trucks & dumpers and transported.

#### **4.0 Environmental issues associated with Stone Crushing Units**

The major environmental issue due to operation of a stone crushing unit is fugitive dust emissions which is contributed by the following processes:

- **Primary crushing:** Primary crushers breaks large boulders into smaller sizes. Crushing process as well as unloading of stones generate a substantial amount of fugitive dust. Mechanism for water sprinkling is provided to reduce fugitive dust. Some primary crushing areas are partially or completely covered with a shed as a measure to further prevent the fugitive dust emissions to surroundings, however at some places partial coverings provided which do not appear to be sufficient to such emissions.
- **Secondary crushing:** Compared to primary crushing, fugitive dust emitted at secondary crushing is relatively higher. Generally, insufficient covered shed provided in the process results in fugitive emissions.
- **Screening:** Screening process is also a source of fugitive dust emissions. As the material is conveyed to screen from secondary crusher, screen vibrates and thus, separates the material of different sizes resulting into huge amount of fugitive dust emissions. Generally, units provide covered shed and water sprinklers to combat

dust emissions however, improper design and operation of sprinklers and improper covering is an issue.

- **Tertiary crushing:** Fugitive emissions are generated during grinding of stones into fine dust.
- **Conveyor Belt:** Conveyor belts are primary means of transferring raw materials and products from one end to the other. Movement of products on the conveyor belts is a potential source of fugitive dust emissions. To reduce dust emissions, water sprinkling arrangement is provided on each belt. Some units cover conveyor belts either with sheets or thick cloth to reduce dust emissions.
- **Product release and storage:** Fugitive emissions generated during transfer of material through telescopic chutes is lower than that generating during direct disposal of product on stockpile. Material, such as stone dust, stored in open areas is are also a potential source of fugitive dust emissions.
- Although no process waste water is generated from stone crushing units, however, water is used for sprinkling, conveyed to settling tanks of appropriate size which is recycled and reused in process.

**5.0 Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units**

The stone crushing units should adopt following environmental guidelines to prevent/suppress fugitive dust emissions from their operation:

Source of emission	Measures to be Taken
Unloading of raw material for storage	Water sprinkling with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water should be provided during raw materials unloading .
Unloading of raw material into hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three sides and top should be covered and one side may be kept open for vehicular movement.</li> <li>• Water sprinklers should be provided on approach roads.</li> </ul>

Primary Crushing/ Jaw Crusher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance.</li> <li>• Primary crushers/jaw crushers should be covered with tarpaulin/cotton cloth/suitable materials to contain fugitive dust emissions (<b>Figure-1</b>)</li> <li>• Water sprinkler system with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water should be provided at primary crusher/jaw crusher so that fugitive emissions are contained and amount of water sprayed should be optimized.</li> </ul>
Secondary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance.</li> <li>• Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone to be provided for control of emissions.</li> </ul>
Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. Door to be kept closed during operation.</li> <li>• Flexible covers where conveyors pass through the screen house should be installed at entries and exits of conveyors to screen house.</li> <li>• Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided.</li> <li>• Provision of water mist sprinkling systems with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water should be made at inlet/outlet of screens.</li> </ul>
Tertiary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided.</li> <li>• Provision of water mist sprinkling system should be made with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water.</li> </ul>

Conveyor Belts	Conveyor belts should be properly covered from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material along with water sprinkling system with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water.
Discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level should be provided ( <b>Figure-2 &amp; Figure-2(a)</b> ).
Product storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properly designed telescopic chute of adequate length of suitable material should be provided at ends of conveyor so that dust generated from this section is contained at source.</li> <li>• All open stockpiles for aggregates of size above 5 mm should be kept sufficiently wet by water spraying.</li> <li>• Stockpiles of aggregates of 5 mm size or less should be covered to ensure that same is not carried away (or whipped out) by wind.</li> </ul>

### 5.1 General Measures

- i. Wind breaking wall: GI/MS/brick wall should be provided along the periphery of crusher. Height of the wall should be 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher.
- ii. Roads: Metaled/concrete roads should be provided within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metaled.
- iii. Housekeeping: To curb the air pollution in the crusher premises, arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun should be provided. Water sprinklers should have adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water, as such system is more effective in dust control with significant reduction in consumption of water. Fine dust accumulated and bag filters in the crushing area should be cleaned at regular intervals and the collected dust should be stored in sacks for further sale or disposal.
- iv. Plantation: 2-3 rows of tall trees should be planted around the periphery of crusher.
- v. Housing should be open for movement of mechanical drivers, conveyor belts, etc. should be sealed properly with flexible rubber flaps.

