

(22) Any violation of the above condition will lead to penal action under Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959 read with Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 (hereinafter called the Act).

(23) (a) Only **rough stone, jelly and sized stone** must be quarried and the lessee should not quarry big granite blocks or ornamental stone of export worthy blocks to be used for cutting and polishing.

(b) If it is found that the lessee is producing granite blocks for cutting and polishing and for export, the lease granted in these presents will be cancelled, with forfeiture of security deposit to the Government and penal action will be initiated as per Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act 1957.

(24) The lessee has to form approach road at his own cost and the Government will not be responsible for dispute if any with or nearby Pattadars or other third parties.

(25) The lessee has to quarry according to the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, Metalliferrous Mines Regulations 1961 and the rules made thereunder.

(26) The lessee should maintain at his cost boundary pillars, proper sign board indicating the survey number and extent, period of lease, name of the lessee and maintain the sign board during the lease period.

7. The lessor hereby covenants with the lessee that the lessee paying the land assessment, the cess and the seigniorage fee hereby reserved and observing and performing the several covenants and stipulations on the part of the lessee herein contained shall peacefully hold and enjoy the premises, liberties and powers hereby demised and granted during the said term without any interruption by the lessor or any persons rightfully claiming under or in trust for him.

M. S. Srinivasan
LESSEE

[Signature]
LESSOR
[Signature]
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Department of Geology and Mining
Conceit Falls, Krishnagiri.

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8. It is hereby further agreed between the parties as follows:-

(1) If any part of the land assessment, cess or seigniorage hereby reserved shall be unpaid for thirty days after becoming payable (whether formally demanded or not) or if the lessee which the demised premises or any part thereof remain vested in him, shall become insolvent or if any covenant on the lessee's part herein contained shall not be performed or observed, then and in any of the said cases it shall be lawful for the lessor at any time thereafter to declare the whole or any part of the said security deposit of Rs. 1,25,000/- to be forfeited and also to re-enter upon the demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole and thereupon the demise shall absolutely determine but without prejudice to the rights of action of the lessor in respect of any breach or non-observance of the lessee's covenants herein contained.

(2) At the determination of the lease, the lessee shall be at liberty to remove, carry away and dispose off all the stock of **rough stone, jelly etc** ready for delivery and all engines, machinery, and all plant, articles and things whatsoever (not being building or brick or stones), the lessee first paying any land assessment, cess and seigniorage and other sums which may be due and performing and observing the covenants on his part herein before reserved and contained and also making good any damage done by such removal but any buildings which shall be erected on the said demised pieces of lands by the lessee and left there on at the determination of lease shall be the absolute property of the lessor who shall not be bound to pay any price for the same.

(3) If the lessee shall have paid the land assessment, cess and seigniorage due to the Government and duly observed and performed the covenants and conditions on his part herein contained, the said deposit of Rs. 1,25,000/- (Rupees one lakh and twenty five thousand only) shall be returned to him at the expiration of the said term of five years.

[Handwritten signature]

LESSEE

[Handwritten signature]

LESSOR

[Handwritten signature]
PROPERTY DIRECTOR
Department of Geology & Mining
Government of Madhya Pradesh

(4) Should any question or dispute arise regarding the agreement executed in pursuance of these Rules or any other matter or thing connected therewith or the powers of the lessee thereunder the amount or payment of the seigniorage fee or area assessment made payable thereby, the matter in issue shall be decided by the Director of Geology and Mining, Chennai. In case the lessee is not satisfied with the decision of the Director of Geology and Mining, Chennai the matter shall be referred to the State Government for decision.

9. If the lessee is in occupation of the lease-hold area after the expiry of the period for which the lease has been granted or after the determination of the lease, the lessee shall be deemed to be in unlawful possession of the said area and he shall be liable for eviction from the lease-hold area in addition to being liable to be charged at double the rate of the lease amount or bid amount as the case may be, for the period of such occupation.

10. All land assessment, cess and seigniorage payable under these presents shall be recoverable under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, as if they were arrears of land revenue.

11. In the event of any breach by the lessee by any of the conditions of this agreement, it shall be lawful for the Government to levy enhanced seigniorage or for the Collector to give notice in writing to the lessee of his intention to cancel these presents whereupon the same shall stand canceled but without prejudice to any rights which the Government may have against the pattadar in respect of any antecedent claim or breach of covenant or condition.

12. The lessee shall abide by the conditions laid down in the payment of wages Act, 1936, (Central act IV of 1936), the Mines Act, 1952 (Central act XXXV of 1952) and the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Central Act IV of 1884).

13. No hindrance should be caused to, the surrounding patta fields and poramboke lands.

M. S. S. S. S. S.

LESSEE

[Signature]
LESSOR

[Signature]
Department of Geology and Mining
Chennai

14. The lessee should strictly adhere to the conditions and rules stipulated by the Government for Minor Minerals from time to time and he should remit seignorage for the Minerals removed as per the rates stipulated by Government from time to time.

15. The lessee should maintain a safety zone of 7.5 metres on the boundary of the patta lands and 10 metre from the poramboke lands in and around the lease hold area.

16. The lessee should demarcate the leasehold area at his own cost and should quarry stone only within that area.

17. The lessee should not assign, underlet or sublet any part of the lease area.

18. The lessee should obtain the permit, and the despatch slips for the transport of Rough stone/Jelly, etc from the Assistant Director/Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri. The despatch slips should be kept in the quarry site and be issued to all the vehicle shile transporting the stone, Jelly etc from the quarry.

19. The lessee should leave a safety distance of 50 metres from the railway line, National Highways roads, low tension and high tension and Telephone lines, transformers, temples, or historical importance etc. 10 metre from the village road and 300 metre from the approved layout and habitations.

20. The lessee should strictly adhere to the conditions stipulated in Krishnagiri District Gazette Extra Ordinary issued No. 24 dated 8.7.2009 and rules tipulated by the Government from time to time.

21. In the event of any breach of rules or the condition of lease deed or the conditions of the lease order and the Gazette condition, the lease would become liable for automatic termination without any prior notice.

22. The lessee should adhere the terms and conditions laiddown in Krishnagiri District Collector, Proceedings Roc. No. 612/2009 (Mines-1) dated 27.10.2009.

23. The lease period starts from the 10th day of June 2010 and ends on the 10th day of June 2015

24. For the purpose of caluclation of Stamp duty one time lease amount of Rs. 12,50,000/- + Anticipated S.F of Rs. 10,80,000/- Security Deposit of Rs. 1,25,000/- + Area Assessment Rs. 2,500/- were taken in to account.

Handwritten signature of Lessee

LESSEE

Handwritten signature of Lessor
LESSOR

Handwritten signature of official
Department of Geology and Mining
Krishnagiri

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THE SCHEDULE

Taluk : KRISHNAGIRI
 Village : KALLUKURKKI

Sl. No.	Survey Field Number	Extent Leased Out in hectares	Boundary			
			North S.F. No.	East S.F. No	South S.F. No	West S.F.No
1.	399/1 (part-A)	5.00.0	378 379	399/1 (part-B)	399/1 (partB)	382,397 398,401
	Total	5.00.0				

In Witness whereof **Dr. V.K.SHANMUGAM I.A.S** the Collector of Krishnagiri District acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of TamilNadu, and Thiru Venkatraman, S/o Muniappan, D.No. 3/245 Azath Nagar, Krishnagiri, have hereunto set their respective hands.

M. S. D. N. S.

LESSEE

Signed by the above named in the presence of the following witnesses.

- 1) Ashok Singh
 Chinnaru (Vr)
 Peddampadu Pasi (P)
 Krishnu (DT)

- 2) Mushkar
 e, Rahamatulla Soneb,
 Krishnagiri.

[Signature]

LESSOR & DISTRICT COLLECTOR

Signed by the above named in the presence of the following witnesses.

[Signature]
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
 Department of Geology and Mining
 Collectorate, Krishnagiri.

[Signature]
 11.6.10.
SPECIAL DEPUTY TAHSILDAR
 (MINES)
 KRISHNAGIRI.