- vi. Name of the unit, contact details of the owner and address of the unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCBs/PCCs should be displayed on the display board at the entrance.
- vii. Transportation: Vehicles carrying any kind of material should be completely covered.
- viii. Regular wetting of roads should be done to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re-suspension.
- ix. Water consumption and handling: Unit should provide settling tanks of appropriate size and recycle & reuse of the water in process. Crusher should provide a water storage tank with adequate capacity. In case of use of groundwater, stone crushing unit should obtain permission to extract groundwater from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/Ground Water Department (GWD) of the State/UT. Unit should maintain proper log book of consumption of fresh water. Depending on availability, efforts may be made to use STP treated water instead groundwater to control emissions from process activities.

## **6.0 Regulatory/Monitoring Mechanism for Stone Crushing Unit**

- i. Stone crushing unit should obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the concerned SPCBs/PCCs.
- ii. Unit while applying for CTO/renewal of consent, should upload the duly filled checklist attached at **Annexure-1** along with digitally tagged photographs and videos of the crushing unit to ensure compliance of the conditions mentioned in the guidelines. SPCBs/PCCs should digitally verify the said conditions before issuance of CTE/CTO/renewal of consent.
- iii. CCTV/PTZ cameras should be installed at the entrance and all corners of the premises of the unit covering entire area with minimum of 30 days data storage.
- iii. Stone crushing unit shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and conditions laid down in CTO by concerned SPCB/PCC.

- v. Online/manual ambient air monitoring systems to be installed in crusher zone as per CPCB/SPCB guidelines – in upwind and downwind directions.
- vi. Stone crushing unit should develop green belt as per the plan approved by concerned Department of the State/UT.
- vii. Local authorities should associate with stone crusher associations for the construction of metalled road in the entire crusher zone.
- viii. A District Level Committee should be constituted under chairmanship of District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner so that surprise inspections for surveillance of stone crushing units located under their jurisdiction can be carried out on regular basis.
- ix. Health survey of workers should be carried out by the stone crusher on half-yearly basis.
- x. New Crushers should be allowed to operate only in dedicated crusher zones as per the siting policies of SPCBs/PCCs.
- xi. Stone crusher unit should be operated only during day time (i.e. 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM) to avoid inconvenience to the nearby residents due to ambient noise.