10721110 : சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்
 2111110 : சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்

பரமணம் : 399

எண் : 68

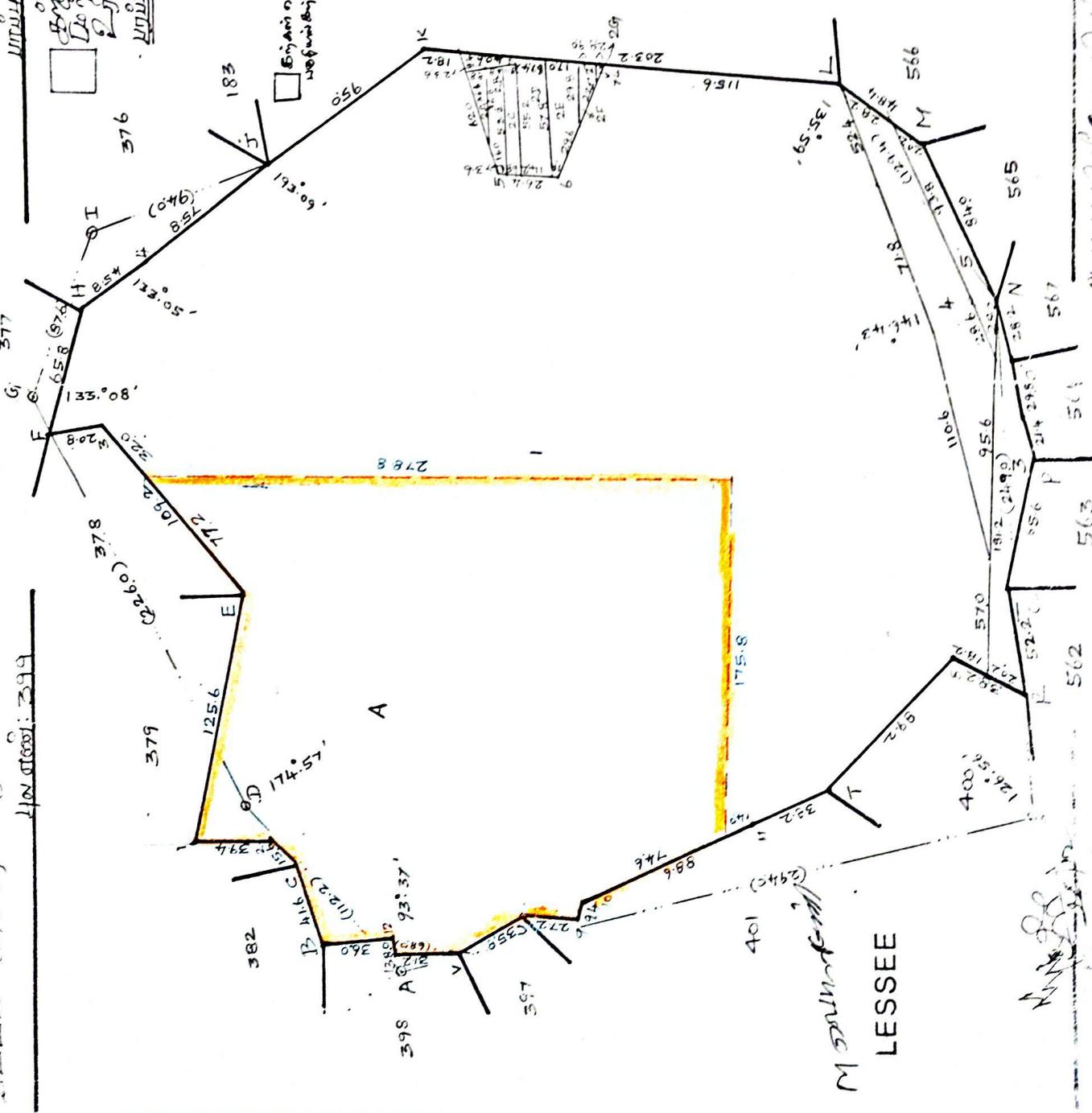
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LESSOR

சுமார் : 14 ஏ. ஏ. 17.0
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 சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்



LESSEE

சுமார் : 14 ஏ. ஏ. 17.0

சுமார் : 14 ஏ. ஏ. 17.0

377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 30.08.2017

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MS.INDIRA BANERJEE, CHIEF JUSTICE
and
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M.SUNDAR

W.A.No.983 of 2017
and
C.M.P.No.13762 of 2017

The District Collector,
Krishnagiri District,
Krishnagiri.

.. Appellant/Respondent

Vs.

M.Venkataraman

.. Respondent/Petitioner

Appeal filed under Clause 15 of Letters Patent against the order dated 08.03.2016 made in W.P.No.2114 of 2016 on the file of this Court.

WP.No.2114/16:

Filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus or any other appropriate Writ or order or direction in the nature of Writ, to call for the records of the respondent relating to the order passed in Roc.No. 165/2011/Mines-1 dated 19.12.2015 quash the same direct the respondent to permit the petitioner to quarry and transport the stones from the leasehold land bearing S.F. No.399/1 (Part-A) admeasuring 5.00.0 Hectares in Kallukurkki Village Krishnagiri Taluk and District for a period of 2 years and 9 months from the date of issue of transport permit

For Appellant .. Mr.T.N.Rajagopalan
Spl. Government Pleader

For Respondent .. Mr.V.Sanjeevi

* * * * *

JUDGMENT

(Delivered by The Hon'ble Chief Justice)

This appeal is directed against the order dated 08.03.2016 passed by the learned Single Bench allowing the writ petition being W.P.No.2114 of 2016 filed by the respondent.

2. The writ petition was filed challenging the order dated 19.12.2015 passed by the appellant/District Collector, Krishnagiri, rejecting the request of the respondent/writ petitioner to extend the lease for a period of two years and nine months beyond the date of expiry of the lease, as specified in the lease deed i.e., 10th June 2015.

3. The respondent/writ petitioner had also sought orders on the appellant to allow the respondent/writ petitioner to quarry and transport the stones from the leasehold land bearing Survey Field No.399/1 (Part-A) admeasuring 5.00.0 Hectares in Kallukurukki Village, Krishnagiri Taluk and District (hereinafter referred to as "demised land") for a period of two years and nine months from the date of issuance of transport permit.

4. It appears that the appellant called for tender applications on 08.07.2009 for public auction for grant of lease for quarrying stones from the demised land for a period of five years, pursuant to which the respondent/writ petitioner applied. The offer of the respondent/writ petitioner was accepted.

5. Deed of lease dated 11th June 2010 was executed. The Deed of lease, inter alia, provides as follows:

"23. The lease period starts from the 11th day of June 2010 and ends on the 10th day of June 2015."

6. However, as recorded in the order under appeal, it is not in dispute that even though the lease deed was executed on 11th June 2010 and was to remain in force from 11th June 2010 to 10th June 2015, there was, admittedly, no quarrying operations from 11th June 2010 till 11th March 2013, for the reason that the land had not been surveyed and demarcated.

7. The respondent/writ petitioner had earlier filed a writ petition being W.P.No.11236 of 2015, which was disposed of by a Single Bench of this Court (R.Mahadevan, J.) by an order dated 7th October 2015 with the following observation:

"7. The admitted facts are that the Respondent, by proceedings dated 27.10.2009, granted quarry lease to the Petitioner for a period of five years and the lease agreement was executed on 11.06.2010 and the lease period had expired on 10.06.2015. In spite of the representation of the Petitioner dated 15.10.2012, requesting for survey, demarcation and handing over of land, no action had been

taken. Hence, the Petitioner filed a Writ Petition in W.P.No.30780/2012, wherein, this Court by order dated 27.11.2012, directed the Respondent to consider the representation of the Petitioner for survey and demarcation. Based on the said order of this Court and on representation of the Petitioner dated 24.12.2012, the leasehold area was demarcated on 28.1.2013 and the Petitioner started to receive the transport permit on and from 11.3.2013 and the Petitioner commenced the quarrying operation on 11.3.2013."

By the aforesaid order, the Single Bench remitted the matter back to the appellant for fresh consideration within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of the said order dated 7th October 2015. Thereafter, by an order No.Roc.165/2011/Mines-I, dated 19th December 2015, the District Collector, Krishnagiri rejected the prayer for extension of the lease observing that there was no rule and/or provision for entertaining the request of the respondent/writ petitioner.

8. Challenging the said order of rejection dated 19th December 2015, the petitioner filed yet another writ petition being W.P.No.2114 of 2016 which culminated in the order under appeal.