**Figure-1:** Covering of Primary/Jaw crusher



**Figure-2:** Chute from top of discharge point



**Figure-2(a):** Chute from top of discharge point

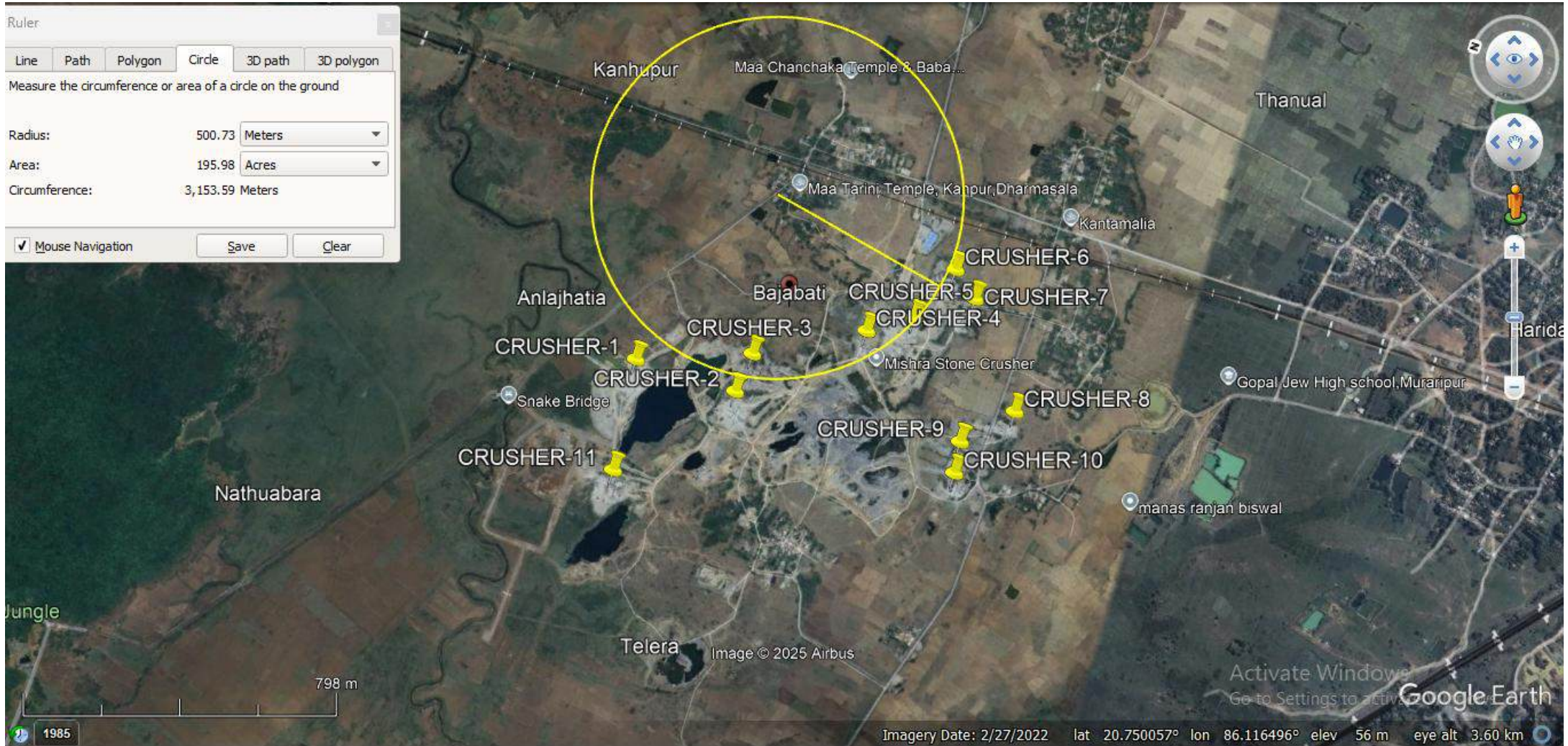
## Annexure-1

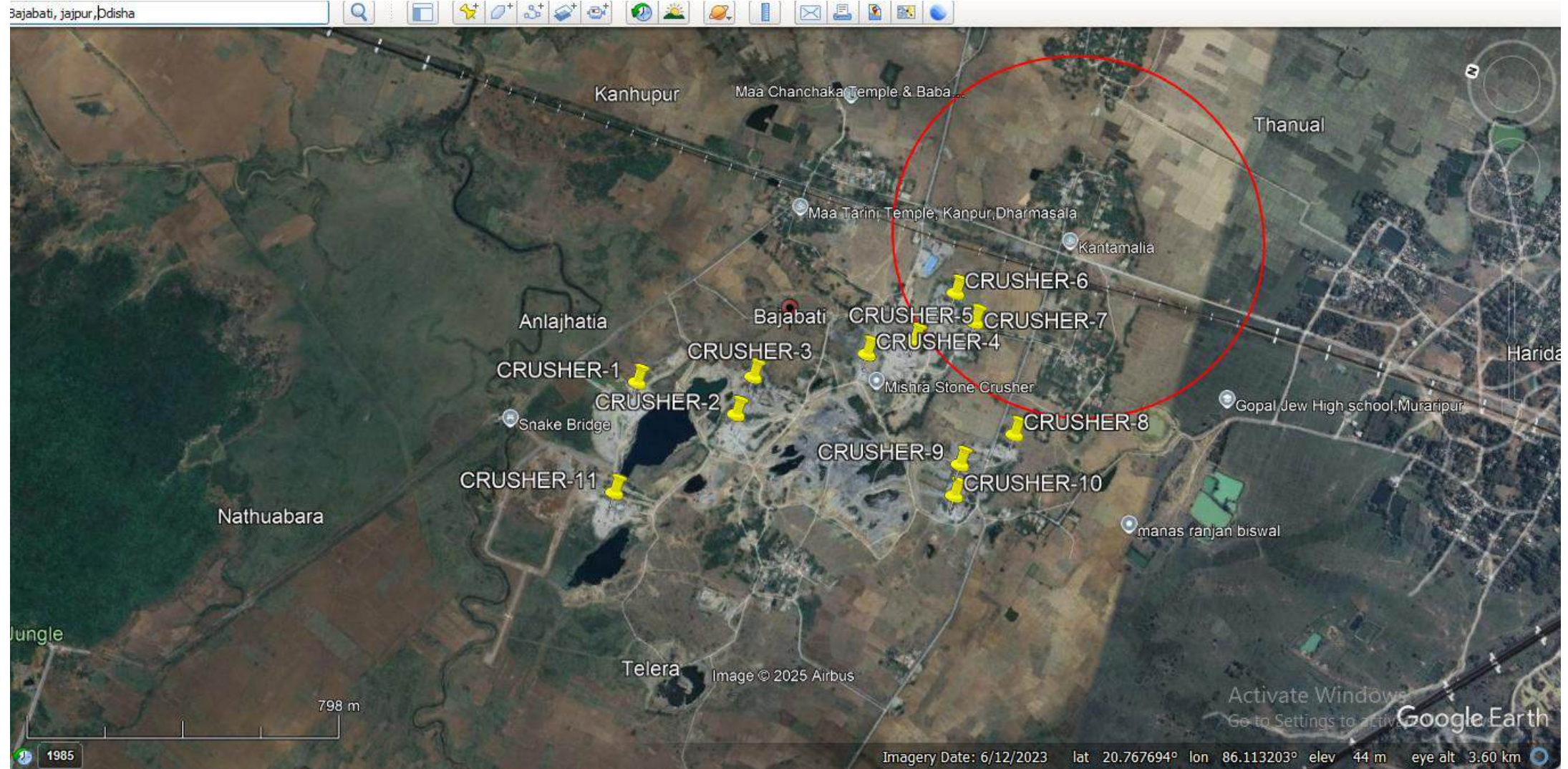
## Format/Checklist for SPCBs/PCCs before issuance of CTE &amp; CTO

S. No.	Fugitive Emission Source Locations	Checklist for compliance of conditions of Environmental guidelines	Yes/No
1.	Unloading area of raw material, primary crusher, Screener, conveyors belts and transfer points	Water sprinklers installed with adequate designed nozzles (Upload photo/videos).	
2.	Primary crushers, Secondary crushers, Screeners and tertiary crushers	Enclosures by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level (Upload photo/videos).	
3.	Secondary, Tertiary crushers and Screener	Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone. (Upload photo).	
4.	Covering of Conveyor belts from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material	Covering of Conveyor belts (Upload photo).	
4	At discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level (Upload photo).	
5	GI/MS/brick wind breaking wall of 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher along the periphery of crusher	Wind breaking wall (Upload photo)	
<b>General</b>			
6.	Wind breaking wall	GI/MS/brick wind breaking wall of 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher along the periphery of crusher (Upload photo)	
7.	Roads	Metalled/concrete roads within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metalled	