9. Mr.T.N.Rajagopalan, learned Special Government Pleader appearing on behalf of the appellant has drawn our attention to Rule 8 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and in particular to Rule 8(8), which provides as follows:

"8. Leasing of lands for quarrying minor minerals other than the minerals covered under rules 8-A and 8-C of these rules.-

(1) to (7)

(8) The period of lease for quarrying stone in respect of the virgin areas, which have not been subjected to quarrying so far, shall be ten years. The period of lease for quarrying stone in respect of other areas shall be five years. The period of lease for quarrying sand and other minor minerals, other than the minerals covered under rules 8-A and 8-C of the said rules, shall not exceed three years and shall not be less than one year and shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :-

(i) The date of commencement of the period of lease granted under this rule shall be the date on which the

lease deed is executed.
(ii)The lease shall expire on the date specified in the lease deed and in no case extension of the period of lease shall be made."

10. Placing emphasis on Rule 8 and in particular sub-rule (8)(ii), the learned Special Government Pleader submitted that the date of commencement of the period of lease is the date on which the lease deed is executed and the lease is to expire on the date specified in the lease. It was emphatically argued that sub-rule (8)(ii) makes it clear that in no case extension of the period of lease is to be made.

11. If sub-rule (8)(ii) was to be literally interpreted and construed to mean that no extension of the period of lease could be made irrespective of whether the lessee could at all exploit the lease, the said rule would have to be declared arbitrary, unreasonnable and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

12. Sub-rule 8(ii) is to be interpreted and construed to mean that lease is not ordinarily to be extended beyond the period of lease. However, where a lessee is unable to exploit the lease and carry on quarrying operations for no fault of the lessee, but due to any act or omission of the lessor, as in this case where the lessee could not quarry stones as the demised land had not been surveyed and demarcated, the lease would necessarily have to be deemed to have commenced on and from the date on which demarcation was made and the demarcated area was in possession of the lessee.

13. The learned Special Government Pleader appearing on behalf of the appellant submitted that initially demarcation was done and later pursuant to the order dated 27th November 2012 in W.P.No.30780 of 2012 fresh demarcation also done. The fact remains that the appellant authorities accepted the order of the Court dated 27.11.2012 directing demarcation.

14. Moreover, while disposing of W.P.No.11236 of 2015, the learned Single Bench had arrived at the factual finding that the lease agreement had been executed on 11th June 2010 on the assurance of the Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri that the lease hold area would be demarcated after execution of the lease deed. The Court found that the respondent/writ petitioner herein had made several representations, one of which was dated 15th October 2012, requesting for survey, demarcation and handing over of land, but no action had been taken. Ultimately, the lease hold area was

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demarcated by the Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri only on 28th January 2013 and the respondent/writ petitioner commenced quarrying operations on 11th March 2013.

15. It is axiomatic that the lease cannot commence and expire if the lease is non-operative in effect, due to any omission or lapse on the part of the lessor. If a lease is non-operative for all practical purpose for such omission or lapse, the aforesaid period would have to be excluded in computing the period of lease.

16. Since it was not disputed that demarcation had taken place only in 2013 i.e., on 28th January 2013 and the respondent/writ petitioner had been granted transport permit on and from 11th March 2013, the learned Single Bench held that the impugned order, which was in effect a non-speaking order, was liable to be set aside. The learned Single Bench further rightly held that even though it was the settled legal position that the period of lease could not be extended as there was no rule providing for such extension, yet, considering the non-operative period, extension would not hit by rule 8(8)(ii) of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. In the said writ petition being W.P.No.11236 of 2015, the learned Single Bench set aside the impugned order and remitted the matter back to the appellant for fresh consideration.

17. Perhaps, this was a fit case where writ of mandamus could have been granted for a direction on the authorities to allow the respondent/writ petitioner to continue with the quarrying activities for the aforesaid period of two years and nine months, being the period during which no quarrying activities could be carried out.