8.	Suppression of dust within the premises	Arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun in the premises to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re suspension	
9.	Green belt	Plantation of 2-3 rows of tall trees around the periphery of crusher	
9.	Display board	Display board at the entrance, having name of unit, contact details of owner and address of unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCB/PCC	
10	Covering of vehicles	Covering of vehicles carrying any kind of material .	
11	CCTV/PTZ camera	CCTV/PTZ cameras installed at the entrance and all corners of the premises of the unit covering entire area with minimum of 30 days data storage	
12	Photos/videos	Upload photographs/videos ensuring compliance of all conditions as mentioned in the guidelines while applying CTE/CTO/ Renewal	

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THAT THE BELOW ATTACHED PHOTOGRAHS DATED 14/01/2025 AND 16/01/2025 SUGGESTS THAT THE LESSEES OF BAJABATI CLUSTER ARE DISCHARGING WATER DIRETLY TO THE NEARBY AGRICULTURAL LANDS AND KUMARIA NALLAH BY USING PUMPS.







SIGN BOARD OF BAJABATI BSQ-3 WHICH SHOWS THAT THE VALID LEASE PERIOD IS FROM 25/09/2024 TO 24/12/2024



SIGN BOARD OF BAJABATI BSQ-3 WHICH SHOWS THAT THE VALID LEASE PERIOD IS FROM 25/09/2024 TO 24/12/2024



PHOTOGRAPHS OF VARIOUS DATES WHICH SHOWS THAT THE MINING FROM BAJABATI BSQ IS STILL CONTINUES EVEN AFTER EXPIRY OF THE QUARRY PERMIT





















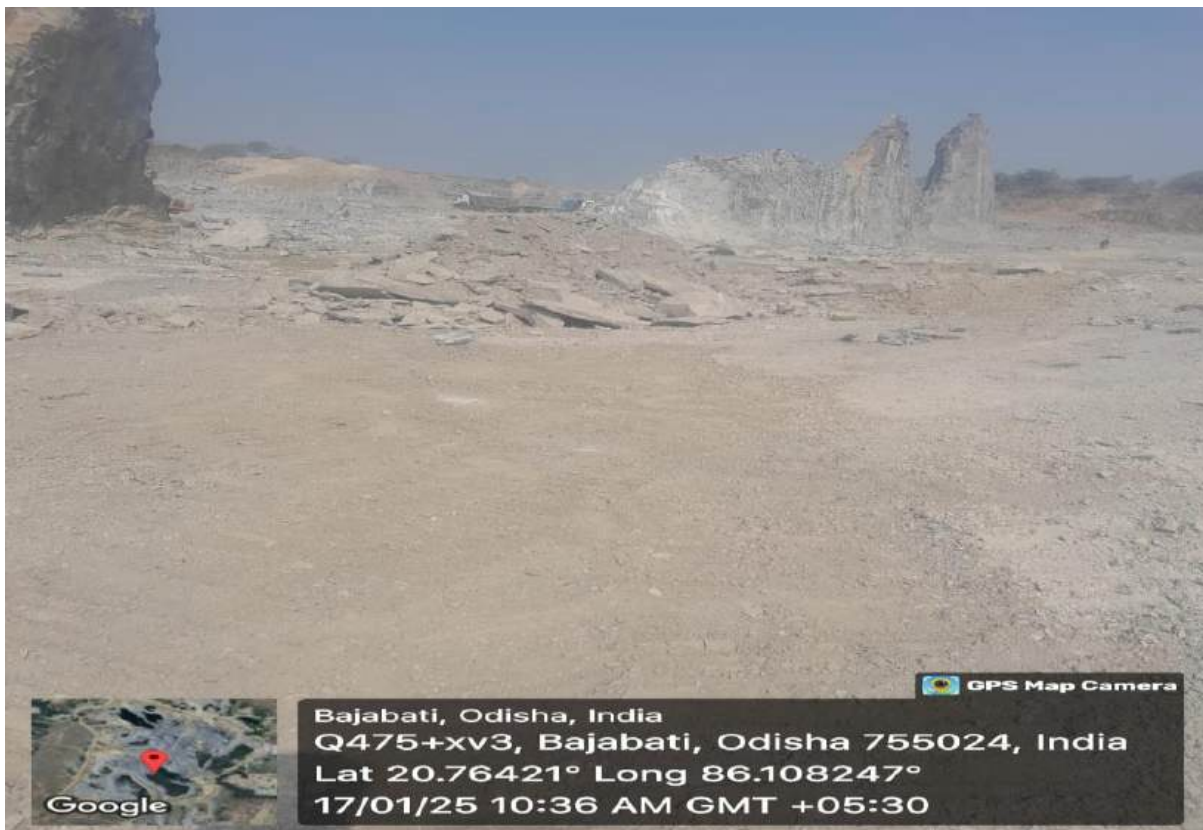
















THAT THE BELOW ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS ARE THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF KANTAMLIA PROJECT U.P. SCHOOL WHICH IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OF BAJABATI CLUSTER-3A.







THAT THE BELOW ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPH IS THE PHOTO OF KHUNTA BAJABATI PROJECT PRIMARY SCHOOL WHICH IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OF BAJABATI CLUSTER-3A.



THAT THE BELOW ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS SUGGESTS THE ALLIED ACTIVITIES OF RESPONDENT-14 (STACKYARD AND CRUSHER) WHICH ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE HUMAN HABITATION.





BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Original Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 2024

In re:

ARUNA KUMAR JENA AND OTHERS

APPLICANTS

Versus

STATE OF ODISHA AND OTHERS

RESPONDENTS

KNOW ALL to whom these present shall comewe, Aruna Kumar Jena, S/o Bhaskar Jena, Ramakanta Jena, C/o Ganesh Chandra Jena, Kanchanabala Jena, C/o Ramakanta Jena, Prakash Pal, S/o Bhikari Pal, Anupama Jena, D/o Chaitana Jena, Subash Chandra Jena, Abhimanyu Jena, S/o Benudhara Jena, Biswanath Samal, S/o Sura Samal, Sanatana Ojha, S/o Daitari Ojha, all are residents of Po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024, applicants in the above mentioned case, do hereby appoint (herein after called the advocate/s) to be my/our Advocate in the above no, ted case authorized him :-Sankar Prasad Pani, Advocates, Plot No 2132/4814 B, Nageswartangi, Bhubaneswar, 751002, Mob-no.9437279278, Email- sankarprasadpani@gmail.com Enrollment no. O-785/07 and Ashutosh Padhy, Enrollment no. O-1018/23.

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

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case. To take execution proceedings. The deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case. To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practioner, authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think it to do so and to sign the Power of Attorney on our behalf.

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/We do hereunto set my /our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this 20th day of December 2024.

Accepted subject to the terms of fees.

S.Pani  
Advocate

APJ  
Advocate

Aruna Kumar Jena  
Client - Anu Parma Jena  
Abhimanyu Jena  
Kanchan bala Jena  
Ramakanta Jena  
Subodh Jena

**AUTHORISATION**

We, **Ramakanta Jena**, C/o Ganesh Chandra Jena , aged about 68 years, **Kanchanabala Jena**, C/o Ramakanta Jena, aged about 60 years, **Prakash Pal**, S/o Bhikari Pal, aged about 50 years, **Anupama Jena**, D/o Chaitana Jena, aged about 68 years, **Subash Chandra Jena**, aged about 58 years, **Abhimanyu Jena**, S/o Benudhara Jena aged about, aged about 59 years, **Biswanath Samal**, S/o Sura Samal, aged about 50 years, **Sanatana Ojha**, S/o Daitari Ojha, aged about 70 years, all are residents of Po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024, **authorize Aruna Kumar Jena**, S/o Bhaskar Jena , aged about 42 years At/po- Thannul, Dist- Jajapur, Odisha, Pin- 755024 the applicant No 1, to swear the affidavit on behalf of us for filing the original application.

Date- 20/12/2024

Aruna Kumar Jena

SIGNATURE

Aruna Kumar Jena

ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ଜେନା  
Abhimanyu Jena

Kanchanbala Jena

Ramakanta Jena

Subash Chandra Jena

ସୁରା ସାମଲ  
Sura Samal

ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ସାମଲ  
Biswanath Samal