18. In this context, it would be pertinent to mention that in District Collector, Namakkal District, Namakkal v. K.Anbarasi and another, reported in 2011 (1) CWC 673, a Division Bench of this Court held as follows:

"26. As noticed in the case of Beg Raj Singh - Vs - State of U.P. & Ors. (2003 (1) SCC 726), the Hon'ble Supreme Court granted the relief in favour of the lessee by observing that the sand mine could not be operated as it has been stopped because of the order of the State Government and such order having been unsustainable in accordance with stipulations contained in the mining lease, the Supreme Court granted the benefit to the lessee therein. The Supreme Court also took note of the fact that in the interregnum, no third party interest has been created. In the case of

the respondents also, the quarry could not be operated for a period of 283 days on account of the order of suspension. As noticed above, this Court by order 26.10.2005 in W.P.Nos.34567 & 34568 of 2005, directed the appellant to pass final orders on the show cause notice issued to the respondents. Despite direction issued, no final orders were passed, which compelled the respondents to approach this Court once again by way of the two writ petitions in W.P.Nos.1207 & 1208 of 2006, challenging the order of suspension dated 11.07.2005, and in the said writ petition, an order of interim injunction was also granted. Therefore, it is clear that the appellant did not avail the opportunity granted by this Court in its order dated 26.10.2005 and chose to remain dormant in the matter. Thus, as in the case of Bag Raj Singh, referred supra, the respondent herein cannot be blamed for the period during which the quarry could not be operated."

Judicial propriety demands that we follow the judgment in K.Anbarasi (supra) rendered by a Bench of Co-ordinate strength.

19. We do not deem it necessary to interfere with the order under appeal. The appellant shall re-consider extending the period of the lease in the light of the observations made in this judgment read with the order of the learned Single Bench which has now merged with this judgment.

20. The appeal is not entertained and the same is dismissed. No costs. Consequently, CMP.No.13762 of 2017 is closed.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar(CCC)

//True Copy//


Sub Assistant Registrar

bbr
To
The District Collector,
Krishnagiri District,
Krishnagiri.
+2cc to Government Pleader sr.64069,62711
+1cc to Mr.V.Sanjeevi, Advocate sr.62489

W.A.No.983 of 2017

pvs(co)
ss(12/10/2017)

For Correction in 1979

- 71 -

MINING PLAN

04 APR 2018

FOR

GRANT OF ROUGH STONE QUARRY LEASE IN
GOVERNMENT PORAMBOKE LAND

(Prepared Under Rule 19 (1) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules,
1959 & As Per Amendment Under Rule 41 & 42)

LOCATION OF THE APPLIED AREA

EXTENT : 5.00.0HA
S.F.NO. : 399/1(PART-A)
VILLAGE : KALLUKURUKKI
TALUK : KRISHNAGIRI
DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI
STATE : TAMIL NADU

APPLICANT

Thiru.M. VENKATRAMAN,
S/o. M. MUNIAPPAN,
D.No. 3/245, AZAD NAGAR,
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.

PREPARED BY

S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,
RQP/MAS/225/2011/A
8/3, KULLAPPAN STREET,
OPP, INDIAN BANK LINE,
OMALUR TALUK - 636 455,
SALEM DISTRICT.

Email: geodhana@yahoo.co.in

CELL : 98946-28970 & 73733-74702.

6.3	Proposed bench height & Width	: Bench height = 5mts. Bench width = 5mts
6.4	Details of Overburden / Mineral Production proposed for Two Years & 9 Months.	<p>Top Soil/ Overburden production details follows:</p> <p>This area is covered 1.0m Top Soil in this mine area 47632m³. Topsoil formation will be removed and Dumping to all Side of the 7.5m & 10.0m Boundary Barrier of the lease area, this will be done only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seignior age fees to the Government. And Party used for Plantation Purposes.</p>

Rough Stone production details as follows:

YEARWISE RESERVES								
Section	Year	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume in (Cu.m.)	Recoverable Reserve in (Cu.m.)(100%)	Topsoil in (Cu.m.)
XY-AB	I-YEAR	I	208	229	1			47632
		II	37	35	5	6475	6475	
		III	94	69	5	32430	32430	
		IV	142	110	5	78100	78100	
		V	179	168	5	150360	150360	
		VI	197	174	5	171390	171390	
	II-YEAR	VII	40	194	5	38800	38800	
		VIII	171	194	5	165870	165870	
		IX	201	184	5	184920	184920	
	III-YEAR (9 Month Only)	X	146	174	5	127020	127020	
		XI	45	174	5	39150	39150	
Total=						1274605	1274605	47632

Top soil = 47632 m³

Total Recoverable Rom of 2 years and 9 Months years = 1274605m³

Rough Stone 2 years and 9 Months years or 33 Months @ 100% = 1274605m³

Rough Stone Production Per Month = $1274605/33=38624.39m^3$

Note: (Proposed Rough Stone Production 2 years and 9 Months years/ 33 Months)

Rough Stone Production Per Year = $38624.39 \times 12m^3 = 463492.6m^3$

Note: (Average Rough Stone Production Per Month X 12 Months)

The average production of 463493m³ of Rough Stone Per Year.

**THIRU C.KATHIRAVAN, I.A.S.,
CHAIRMAN/
DISTRICT COLLECTOR.**

**Krishnagiri District
Environment Impact
Assessment Authority,
Room No.30,
Collectorate,
Krishnagiri.**

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

Lr.No.03/DEIAA-KGI/EC No. 32/2018 dated: .08.2018

To

Thiru.M.Venkatraman
S/o.M.Muniappan ,
D.NO.3/245, Azad Nagar,
Krishnagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District.

Sir,

Sub: DEIAA - Application for Environment Clearance for the Proposed quarrying and transportation of 1274605 cbm of Rough Stone generated from the existing quarry over an extent of 5:00.0 Hects. in Government land S.F.No.399/1(part-A)of Kallukurukki village of Krishnagiri Taluk Krishnagiri District preferred by Thiru.M.VENKATRAMAN, S/o.M.Muniappan, D.NO.3/245, Azad Nagar, Krishnagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District - Issue of Environmental Clearance - Reg.

Ref: 1. Thiru.M.VENKATRAMAN Application for Environment Clearance dated 30.04.2018
2. Minutes of the DEAC meeting conducted on 25.08.2018
3. Minutes of the DEIAA meeting held on 27.08.2018

-oOo-

Details of Minor mineral Activity:-

This has reference to your application first cited. The proposal is for obtaining Environmental Clearance for mining / quarrying of minor mineral rough stone based on the particulars furnished in your application as shown below:

1.	Name of Project Proponent and address	Thiru.M.Venkatraman S/o.M.Muniappan , D.NO.3/245, Azad Nagar, Krishnagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District
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2.	Location of the Proposed Activity		
	Survey Number and Extent		399/1(part-A) Extent:5.00.0 hect
	Latitude and Longitude		12° 33' 46.37" N to 12° 33' 55.59" N 78° 12' 55.11" E to 78° 13' 03.84" E
	Topo Sheet No.		57 L/02
	Village		Kallukurukki
	Taluk		Krishnagiri
	District		Krishnagiri District
3.	Proposed Activity		
	i.	Minor mineral	Rough Stone
	ii.	Mining Lease Area	5.00.0 Hects,.
	iii.	Approved quantity	1274605 cbm of Rough Stone
	iv.	Depth of Mining	51 mts(including topsoil and burden) for a period upto 2 years 9 months. After reaching 44 mts Bgl. depth, further quarry should be carried out, after obtaining NOC from PWD Ground water division.
	v.	Type of mining	Open cast Shallow mining method.
	vi.	Category (B1/B2)	B2
	vii.	Precise Area Communication	The District Collector krishnagiri, Roc.No.165/2011/Mines-2Dt:19.12.2016
	viii.	Mining Plan approval	The mining plan was approved by Deputy Director Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri Roc.No.165/2011/Mines Dt:04.04.2018
	ix.	Mining lease period	2 years 9 months
4.	Whether Project area attracts any general conditions specified in the EIA notification, 2006 as amended:-		Not attracted Affidavit furnished
5.	Man Power requirement per day		18 Employees
6.	Utilities		
	i.	Source of Water	a. For Drinking and Domestic purpose water will be purchased from approved water vendors. b. For dust suppression and green belt development

			water from the existing bore hole situated near by the quarry area will be used.
	ii.	Quantity of Water Requirement in KLD:	
		a. Domestic & Drinking	2.5 kilo litre
		b. Industrial	
		c. Green Belt & Dust Suppression	1.600 kilo litre
	iii.	Power requirement	
		a. Domestic purpose	TNEB.
		b. Industrial purpose	Fuels is used for operating machineries and vehicles during the quarrying process and transportation and the fuel required for the entire project life is 1027622 Lts. of HSD.
7.		Cost	
	i.	Project Cost	Rs.34,75,000/-
	ii.	EMP Cost	Rs.2,50,000/-
8.		Public Consultation:-	Not required as per O.M. dated 24.12.2013 of MoEF, GOI
9.		Date of Appraisal by DEAC: Agenda No.	Agenda No.44 of 3 rd meeting of DEAC conducted on 25.08.2018
10.		Date of review / discussion by DEIAA and the Remarks:- The proposal was placed before the DEIAA in its 3 rd meeting on 27.08.2018 as agenda No.44 and the authority after careful consideration, decided to grant Environmental Clearance to the said project of quarrying of rough stone subject to terms and conditions stipulated under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended.	
11.		Validity: This Environmental Clearance is granted to quarry of Rough Stone for the production quantity of 1274605 Cbm of rough stone for the period of 2 years 9 months from the date of execution of the quarrying lease period.	
12.		NBWL Clearance: The proposal area is situated 26.88 km away from The Cauvery north Wild Life Sanctuary and it does not Attract NBWL clearance.	
13		Special Condition: i) Ground Water Quality test should be conducted periodically. ii) Water Sprinkling arrangement shall be maintained as proposed.	

iii) Environment Management plan should be submitted before the grant of permission.

Conditions to be Compiled before / during commencing operations:-

(1) The project proponent shall advertise in at least two local newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing the public that

- i) The project has been accorded Environmental Clearance.
- ii) Copies of clearance letters are available with the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.
- iii) Environmental Clearance may also be seen on the website of the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority.
- iv) The advertisement should be made within 7 days from the date of receipt of the clearance letter and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the DEIAA.

(2). The applicant has to obtain land use classification as industrial use before issue/renewal of mining lease.

(3). NOC from the Standing committee of the NBWL shall be obtained, if protected areas are located within 10 Km from the proposed project site.

(4). The project proponent shall comply the conditions laid down in the Section V, Rule 36 of Tamil Nadu Minor Minerals Concession Rules 1959.

(5). A copy of the Environment Clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to the concerned Panchayat, Town Panchayat / Panchayat union/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the proponent and also kept at the site, for the general public to see.

(6). Quarry lease area should be demarcated on the ground with wire fencing to show the boundary of the lease area on all sides with red flags on every pillar shall be erected before commencement of quarrying.

(7). The proponent shall ensure that First Aid Box is available at site.

(8). The excavation activity shall not alter the natural drainage pattern of the area.

(9). The excavated pit shall be restored by the project proponent for useful purposes.

(10). The proponent shall quarry and remove only in the permitted areas as per the approved Mining Plan details.

(11). The quarrying operation shall be restricted between 7 AM and 5 PM.

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(12). The proponent shall take necessary measures to ensure that there shall not be any adverse impacts due to quarrying operation on the nearby human habitations, by way of pollution to the environment.

(13). A minimum distance of 15 mts. From any civil structure shall be kept from the periphery of any excavation area.

(14). Depth of quarrying shall be 2m above the ground water table /approved depth of mining whichever is lesser to be considered as a safe guard against Environmental Contamination and over exploitation of resources.

(15). The mined out pits should be backfilled where warranted and area should be suitably landscaped to prevent environmental degradation. The mine closure plan as furnished in the proposal shall be strictly followed with back filling and tree plantation.

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

(17). Drilling and blasting shall be done only either by licensed explosive agent or by the proponent after obtaining required approvals from Competent Authorities.

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

(19). Blasting shall be carried out after announcing to the public adequate through public address system to avoid any accident.

(20). A study has to be conducted to assess the optimum blast parameters and blast design to keep the vibration limits less than prescribed levels and only such design and parameters should be implemented while blasting is done. Periodical monitoring of the vibration at specified location to be conducted and records kept for inspection.

(21). The Proponent shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the GLC shall comply with the revised NAAQ norms notified by MoEF, GoI on 16.11.2009. **(GLC = Ground Level Concentration), (NAAQ = Noise and Ambient Air Quality)**

(22). The following measures are to be implemented to reduce Air Pollution during transportation of mineral

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

(ii). Water shall be sprinkled at regular interval on the main road and other service roads to suppress dust.

(23). The following measures are to be implemented to reduce Noise Pollution